

THE REVIEW OF REVIEWS

Edited by ALBERT SHAW.

: August, 1895 :

Monthly

Illustrated



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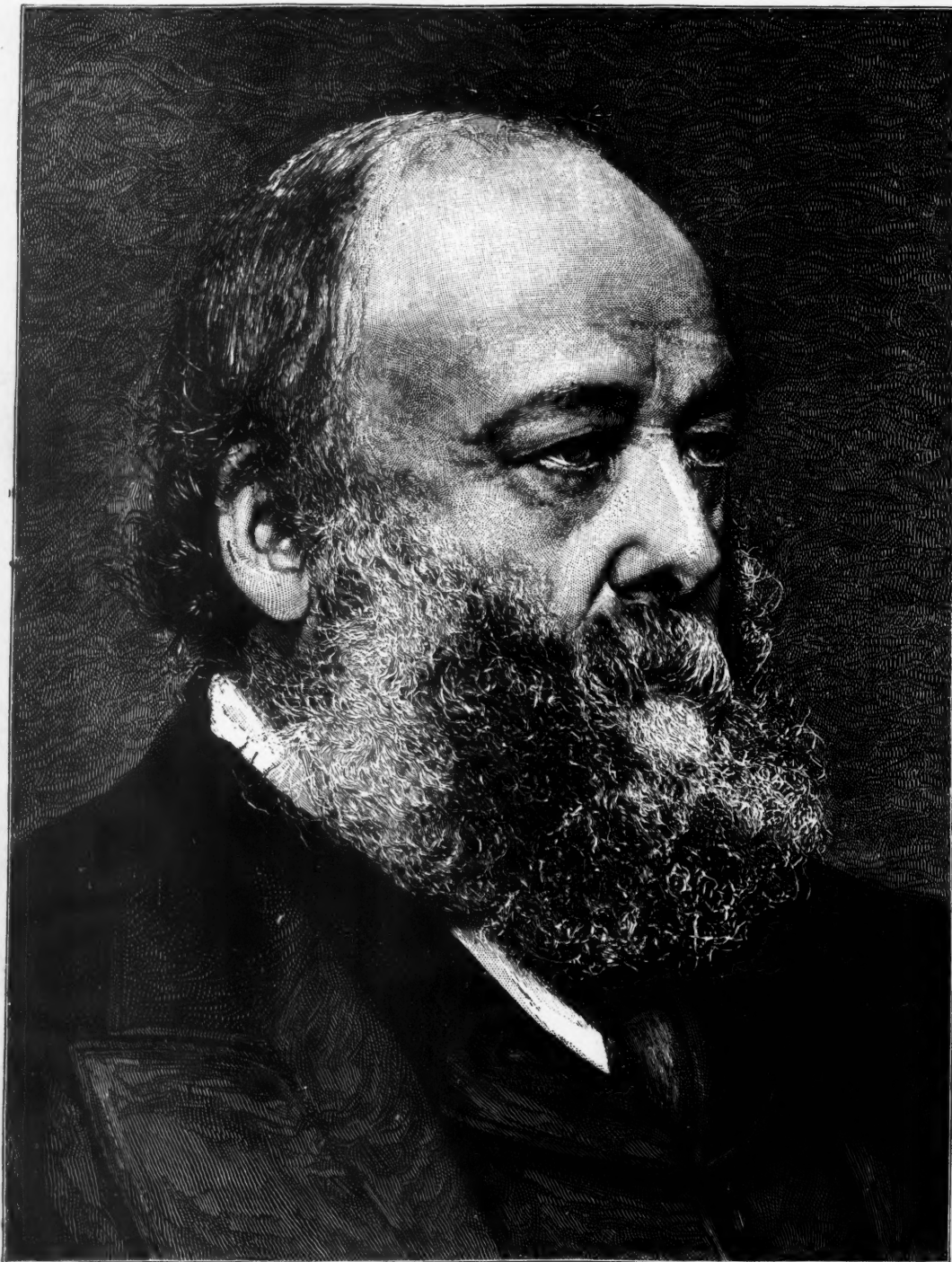
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From a Photograph by Russell and Sons, London.

THE HEAD OF THE THIRD SALISBURY GOVERNMENT.

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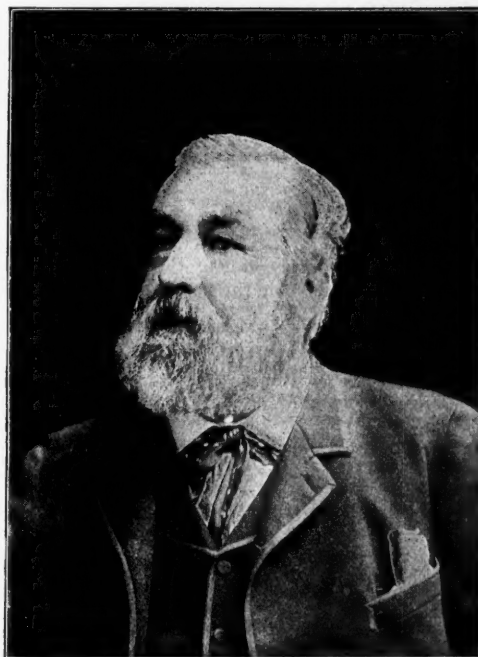
THE PROGRESS OF THE WORLD.

*Two Speeches
and Their
Consequences.*

Fourth of July utterances as a rule possess more of general ardor than of particular significance. It happens, however, that at least two Fourth of July speeches made this year have attracted a remarkable degree of international attention; and results of some pith and moment seem destined to follow from them. One of these speeches was made by M. Hanotaux, the French Minister of Foreign Affairs, at the Independence Day banquet of the American Chamber of Commerce in Paris. The other was delivered in New York at the Tammany Hall celebration by the Hon. James E. Campbell, of Ohio, formerly congressman and governor. M. Hanotaux was the guest of honor at the Paris banquet and sat at the right hand of Minister Eustis. His speech was a very brilliant and intelligent tribute to the United States of America as the foremost of modern nations, and nothing has been said in a long time that has been so deftly designed to promote warm relations between the French republic and our own as M. Hanotaux's frank and hearty speech. But the speech finds its principal significance when it is examined in connection with several other contemporary events.

*The Influence
of
Minister Eustis.*

It is evident that our minister, Mr. Eustis, has been exerting himself to the end of securing a sound understanding with the French foreign office. Mr. Eustis has been expressing himself of late with a large degree of freedom regarding the foreign policy of the United States, and particularly with regard to European colonies and European intervention in the Western hemisphere. It is true that Mr. Eustis has disavowed the elaborate interview published in the *Figaro*, in which he was quoted as favoring the annexation of Cuba by the United States, a strong American policy against the English in their encroachments upon Venezuelan soil, and the ultimate acquisition of Canada. But although Mr. Eustis' protest—that he said none of these things by way of interview for publication—is accepted on all sides, nobody is in doubt as to his real views and opinions, and there is every reason to believe that he has had



HON. JAMES B. EUSTIS,
United States Minister to France.

abundant opportunity to impress those opinions upon the mind of the French foreign minister. M. Hanotaux is the ablest and boldest minister who has conducted the foreign policy of his government for many decades. Unless we are greatly mistaken in reading what seems as simple as the alphabet, the French republic has wisely concluded that the best possible course for the French to pursue in their dealings with Western hemisphere questions is to consult frankly and cordially with the United States and to make their policy so far as possible conform with the policy and wishes of this country. In his speech M. Hanotaux said of the United States that this nation is "employing admirable practical sense



M. HANOTAUX, FRENCH FOREIGN MINISTER.

and legitimate authority among the nations to restrain warfare and develop the benefits of peace."

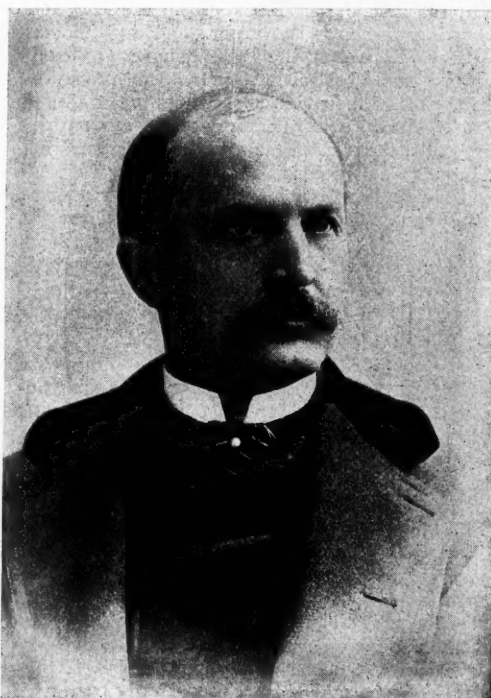
*Consequences of
M. Hanotaux's
Policy.*

Two highly significant steps have followed. One has been the announcement that France and Brazil will settle by friendly arbitration the dispute which has lasted for several generations concerning the boundary line between French Guiana and the great South American republic. Meanwhile the administration of the disputed strip of territory is to be in the hands of a Dual Commission in which France and Brazil are to have equal representation. The little map which we present herewith is to show the position of the French, Dutch, and British parts of Guiana relatively to Venezuela and Brazil. It is reproduced from a recent publication by the United States government, and the boundary lines it indicates are those which are claimed by Venezuela and Brazil rather than by the European powers which have a foothold on the mainland of South America. We do not publish it, however, with any reference to the precise claims of the parties in dispute, but rather because it conveniently shows the general geographical situation. The piece of territory which France and Brazil both claim is large enough to have very considerable importance, but the principle at stake is much more important than the strip of territory. The United States, France and Brazil are the world's three greatest republics. It is through the influence of the United States that France and Brazil have been willing to settle this boundary dispute by arbitration. It is now expected that the President of the Swiss republic will be arbi-

trator. Following this step, as if by way of acknowledging the influence of the United States in bringing about so fortunate a termination of so disagreeable a dispute, the French Chamber of Deputies and the French Senate have concurred in adopting a resolution asking M. Hanotaux and his ministerial colleagues to endeavor to negotiate a permanent treaty for the arbitration of all disputes that may ever arise between France and the United States. We must beg to assure our readers that we consider the policy of M. Hanotaux toward North and South America, and his great desire to cultivate intimate and cordial relations with the United States, as one of the greatest steps in the progress of the world that the past month has revealed.

*Mr. Campbell
on the Monroe
Doctrine.*

Let us now turn to the other significant Fourth of July speech and some circumstances which have helped to enhance its importance. Tammany Hall, while it has grown into a most pernicious and corrupt influence in practical politics, has managed to retain from its earlier and better days certain patriotic customs and observances, chief of which is its annual celebration of the national holiday by bringing together leading Democratic orators from different parts of the country. This year its principal speaker was Ex-Governor



EX-GOVERNOR JAMES E. CAMPBELL, OF OHIO.

Campbell, of Ohio. Mr. Campbell appeared on the platform with an elaborate speech which he had evidently prepared with great care. It was in defense of the Monroe Doctrine, and its particular burden was the dispute between Great Britain and Venezuela touching the boundaries of British Guiana. This is no new topic to the readers of the REVIEW OF REVIEWS, for this periodical, as it happens, has been foremost in urging the plain duty of the United States with reference to England's continued refusal to arbitrate. Mr. Campbell presented the facts regarding British encroachments, and their bearing upon the position and policy of the United States, with unusual clearness and force. In doing this Mr. Campbell was not performing a pioneer duty. The Republican leaders are quite as strongly aroused upon this question as any of their opponents. For example, Senator Cushman K. Davis, who is a high international authority, had recently taken the same grounds in an address delivered to some of his constituents in Minnesota; while Senator Henry Cabot Lodge, of Massachusetts, has not only made eloquent speeches but has published a somewhat impassioned article in the *North American Review* invoking the Monroe Doctrine as against British aggressions. Furthermore, Governor Campbell, Senator Davis, Senator Lodge, and all the hundreds of other orators of both parties who are taking up Venezuela and the Monroe Doctrine, are merely following out the tone and spirit of a resolution passed by both Houses of Congress before the adjournment of the session four months ago, calling upon the executive branch of our government to urge Great Britain to consent at once to arbitrate with the aggrieved South American republic.

Mr. Smalley's
New International
Function.

And now for the reason why Governor Campbell's speech, delivered at a Tammany celebration, should have been the one destined to make an impression and therefore take on a real significance. It happens that the *London Times* has revolutionized its policy to the extent of having decided to admit



MR. GEORGE W. SMALLEY.

some real American news and correspondence to its columns. To this end it secured the services of that eminent journalist George W. Smalley, who has for ever so many years,—perhaps for a quarter of a century,—been living in London as the chief foreign correspondent of the *New York Tribune*. Mr. Smalley has accordingly resigned from his position as correspondent of the *Tribune* and has taken up his residence in New York as American correspondent of the *London Times*. He had only just entered upon his new duties when the Hon. Mr. Campbell made his fiery but highly specific speech in praise of the Monroe Doctrine and in condemnation of Great Britain. It seemed to Mr. Smalley that it ought to be worth while for English readers to know that these things were being said in the United States. Consequently in his regular dispatches to the *Times* he insisted upon attaching very great significance to the anti-English tone of Governor Campbell's address. Now it may seem an incredible thing to



VENEZUELA, BRAZIL AND THE GUIANAS.

American readers, yet it is the simple truth that until Mr. Smalley's letter was published in the *London Times*, nobody in England had taken the slightest interest in the attitude of the United States toward the Guiana boundary question. The fact that American public opinion had been stirred to such a point that both Houses of Congress had taken action and had instructed the executive to intervene and ask Great Britain to arbitrate, had not, so far as we can learn, ever been made public as a matter of news in Great Britain. We have insisted that our English friends ought to perceive the importance to themselves of maintaining frank and cordial relations with the United States. But we have also now ascertained, in a manner sufficiently direct to be satisfactory to us, that no representations have been made to the foreign and colonial offices in London which have given them any reason to so much as suspect the extent of the anti-British feeling which the Venezuelan question has aroused in the United States. They had never so much as dreamed of the real American sentiment.

*Correspondent
versus
Ambassador.* It is unfortunate that Mr. Bayard has somehow not been able to make the same impression upon the high officials of the British government that Mr. Eustis seems to have had no difficulty in making at Paris. Mr. Bayard is an exceedingly creditable figure, and deservedly popular in Great Britain. It is quite possible that Mr. Bayard himself had not become acquainted with the state of American opinion upon this question. If he had really ever heard of the resolution passed by Congress, perhaps he took it in a Pickwickian sense and did not deem it essential to annoy the British cabinet with any very insistent explanation of the feeling of the American people as expressed by their highest law-making body. Anyhow, we are prepared to say upon authority entirely convincing to us, that the outgoing British government has not for a moment dreamed of the actual state of American opinion. This is why Mr. Smalley's new office is so important. We hope he will continue to make the most out of it. The British people are sound and right-meaning, but unfortunately they have long been in the blackness of darkness respecting American news and views. Out of this fact has grown the danger of occasional serious frictions. Mr. Smalley in the *Times* can render to both countries a service a hundred times greater than that which Mr. Bayard at London and Sir Julian Pauncefoot at Washington can perform by their methods of so-called "diplomacy." It is not "diplomacy" that we want, but rather that frank and generous understanding which would always exist if the real feelings and sentiments of the two countries were perfectly understood the one by the other. England reads the *Times*, and Mr. Smalley has a great opportunity to promote international good-will. The Venezuelan question, in the partition of ministerial duties, belongs to the Secretary of State for the Colonies rather than to the Secretary

of State for Foreign Affairs; and now that the Marquis of Ripon has been superseded by Mr. Joseph Chamberlain it is possible that such questions may be handled at least with keenness and decisiveness. Meanwhile M. Hanotaux and Mr. Eustis have scored a point and France will have gained many friends in North and South America. The French claims in Guiana are far more plausible and respectable than the British; and in consenting to arbitration the French government is making a real concession that deserves praise.

*The Month
at Home and
Abroad.*

The past weeks have been comparatively quiet here at home. The crop outlook is unusually favorable; prices are better than for two or three years; a ten per cent. increase of wages in large mills and factories has been quite general; the increased clearing-house returns show an immensely enhanced activity in business circles; and many circumstances point to a respite from the intensity of the silver agitation. But if the month has been an unusually quiet one at home, it has been full of stir and excitement in other parts of the world. A Tory cabinet under Lord Salisbury has succeeded the Rosebery Liberal cabinet in England, with the rapid consequence of the dissolution of Parliament and the holding of a general election. The Japanese have sent heavy forces to Formosa, and a lively contest is going on for the suppression of the revolutionary Black Flags and the actual occupation of the island by its new possessor. The French meanwhile are prosecuting the Madagascar enterprise, and the French illustrated papers abound with pictures of Madagascar scenes and of incidents in the process of the conquest of the Hovas. It is turning out a very serious undertaking for France,—although Spain might well rejoice if her Cuban struggle were as comparatively a holiday matter as the French expedition to Madagascar. With reinforcements now reported on the way, we are told that the Spanish army in Cuba will have grown from about sixty thousand troops last month to about seventy thousand this month. The insurgents are supposed to have perhaps twenty thousand men under their standards, many of whom, however, are badly armed and wholly undisciplined. Alike in Madagascar and in Cuba the unacclimated European troops are dying by the hundreds from epidemics and fevers. In Germany the opening of the Kiel Canal has led to more outspoken feeling against France than has been heard for many years, and by common consent it has been determined to celebrate the twenty-fifth anniversary of the battle of Sedan, which will occur on September 2, in a manner which shall lay aside all pretensions to consideration for the sensitiveness of the vanquished neighbor. The assassination of Stambuloff, of Bulgaria, the growth of the revolt in Macedonia, and the open sore of the Armenian question, these are all matters of the most critical international importance. And so it would be possible to cite various other incidents and occurrences which have

made the budget of old world news an unusually heavy one this month.

*England's
Responsibility
in S. E. Europe.*

In some of the most awkward and annoying of these international complications the responsibility of England is a thing that could scarcely be envied. Thus the Armenian massacres and the grave issues which have resulted therefrom, are directly traceable to English diplomacy at the end of the war between Russia and Turkey. If Lord Beaconsfield with the assistance of his lieutenants like Lord Salisbury had not made their wicked and selfish interference, the Armenians would have been duly protected from the rapacity of the Turk. It will be remembered that Turkey and Russia had signed a treaty which gave to Bulgaria a large area, including that Turkish province which is called Macedonia; but the English diplomatists insisted upon the division of the proposed Bulgaria into three parts, each of which should bear a different degree of relationship to the Turkish empire, Macedonia remaining a fully constituted and wholly unprotected Turkish province. Under Bulgarian rule Macedonian peace would have been practically assured, and the present revolt would not have occurred. The long course of troubled domestic and international politics with which Bulgaria has been afflicted and which has now culminated in the infamous assassination of Stambuloff, the patriot-statesman, would in all probability have been averted in whole or in part if England had not meddled, for her own selfish interests as against the interests of Christendom. It is not a pleasant record.

*Russia and the
Decayed
Turkish Fleet.*

The present disturbances in South-eastern Europe lend a peculiar interest to the condition of the Turkish fleet. At the great Kiel demonstration in June that fleet was represented by one forlorn ironclad. It was well, no doubt, that the Crescent should fly at the masthead of one ship at least in the combined navies of Christendom, but its presence emphasized and accentuated the extent to which the power of the Ottoman has faded out of Europe. It is stated on the best authority that this solitary Turkish ironclad was the only vessel in the whole of the Turkish fleet whose boilers were in a condition to get up steam, and possibly the only survivor of the fleet which, thirty years ago, ranked as one of the best half-dozen in the world. Europe has by no means adequately recognized the way in which the Eastern Question has been affected by the rust that has eaten into the boilers of the Turkish ironclads, lying in a huddle at their moorings in the Golden Horn. In the war of 1878 the Turkish fleet, under the command of Hobart Pasha, had an unquestioned supremacy in the Black Sea, and in the waters of the Levant. Hence the Russian advance upon the Bosphorus was of necessity made by land. In the future there will be no necessity for crossing the

Danube and marching through Bulgaria. The Russian Black Sea fleet could in a moment seize Constantinople, and hoist the Russian eagle over the Mosque of St. Sophia. Of course this might mean a European war, though not necessarily with England, for with her the Constantinople superstition is rapidly dying out. But the capital of the Turk would be in the hands of the Russians almost as soon as the rest of Europe heard of the declaration of war. There is no immediate reason to anticipate any such bold and dashing stroke as this on the part of the Russian Czar. He might seize Constantinople, but whether he could retain it would depend upon the issue of the war which would then almost of necessity be raging along the whole of his Western frontier. Still, it is well to remember when people are discussing the chances of the great war which some people anticipate will break out this autumn, that if France and Russia should really go campaigning together, Constantinople would fall into Russia's hands almost without a blow.

*France, Russia
and Germany.*

Rumors were rife all through last month as to the understanding between France and Russia. The alliance is now acknowledged on both sides, thanks to the circumstance of the Kiel celebration. The political aftermath of that splendid naval pageant is taking forms that were scarcely anticipated. The completion of a mere engineering feat, which cost only \$40,000,000, may exercise incalculable influence upon the history of the world. It is estimated that the canal will be equivalent to the doubling of the fighting force of the German navy, and may at the same time so facilitate the dispatch of a German expedition from the Baltic to the North Sea and the Channel, as to affect decisively the fortunes of some future war. Of all this nothing was said, however, when the diplomatists, the admirals, and the princes of the Old World and the New gathered together to cheer the German Emperor, and to pay the homage of civilization to the Imperial engineer. One hundred warships, representing all the naval powers, thundered a salute of welcome when the Imperial flotilla, piloted by the Emperor, steered its way through the canal into Kiel harbor. The gathering of the fleets was an event in its way as notable as the mustering of manufacturers of all nations at international exhibitions. But there the competitors, although rivals, are rivals in the arts of peace; whereas at Kiel the exhibitors were armed to the teeth with the latest appliances of science for the purpose of destruction. It is the daily thought and the nightly preoccupation of every officer on board those hundred fighting ships, how he can most speedily wipe out of existence, by torpedo, cannon or ram, the vessels which represent the armed strength of his rivals. The antagonism, latent in times of peace, was very near the surface in the case of France, who on this occasion could hardly suppress her ill-will sufficiently to preserve ordinary

civility in the midst of the international concourse. Her admiral, obeying orders, took his ironclads to Kiel, but rather ostentatiously and sullenly took as little part as he could in the festivities in which he was invited to participate. Still worse, say the Germans and English, the Russian and French ironclads entered the harbor together as if they were one fleet, the command of the entire squadron being vested for the time being in the hands of the French admiral. The Parisian press naturally made the most of this demonstration, and declared that the true significance of the *fêtes* was not the opening of the canal, but the display side by side of the French and Russian fleets. The Germans, for once displaying more *sang froid* than usual, stolidly ignored the French ill-will, so that the incident which might have been serious passed off without creating more than an outward ripple of discontent. Although the Emperor, the war-lord of united Germany, in whose honor this armada of civilization had assembled, was never more visibly the soldier and the admiral, his speech was as peaceable as if he had been a magistrate on the bench. The canal was for peace and for linking of the nations together, and, he added in a significant sentence, "the sea unites, it does not divide." But it is by no means certain that the canal which brings the Baltic nearer France will altogether conduce to the maintenance of the sullen peace which has existed between Paris and Berlin.

England
and the Franco-
Russian Policy.

It is stated, not officially, but in quarters where the wish is the father to the thought, that Russia will support France in all African questions. The policy of Russia, so it is claimed in London, ever since the days of the Emperor Nicholas has been that of acquiescence in English ascendancy in Egypt; and although there is a new school in power in Russia, it is not quite certain whether the Russian foreign office has so far departed from its traditional policy as to try and take the Egyptian chestnuts out of the fire for the benefit of the French republic. For the moment, France, Russia, and England are all working harmoniously together on the Armenian Question, nor is it likely that the advent of Lord Salisbury to power will jeopardize the good understanding which exists between the three powers on



THE GERMAN EMPEROR.
From a new photograph.

that important point. But the situation is dangerous. The Sultan knows as well as any one else how difficult it is for any of the powers to fire a shot, even to secure the better policing of his Armenian provinces, fearing, as all do, that a spark might be thrown into the European powder magazine. He is not likely, therefore, to do more than make faces politely at his mentors, who are in no position to enforce their benevolent lectures by a display of physical force.

The Peril
in the East.

Meanwhile, the situation in Macedonia is serious indeed. Macedonia is the great southwestern province of the Great Bulgaria which Lord Beaconsfield and Lord Salisbury, with the aid of Austria, succeeded in 1878 in thrusting back under the rule of the Sultan. By the treaty of San Stefano, Macedonia would have been

part and parcel of the Bulgaria, one and indivisible, which General Ignatieff drew upon the map, from the Danube to the Ægean. At the Berlin Congress the British diplomatists insisted upon dividing Bulgaria into three parts. The principality north of the Balkans became independent in all but name, the second division received a modified autonomy under the name of Eastern Roumelia, while the third and most unfortunate—namely, Macedonia—was made over to the uncovenanted mercies of the Turk, a crime which was scantily veiled from the conscience of Europe by a clause in the Berlin Treaty, which said that the Sultan would make due provision for law, order, and liberty in the province which Europe had restored to him. The Bulgarians in Eastern Roumelia very promptly repudiated the diplomatic settlement, and united themselves to the Bulgarians north of the Balkans. The Macedonians, left without redress and without hope, have at last taken the law into their own hands and, according to latest accounts, a brisk little insurrection is raging in that province. A single insurgent victory on the one hand, or a general Turkish massacre on the other, may set the whole of the Balkans in a blaze.

*The New
Czar.*

It may be said that all these causes of uneasiness existed before, and that many times in the last ten years Europe has seemed as if it were awaiting the general conflagration. That is no doubt true; but one vital factor in the situation has been revolutionized. The peace of Europe was in the firm strong hands of Alexander the Third; he, the keeper of the peace, saved Europe again and again from war. His place has not been taken by his son. Nicholas the Second has shown no disposition as yet to keep the peace, to make war, or to do anything except enjoy himself. It is a new thing for him to be an emperor, and he is hardly out of his honeymoon. The novelty of the one and the joys of the other seem to leave him no time or energy to keep a firm hand upon those forces of disorder and of unrest which unfortunately abound in the government of every state, certainly not excepting that of Russia. At St. Petersburg it seems to be a case of go-as-you-please, with De Witte as the Mephistopheles of the situation, and Prince Lobanoff as the cloak for a policy for which no one in particular seems to be responsible, but which is believed by the English to be due to the financial ambitions of De Witte, the typical new Russian statesman.

*The Russo-
Chinese Loan.*

This state of things has produced for a few weeks a spectacular success for Russian diplomacy; but it seems as if the attempt made by De Witte to reduce China to tutelage by guaranteeing the loan of sixteen mil-

lions, which France was to lend on a Russian guarantee, has collapsed somewhat ignominiously. China objects to the Russian loan, and although Russia is quite willing to take the money which France was eager to subscribe, the situation is somewhat ridiculous both for France and for Russia. A new loan for \$200,000,000 will be issued, it is stated, in London, Paris, Berlin, and St. Petersburg. If so, the attempt made by De Witte to secure the overlordship of China, with a contingent advantage in the shape of a railway through Manchuria, will be thwarted. Hence great wrath in St. Petersburg, and gnashing of teeth in Paris, with much objurcation of the English marplot. On the other hand, Germany, whose part in this Chinese intervention



M. DE WITTE, RUSSIA'S POWERFUL MINISTER.

has been little better than that of a catspaw for Russia and France, has reason to rejoice that her quondam allies have overreached themselves. The one bad blot in the whole incident is not the attempt to get the loan. That might be all fair game. What is distinctly a menace to the peace of Europe is the evidence which the negotiations afford of the fact that there is no longer in St. Petersburg a strong man who can compel his ministers to speak the truth. If Alexander the Third were living, say the British critics, both Prince Lobanoff and M. de Witte would be sent packing as soon as their master

discovered that they were capable of saying one thing and doing another. Alexander the Third may not have been a great genius, but he hated diplomatic indirections, or, to speak bluntly, lying.

*France
outré-mer.* Although France has secured from China provisionally a promise of concessions in Southwestern China, it is doubtful whether the ultimate result of their dealings with the Court of Peking will prove an adequate *solatium* for the financial adventure into which the French have been lured by St. Petersburg. Meanwhile they are worrying themselves, not without cause, over the heavy price which they are paying for their colonial extravagances. The debates in the French Chamber last month, which actually resolved to hold ministers personally responsible for all the expenditure incurred by them in their official capacity, and then refused to vote the credits demanded for carrying on French policy in the Soudan, show that even French Chauvinism is becoming restive under the continual increase of burdens, which to the taxpayer seem to be chiefly incurred for the benefit of avaricious monopolists, who are able to put into their pockets immense fortunes at the expense of their heavily overtaxed fellow citizens—the said fortunes being the only visible fruit of the policy of colonial extension. Add to all this that the fever is playing havoc with the French troops in Madagascar—invalids are returning to France by the shipload—and there is already a cry for reinforcements which will have to be attended to; otherwise the campaign will terminate in a disaster which will wreck the ministry.

*Who Will
Keep the
Peace Now?*

Altogether the situation is full of elements of danger which may at any moment draw to a head with results disastrous to a general peace. It is one of the aggravations of the situation that the foreign policy of Austria-Hungary is no longer in the experienced hands of Count Kalnoky, whose devotion to peace has been counted upon for many years as one of the constant facts which told for tranquillity. Under these circumstances it is not surprising that there are many Englishmen whose one fear at first about the parliamentary elections was lest they might result in the return of a majority too small to render a firm and dignified foreign policy possible. Now that the Czar has gone, it is the Prime Minister of England more than any one else who can hold the balance even, and keep the peace of the world; and a Prime Minister who has no considerable majority behind him in the House of Commons is not in a position to maintain more than his own equilibrium. It happens, though, that Lord Salisbury has an ample margin.

*The Fall
of Lord
Rosebery.*

A special article elsewhere in this number of the REVIEW deals with the event which has overshadowed everything else in the British news of the month, namely, the substitution

of a Salisbury cabinet for a Rosebery administration. The long-expected end came at last in a very unexpected fashion. The Liberal majority had been gradually dwindling. One bye-election after another had eaten into their narrow margin. Each of the groups which make up the composite majority had developed mutinous elements in the shape of those cut-throats of faction who were prepared to wreck their party if their demands were not immediately satisfied. Ministers lost even the will to live, and more than one of the cabinet regarded the final *coup de grace* with profound gratitude. "Do not condole with me," said one of the most distinguished of their number; "what I have been praying for, for months, has at last come to pass." An outgoing ministry is not often so glad to die as that which gave up the seals of office on June 29.

*Last Days
of the
Liberal Cabinet.*

At the beginning of that month it seemed probable that the ministry would be defeated on the Welsh Disestablishment bill in committee or on the second reading of the Local Veto bill. It was well known that they had not a majority for local option. The Liberal brewers could not be induced to vote for a bill which Sir William Harcourt supported with a zeal due possibly to the fact that in his old age he has found the one enthusiasm of a lifetime. It was understood, however, that the difficulty about local option would be solved by shelving it to an autumn session, which would have to deal with "one man one vote," clipping the claws of the House of Lords, and the introduction of prohibition in patches. The Welsh Church bill remained. Mr. Lloyd George and Mr. Thomas were showing their teeth. On one division the Government majority went down to seven. It was quite on the cards that at any moment this slender majority might disappear altogether. The action of the Liberal Whips in canceling Mr. Gladstone's pair, in order that he might have a free hand to deal with the Welsh bill, increased the uneasy feeling in the Liberal ranks that the ground had shifted under their feet; and it was with more incredulity than satisfaction that they heard that Mr. Asquith at the last moment had succeeded in pacifying recalcitrant Welsh members, and that the bill was safe. The mutinous MacGregor, who had shaken the dust off his feet in wrath against the Government because their assurances about the crofters were not good enough for him, brought upon the Government an ugly defeat at Inverness, the only subsidiary advantage of which was the quietus which it administered to Mr. Donald Macrae. The Irish bill, which had been well received by those whom it concerned, appeared to be the only piece of legislation which would be got through this session. Unfortunately, even in Ireland, the ministers contrived inadvertently to provoke an effervescent outbreak of dissatisfaction which contributed indirectly to their final overthrow.

The Cromwell Statue. This penultimate misfortune arose out of a proposal, originating no one knows exactly how, to erect a statue to Oliver Cromwell. Lord Rosebery is probably the first English Prime Minister who had publicly proclaimed his admiration for the Lord Protector, and it was assumed, without evidence, that the proposal to erect a statue outside Westminster Hall to the victor of Naseby and of Dunbar emanated from the Prime Minister. Such, however, was not the fact. The proposition seems to have originated in the Office of Works. Somebody discovers from time to time that Cromwell has no statue, and writes to the papers or to ministers suggesting that the omission should be repaired. One of these innumerable communications seems to have put the Office of Works in motion, and the First Commissioner consulted the Chancellor of the Exchequer on the subject. They decided that it would be a good thing to erect a statue to Cromwell, and thereupon consulted their colleagues as to where the statue should stand. Some said one thing and some another, but only two raised the prior question whether there should be a statue at all. No one had any objection to do honor to the greatest of English rulers, but a small minority demurred to bringing forward a proposal which was certain to irritate the Irish beyond bounds. Their warnings were unheeded and the proposal went forward.

The Revolt of the Irish. When the first vote for £500 was taken for the commencement of a statue which Mr. Thornycroft had agreed to erect for £3,000, ministers had not long to wait in order to discover the blunder they had made. Of course, if Mr. Balfour had risen superior to the temptation which assailed him, all might have been well. Unfortunately, for one of the few times in his career, Mr. Balfour played the part of a Randolph Churchill. Instead of rising to the occasion with a magnanimity which would have done him honor, he eagerly seized the chance of discrediting the Government by stooping to a course which was unworthy of his reputation. No doubt ecclesiastical rancor against the great Protector still exists in many a country parsonage; but Mr. Balfour seldom plays to his gallery so meanly as he did when he attacked the memory of Cromwell for the sake of embarrassing Sir William Harcourt. On the 250th anniversary of the battle of Naseby the House of Commons voted the money for the statue by a majority of fifteen. Ministers were saved from defeat solely by the votes of a few Liberal Unionists and Ulster Tories. The question came up again on report. Another division was challenged, and the Whips reported adversely as to the chances of success. So, making a virtue of necessity, ministers put up Mr. Morley to announce the abandonment of the proposal. The Conservatives were of course in high glee and the Irish for the moment were appeased, but the wrath of many Liberals and Nonconformists knew no

bounds. The sum of £3,000 necessary for erecting the statue was at once contributed in the House of Commons, but the mischief was done. Ministers had escaped by a humiliating retreat from a position into which they should never have blundered. But although they had saved their lives by the skin of their teeth, the incident created an uneasy feeling that the end was near.

The Resignation of the Duke. How near the end was, however, no one anticipated. On Friday night, June 21, the House assembled with no suspicion that the end was at hand. Ministers were in good spirits, for Mr. Campbell-Bannerman was able to announce the successful completion of a long and delicate negotiation which he had been conducting, in order to clear the ground for the reorganization of the army. The Duke of Cambridge, who for some time past has been little more than a dignified figure-head of the army, had consented to resign the office of Commander-in-Chief, and henceforth the command of the army would be vested in an officer appointed for a term of five years. Everybody congratulated everybody else on the achievement of an object which had long been regarded as inevitable,



THE CROMWELL STATUE AT MANCHESTER.

and Sir William Harcourt, it is stated, for the first time that session went off to the Terrace to enjoy a quiet smoke with his faithful gossips, Mr. Labouchere and Sir Wilfrid Lawson. He is said to have remarked, as he took his seat on the Terrace: "Here is at least one night on which there is no danger of a ministerial crisis." Yet it was on that night of all others that the ministry fell.

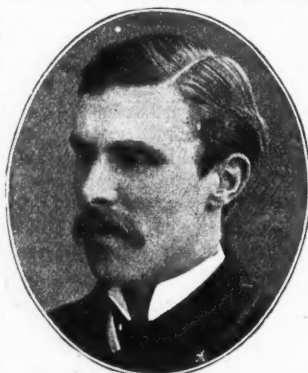
The Fatal Division.

The occasion was insignificant enough. Mr. Brodrick, acting as the mouthpiece of Mr. Chamberlain, who had been chafing impatiently against the refusal of the Government

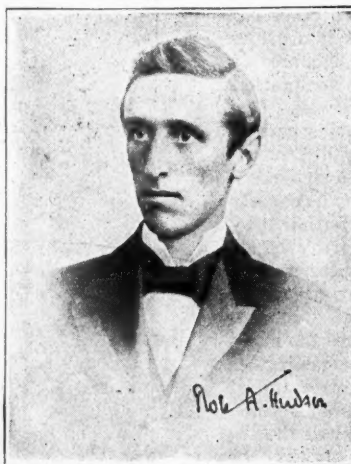
to give up the ghost, moved to reduce the salary of Mr. Campbell-Bannerman, the Secretary of War, by £100, in order to bring before the House what he declared was the neglect of the War Office to keep in stock an adequate supply of cordite cartridges for small arms. The ministerial Whips were caught napping. In vain Mr. Campbell-Bannerman assured the House that not only was he satisfied with the supply of cartridges in reserve and at command, but he could give the most positive assurances to the same effect by Sir Redvers Buller, the Chief-of-Staff, who for some time past has virtually been the Commander-in-Chief of the British Army. These assurances, however, went for nothing with the Opposition, who snatched a division at the dinner hour, and to their own infinite surprise put the Government in a minority of seven. Half a dozen ministers were absent and very few members voted. It is interesting to note that the only Liberal who voted with the majority was Sir Charles Dilke. And now his re-election has been unopposed.

Lord Salisbury's Accession.

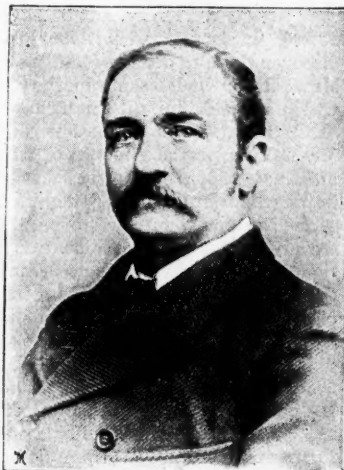
The defeat, unexpected as it was, was not unwelcome. A cabinet council was held on Saturday, and in the evening Lord Rosebery tendered the resignation of his cabinet.



HON. ST. JOHN BRODRICK, M.P.



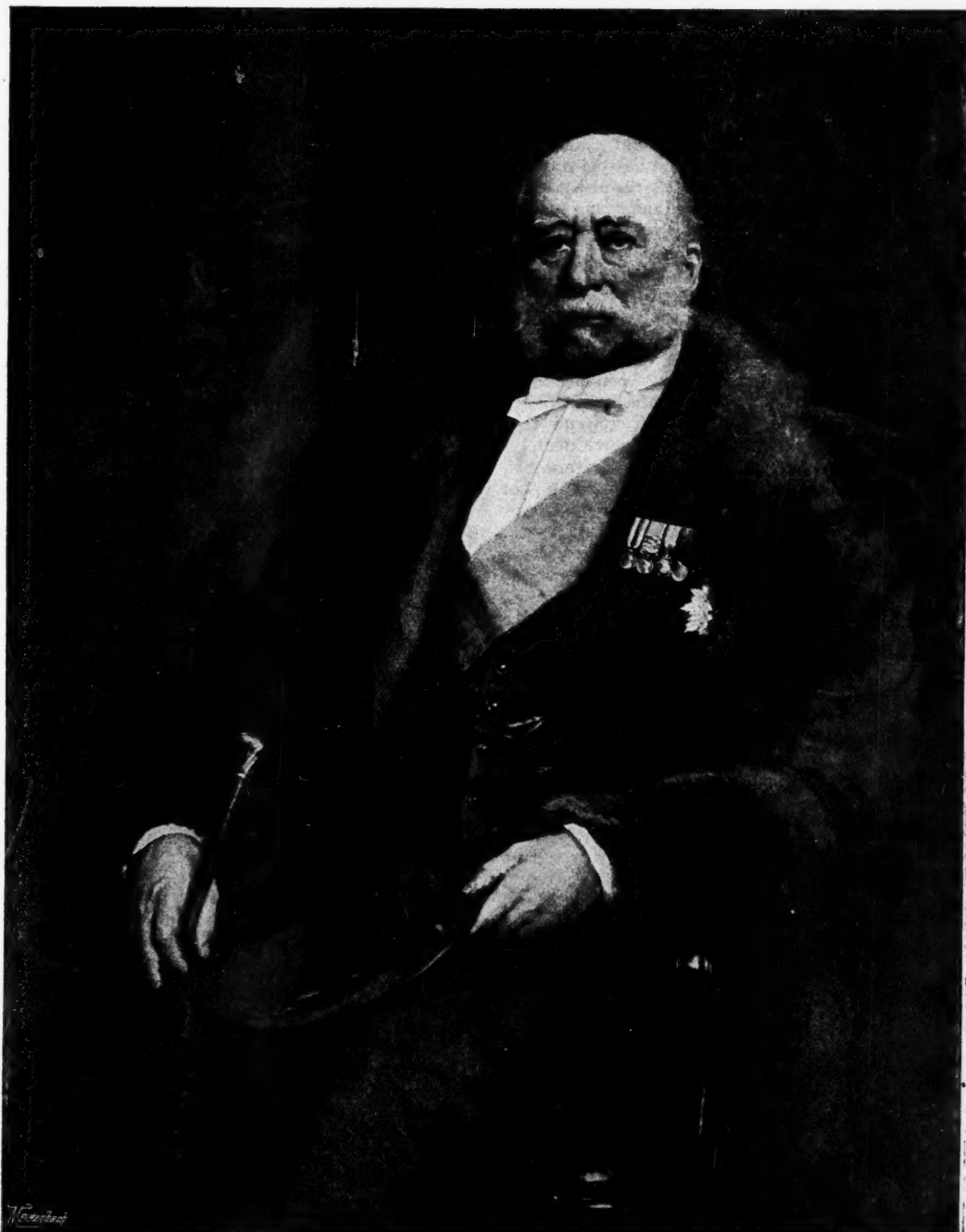
MR. R. A. HUDSON,
Election Agent for Liberal Party.



CAPTAIN R. W. E. MIDDLETON,
Election Agent for Conservative Party.

The Queen accepted it, and sent for Lord Salisbury to undertake the formation of a ministry. Mr. Balfour complained somewhat bitterly that Lord Rosebery had resigned instead of dissolving, but as the House had censured the Secretary of State for War for not providing adequately for the national defense, it is difficult to see what other course it was possible to have taken. After a little delay a new cabinet was formed, and on the following Saturday, June 29, Lord Rosebery and his colleagues handed their seals of office to Her Majesty. Later in the day she entrusted them to Lord Salisbury, who by that time had completed his cabinet and was in a position to undertake the administration of affairs. The policy of the incoming administration was one of dissolution. By the middle of July the elections were in full swing, to extend through a period of nearly two weeks. It soon became apparent that the Conservatives were to have a large majority over the Liberals and the Irish Nationalists together. A number of the outgoing ministers failed of re-election, and everywhere the Liberal vote was greatly reduced. Mr. Stead sends us (see page 179) an elaborate sketch of the new cabinet. Captain Middleton and Mr. Hudson, respectively the election agents of the Conservative and Liberal parties, became the masters of the situation until August, when the new House of Commons assembles to vote the necessary supplies. Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, who is now Secretary for the Colonies, is the most conspicuous member of the cabinet after the Prime

Minister; and these two, with Mr. Balfour and the Duke of Devonshire (better known as Lord Hartington) form an inner quartet which will constitute the real Government. The one question that everybody asks has to do with the possibility of Mr. Chamberlain's working long in harness with his Tory colleagues. They could get along without him.



H.R.H. THE DUKE OF CAMBRIDGE, K.G., K.C.S.I., K.P., G.C.B., ETC.

From the Painting by W. W. Ouless, R.A.

*Spain, America,
and the
Mora Claim.*

There is a gentleman in New York named Mora who has some reason to consider the Cuban outbreak a fortunate event. Mr. Mora is an American citizen who at the time of the last patriotic attempt of Cuba to gain release from the Spanish yoke was the owner of a large and immensely valuable Cuban sugar plantation with mills and all the costly paraphernalia of a sugar-making plant. The Spanish government seized Mr. Mora's property and confiscated it, with the consequence of subsequent negotiations with our government which made it plain that something like \$3,000,000 was actually due to an American citizen. Spain at length agreed to pay a million and a half, and this adjustment was accepted by our government on behalf of Mr. Mora, and so the case was considered settled. This was many years ago. The only thing that has been lacking to the completeness of the settlement has been Spain's failure to pay over the money. It appears that within the last few weeks, with the new Cuban rebellion on her hands, Spain had become alarmed lest the United States should adopt the English plan and seize the custom house at Havana for Mr. Mora's million and a half, just as Great Britain seized Corinto in order to collect £15,000 from poor little Nicaragua. Moreover, Spain is exceedingly anxious to have the aggressive co-operation of the United States in keeping all aid and comfort away from the struggling Cubans. Consequently the money has actually been voted, and it is said that Mr. Mora is to be paid immediately. Thus for the second time the Mora claim is considered as settled. For our own part we shall prefer to wait for Mr. Mora's acknowledgment that he has received the money, before considering that Spain has actually fulfilled the solemn agreement made with our government many years ago.

*Our
Duty in
re Cuba.*

As for Cuba, it is the American doctrine that the European colonial system represents only a transitional stage. Cuba is an American country, and her political connection with Spain ought not to last any longer than Cuba herself desires. It is monstrous that war should be waged in Cuba, and the whole land devastated by Spaniards, because Cuba prefers to establish her own independent government. It is no duty of ours to assist Spain in holding Cuba. On the contrary, it is our duty at the earliest possible moment to recognize Cuba's belligerent rights, and to give her moral sympathy in her struggle. At the present moment our government is incurring a large amount of expense in the attempt to keep Americans from going to Cuba. A reasonable amount of precaution on our own soil to prevent the fitting out of notorious filibustering expeditions must be exercised, under the terms of the existing treaties with Spain; but it certainly is a question whether our government is not showing misdirected zeal in sending ships to patrol

the Cuban coast, lest some aid may come to Cuba from Cuban friends and sympathizers in the United States. The question is a difficult one for our government, and the Washington policy must not be condemned without good cause. But certainly the American people do not expect that the strength of the United States will be used to aid the Spanish monarchy in keeping its brutal hand upon the throat of an American island community.



SENOR TOMAS ESTRADA PALMA.

*The Claims
of Humanity.*

The Cubans are doing their best to give some sort of political organization to their military revolt. The death of Marti having been fully confirmed, Mr. Tomas Estrada Palma has been designated by the Cuban clubs and societies in America as the political head of their movement. Mr. Palma at present resides in the State of New York. Credit is said to be due to our minister at Madrid, Mr. Hannis Taylor, for the recent decision of the Spanish authorities to pay the Mora claim; but it is to be hoped that neither Mr. Taylor nor our public servants at Washington have said anything that would lead the Spanish government to think the payment of this long standing debt could affect the American opinion of Cuba's rights and proper destiny. The savage butchery and rapine with which Spain is now devastating Cuba is an outrage that calls for the indignation and wrath of the whole civilized world. Has not the moment already come when our government, in the name of humanity, should protest with vigor, and ask Spain to stop? In case of anything like the protraction of hostilities which carried the last struggle through a period of ten years, our government

should have courage enough to interfere in the name of human decency and modern progress. Congress may well take up this question next December. If Spain can keep her colonies by peaceful methods she is welcome to them; but it is intolerable that we should be compelled to witness perennial war and confusion off our very coasts, through Spain's mediæval methods of military coercion.

*Enforcement
of Liquor Laws
in New York.*

In the realm of American public affairs the most interesting topic of the past month has been the enforcement of the laws against Sunday liquor selling, by the Police Commissioners of New York City. Mr. Theodore Roosevelt as president of the new police board has taken the astonishing ground that he will observe his oath of office and respect the laws. New York has never been so shocked and surprised in all its two hundred and fifty years of existence. The great Republican politicians are aghast, and are declaring that the party will be ruined. They protest that it was not for this that they helped to elect the reform ticket last November. Mr. Roosevelt's intrepidity seems even to have disconcerted Mayor Strong himself a very little, but upon the whole the Mayor evidently likes Mr. Roosevelt's logic and intends to support him to the end. It happens that Mr. Roosevelt's colleagues on the police board are in absolute harmony with their president, and are as actively committed to the execution of the policy as Mr. Roosevelt himself. Colonel Frederick Grant, who is one of the commissioners, has not forgotten that his illustrious father used to say that the best way to deal with an unpopular law is to enforce it. The Police Commissioners do not give themselves much concern with the question whether the law is wise or mistaken. They simply stand upon its enforcement until the legislature chooses to alter it.

*How Tammany
Profited by the
Sunday Law.*

The existing excise laws of New York have been carefully maintained on the statute books by Tammany Hall. Sunday closing has been by no means a dead letter. Last year the Tammany police officials made at least five thousand arrests for violation of the Sunday closing feature of the liquor laws. But Tammany had maintained the statute for purposes of blackmail. The arrests made last year were in no case due to a desire to uphold the majesty of the law, but in every instance they were made to punish saloons which were not properly contributing to the police and Tammany blackmail funds. There are ten thousand saloons in New York City, nearly all of which were paying regular monthly sums for police protection and were never molested in their Sunday business. Mr. Roosevelt simply instructed the police that the law was to be enforced entirely and without discrimination. The great object has been to break up the blackmail system, and this end will certainly be accomplished.

*The Sunday
Question, per se.*

In Brooklyn, where there is also a reform municipal government under Mayor Schieren, this blackmail system has never been highly developed. The Brooklyn saloons have always been permitted to do business in violation of the Sunday closing law, so long as their customers were admitted by the side door, and nobody made complaint of noise or unusual disturbance. For some weeks past, under the same general state law requiring the Sunday closing of saloons, we have witnessed the curious spectacle of the reform government of New York enforcing the law as drastically as Cromwell himself could ever have done it, while across the bridge in Brooklyn every saloon in the city has continued its Sunday business without molestation and with the advantage of an immense patronage from thirsty New Yorkers. Meanwhile, there is a state law from which New York City is exempted that requires the all-day closing of barber shops on Sunday, and this law is strictly enforced in Brooklyn. In New York City the barber shops are allowed to remain open until 1 o'clock P.M. The simple fact as regards Sunday closing in New York City is, that the law has never been kept upon the statute books because it corresponds to any prevailing sentiment, or because it was meant to be honestly enforced; but solely because its existence gave the Tammany organization a powerful club with which to hold the liquor interest in line. The liquor sellers have had to buy the right to sell on Sunday by giving both their political support and also a share of their profits to the conspiracy of thieves and blackmailers who have carried on business under the name of Tammany. Several of the great New York papers have been endeavoring to break down Mr. Roosevelt's policy, but all in vain. They have adopted the very ignoble plan of endeavoring to confuse the minds of their readers upon the distinction between the law and its enforcement. They are endeavoring to rally all those who would wish to have the law different, in opposition to Mr. Roosevelt's enforcement of the law as it is. The next legislature will have to face the whole question frankly; for Mr. Roosevelt and his colleagues are in office to stay for three years, and nobody has the power to remove them except upon charges of misconduct which nobody would ever have the effrontery to suggest. Consequently there will be nothing to do but to attempt to bring the law itself into conformity with the desires of a majority of the population.

*A Lesson
in Law
and Government.*

Sunday closing is certainly not popular in New York. Strict and impartial enforcement of law is, on the other hand, by no means unpopular. It has opened the eyes of New Yorkers to possibilities which they had never dreamed of, and it is giving them an object lesson in the meaning of law and government which will sink into the very depths of their inner

consciousness. There will be many to take the ground that since Mr. Roosevelt shows us how the Sunday law can be enforced, its requirements ought not to be weakened. But this does not necessarily follow. The commissioners themselves are not expressing a public opinion, although it may be strongly suspected that, in view of the habits and customs of a large portion of the population in New York, they might personally favor the adoption of the English plan which permits the public houses to be open for certain hours on Sunday, but which closes them literally and absolutely during the rest of the day. The question will now have to be decided for New York. Perhaps the proper solution of it would be to give all the communities in the state the right to decide for themselves on a local option plan. Thus a general law could be framed which would provide several alternative schemes, and it could be left to popular vote in every community to decide which of these it would adopt. There are many good men who would rather have a law which allows saloons to be opened several hours on Sunday with rigid enforcement, than a closing law which is not enforced at all. The State of New York has a number of large towns, including Buffalo, Rochester, Elmira, Syracuse and Albany, as well as New York and Brooklyn. So far as we are aware, President Roosevelt's literal enforcement of Sunday closing in New York City stands alone in the state. In all the other large towns most of the saloons do a quiet but thriving business on the prohibited day of the week. The law and the facts ought somehow to be harmonized.

Mr. Roosevelt
the "Man of
the Month."

Mr. Roosevelt is accused of bravado in his policy, but the charge is meaningless and foolish. He is simply doing his sworn duty as an executive officer, and thereby giving the whole people of the United States an object lesson which they need above all others. Such a lesson is not necessary in other countries, because the enforcement of law in England or France or Germany is taken as a matter of course. Mr. Roosevelt, in this July of 1895, has been emphatically the man of the month. We therefore have great pleasure in offering our readers a character sketch of him by a well-known writer who has long appreciated him and believed in him. Mr. Roosevelt comes to his New York position after six years of hard and somewhat thankless work in the national Civil Service Commission at Washington; but it was the kind of work that is making history. For the real political history of our own times in the United States is centring about the reform of our administrative methods; and no man has been closer to the heart of the struggle than Mr. Theodore Roosevelt. He has seen great progress in the practical reform of our civil service, and he sums that progress up in an article contributed to *Scribner's Magazine* for August, which our readers will find freely cited in another part of this magazine.

Other Reforms
in New York.

While police and administrative reform has thus been making strides in New York, the reform of unwholesome physical conditions has also something cheering to report. Mr. Jacob A. Riis, the journalist who has been the long-time chronicler and student of tenement



MR. JACOB A. RIIS.

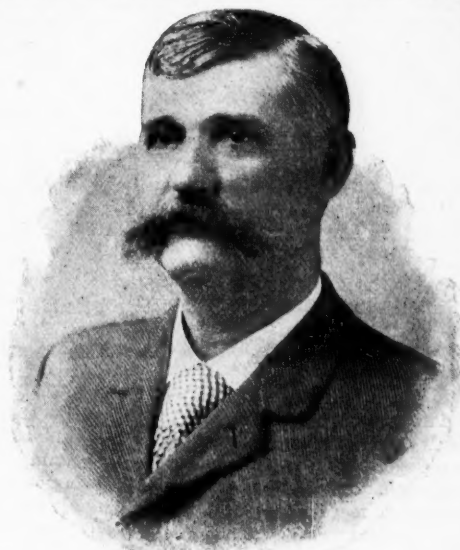
life and slum conditions, tells our readers this month about the improvement of one of the worst neighborhoods in the city. Street-cleaning operations under Colonel Waring are giving the tenement districts a much more comfortable summer than they have known for many years. A tremendous reform also has been made in clearing away from the streets of scores of thousands of empty trucks which lined the gutters by night and on Sunday. Asphalt pavements are making their way in the crowded districts. The movement for public baths of a modern character under municipal auspices is about to result in something tangible. There is much else that looks hopeful near-at-hand in the way of tenement-house and lodging-house reform, and general improvement in the physical environment of the working people of the great metropolis.

Silver's
Reverses.

Two events have greatly helped to turn the tide, temporarily at least, against the sixteen-to-one free coinage movement. One of these has been the result of the critical contest between the Democratic factions in Kentucky, while the other has been the attitude officially taken by the

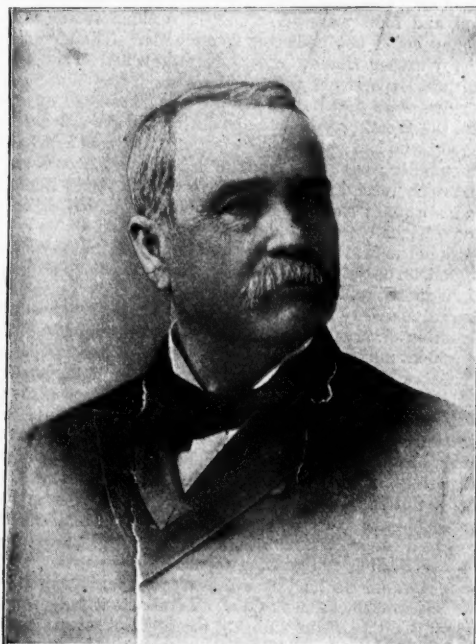
Republicans of Iowa. The free-silver Democrats early in the season were confident that they would control the Kentucky convention; but Mr. Carlisle and the administration took an active hand, and the silver men found themselves in a minority. The convention adopted resolutions agreeable to Mr. Cleveland and Mr. Carlisle, though it gave the nomination for governor to Mr. Hardin, a pronounced free-silver man. The state committee of Kentucky, having mapped out the subsequent campaign against the Republicans upon other lines, emphatically objected to Senator Blackburn's free-silver speeches, and the Senator was requested to abstain from further participation in the contest. Inasmuch as he is a candidate for re-election to the United States Senate, the situation is not a strictly harmonious one. It is quite possible that Mr. Blackburn may be able to hold his seat in the Senate, but his success will in that case be in spite of his silver views rather than on account of them. The position of the Kentucky Democrats is declared by the party leaders in general to mean that the free-silver movement is checked in the Democratic ranks, and that there is no further probability that the silver men will dominate the national convention next year. In like manner the shrewd Republican forecasters regarded the refusal of the Iowa Republican convention to countenance in any way the free-silver movement, as an indication that the Republicans of the Mississippi Valley will, by a large majority, stand with Eastern Republicans in opposition

to anything so radical as the silver men have proposed. It must not for a moment be considered that the honest convictions of hundreds of thousands of American citizens who believe in free coinage have undergone any change in these past weeks; but it does not now seem probable that their views can materially influence the position or avowed doctrines of either one of the two leading parties in next year's contest. They will be obliged either to subordinate



GEN. P. WATT HARDIN, OF KENTUCKY,
Democratic nominee for Governor.

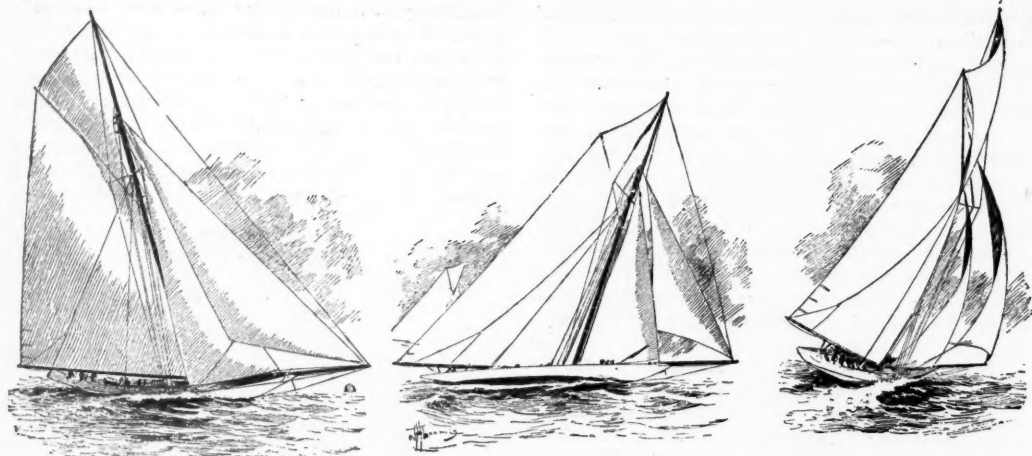
their monetary views to their old-time party allegiance, or else to break away from their Republican or Democratic connections and ally themselves with a separate movement.



From photograph by Sarony, N. Y.

GEN. FRANCIS M. DRAKE, OF IOWA,
Republican nominee for Governor.

The Rowing and Sailing Contests. The visit of the Cornell oarsmen to England and their participation in the rowing contests at Henley on the Thames were given great prominence in our daily newspapers, and aroused a widespread interest among the people. The defeat of Cornell was a disappointment here at home, but the chief regret was due not to the defeat but to the unpleasant circumstances which accompanied it. The American visitors may have made some slight mistakes of judgment, but they conducted themselves in a manly and straightforward fashion, and their country has no cause to be ashamed of them. The records show that in almost every form of athletic sport the American college students, both East and West, are upon the average superior to those of England or any other country. In the single item of oarsmanship it is possible that our American amateurs are inferior. These international contests ought to assume a broader and more general character. An athletic meeting between English and American students which should in-



THREE VIEWS OF THE DEFENDER.

From a sketch by W. H. Loomis for the *Providence (R. I.) Journal*.

clude a great variety of sports and contests would be an interesting one, because average results would signify something. Americans do not rest content under the sting of defeat, and the fate of Cornell at Henley will probably do more to develop an interest in college rowing than anything else that could have happened. The great international yachting contest will excite more interest this year than ever before. Lord Dunraven's new boat, *Valkyrie III*, built by the famous Scotch designer Mr. Watson, is trying her wings in British waters before crossing the ocean to compete for the America's cup. The *Defender*,—which is the appropriate name of the marvelous new boat built by the Herreshoffs for the New York gentlemen who propose to keep the trophy on this side of the water,—is now believed, as a result of some preliminary trials, to be the fastest and in all respects the most remarkable racing yacht ever built. The American yachtsmen are enthusiastic and seem to have no doubt about the victory that the *Defender* is to score against *Valkyrie III*; but it is well not to be over confident.

The Weather Bureau.

A scientist who takes a keen interest in the work of the government's scientific bureaus has sent us a letter in which he deplors the retirement of Professor Harrington from the Weather Bureau. It is not primarily to criticise the Secretary of Agriculture for making the change that we quote from this letter, but because the subject itself has wide interest and our correspondent has dealt with it most instructively. He writes as follows:

It is announced that the President has displaced as Chief of the Weather Bureau Professor Mark W. Harrington, who has held this position during the past four years, and appointed as his successor Willis L. Moore, of Illinois. No cause has been assigned for this change and it is diffi-

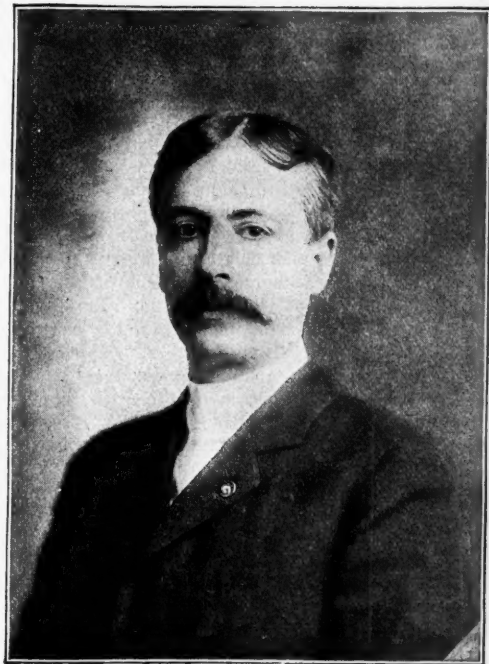
cult to see one, since Prof. Harrington has conducted this bureau in a manner above the criticisms of scientific men, on the one hand, who insist on careful and accurate work, and politicians on the other hand, who demand a careful expenditure of money and adequate practical returns for the sums spent. For many years there existed a feeling that the Signal Service, as an army organization, was not doing all that might be done by a civilian corps of meteorologists and weather experts. Our government was paying about a million dollars a year for weather information, and four years ago Congress decided to see if the money could not be better spent under civilian control. The Weather Bureau was then established in the Agricultural Department and the observers of the U. S. Signal Service were transferred bodily to this civilian bureau. But the Weather Bureau needed a head. It needed some person who had viewed the work of the Signal Service as an outsider; one who saw the limitations of that service and who recognized lines of improvement which might be instituted; one who was a thoroughly drilled scientist and who had a thorough knowledge of past and current work in the field of weather knowledge, and, hardest of all to find, an upright man who was qualified to make the most of an annual million dollar disbursement, and who had the executive ability necessary for the control of five hundred scientific observers scattered all over the country. The President made no mistake when he sought the services of Professor Harrington, the professor of astronomy at Ann Arbor, and editor of the *American Meteorological Journal*. No one who knew Professor Harrington could help exclaiming, "Just the man for the position!" His work during the past four years has shown his mastery of the situation. The cost to the government has been less than under military rule; the scope of work has been greatly expanded and the amount increased several fold in many cases. Professor Harrington gave up a life position in one of our leading universities to accept the position which sought him. He has labored for four years unceasingly. He has won the admiration of all competent judges in his administration of the affairs of the greatest scientific service ever undertaken by any government. His reward is displacement.

While the making of weather predictions is undoubt-



Portrait photograph by Bell, Washington, D. C.

Professor Mark W. Harrington.



Mr. Willis L. Moore.

THE OLD AND NEW CHIEFS OF THE UNITED STATES WEATHER BUREAU.

edly the most practically important of the services of the Weather Bureau, yet it is but a small part of the work performed by that bureau. The chief of the bureau has absolutely no direct connection with the weather predictions, for this work is done by his assistants. It would be physically impossible for him to make the predictions himself and do his administrative work beside. The regular predictors are not allowed to stand the strain of predicting for more than a month at a stretch. The fact is, that weather predictions are made by a purely empirical process. Just as good predictions can be made by an uneducated man, who may develop a certain necessary faculty or skill, as by the best informed meteorologist. One thing is certain. The limit of accuracy by this old method of predicting has been reached. Further progress can only be made by the careful student of the physical questions involved. So far as the writer is aware, no one in this country is at present employed by the government in such a study. Justice will never be done to American scientific labors until the government asks the aid of some such body as the National Academy of Science in selecting proper heads for scientific bureaus.

Mr. Moore, the new incumbent, has had experience in the government's weather service in the West, and it is believed that he will succeed well at his new post. But Professor Harrington's removal, following Dr. Mendenhall's withdrawal from another scientific position in the government's employ, tends to give an uncomfortable feeling to scholars and experts, who do not like to see our great scientific bureaus made the footballs of politics.

*Christian Endeavor
Convention at
Boston.*

The meeting of the Young People's Societies of Christian Endeavor at Boston seems to have been the most important of these great annual gatherings that has yet been held. The number of delegates is said to have reached fifty-six thousand. All evangelical Protestant denominations were represented, the Presbyterians taking the lead. The Methodists and Baptists were not so numerous represented, because each of these great denominations has formed an organization of its own quite analogous to the Christian Endeavor societies. These young people's organizations stand for an exceedingly hopeful and significant movement in the church life of the present decade. They emphasize above all things the carrying of the clear and simple principles of practical religion into the affairs of daily life, whether private or public. The Boston meeting laid its principal stress upon "Christian Endeavor" in public affairs. The leaders of the movement have had the wisdom to perceive that administrative reform and honest politics are the crying needs of our public life, and that it is the business of Christian men and women to work actively for the adoption of higher political standards. True patriotism and civic duty were the watchwords of the great meetings held in Boston, and historical pilgrimages to revolutionary shrines in the vicinity of the New England capital were also made

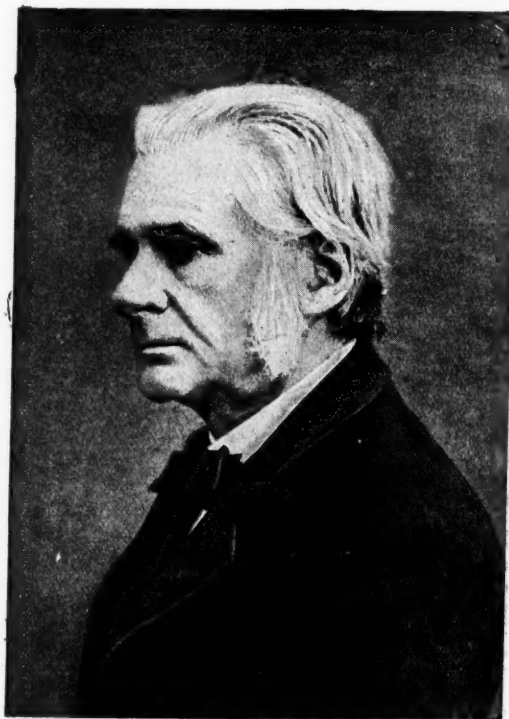
by many thousands of the delegates, in the spirit of a new consecration to the true principles of American liberty.

The World's Women's Convention in London.

Women sent as delegates from no fewer than twenty-three different countries assembled this summer in London under the presidency of Miss Frances E. Willard to hold the third Biennial Convention of the World's Women's Christian Temperance Union. This informal international parliament of crusading womanhood was enthusiastic, unanimous and jubilant. Lady Henry Somerset was the most influential woman present after Miss Willard, and the proceedings were characterized from first to last by a burning hatred of strong drink and a cheering spirit of self confidence unusual in an assembly exclusively feminine. There were receptions to the delegates at the Mansion House and at Reigate Priory, crowded meetings in the Queen's Hall and an immense demonstration and spectacular display in the Albert Hall, where deputations from all lands, clad in appropriate costume, defiled before the President. It was a memorable illustration of the undying power of an idea. What was it that gathered all these thousands from so many lands to the Albert Hall? Simply the idea of an American farmer's daughter that the time had come for concerted action on the part of women as women, to combat intemperance and its related curses all around the world. Is it any wonder that, having achieved so much, these white ribboners should be speculating whether, after all, "the parliament of man, the federation of the world," may, like man himself, have to come into being through a woman?

Death of Professor Huxley.

After long and lingering illness, the man who of all others was best known to the public as an exponent of modern science has passed away. A few years ago, when men talked of science, the names of Huxley and Tyndall were always the first to rise to the mind. Others may have made greater discoveries, and there may be many who would be considered much more important by the scientific experts; but to the man in the street Huxley and Tyndall were the great Twin Brethren of modern science, and what they said was regarded very much as the law and the testimony on the matter in discussion. Both of them probably owed this unique distinction more to literary ability than to the originality or profundity of their scientific study. As for Professor Huxley, he gained more attention by the vehemence and energy with which he assailed the conventional orthodoxy of the day than by any contribution which he made to science. He was a tremendous "slugger," and whenever he took off his coat, whether it was against Mr. Gladstone or a Bishop, or the Pope or General Booth, the public always gathered around the ring, knowing they would have some rare sport. The last article which appeared from his pen in periodical literature was the opening of his reply to Mr. Arthur Balfour's "Foundations of Belief." In that, however, he



THE LATE PROFESSOR HUXLEY.

hardly began his attack,—an attack which now, alas, must remain for ever undelivered. His death leaves a gap in the ranks of our modern leaders of thought which no one at present seems qualified to fill.

Stambuloff Assassinated.

The Bulgarian statesman, Stambuloff, whose ugly assassination was one of the great political events of July, had scarcely more than completed his fortieth year. He was one of the young Bulgarians who had been trained by American teachers in Robert College on the Bosphorus, but his staunchest colleagues and most high-spirited supporters consisted of the Robert College boys. Leaving school at Odessa in 1875 when twenty years old, Stambuloff joined the patriotic revolt of the Herzegovinians. He served in the Russian army of Bulgarian liberation, and at once entered Bulgarian public life at the end of the war against Turkey. He rose rapidly, and before he was thirty he was the acknowledged political leader of his countrymen—the "Bismarck of Bulgaria." His hand dominated Bulgarian affairs for the ten years from 1884 to 1894. The reigning prince turned against him last summer, and for the past twelvemonth Stambuloff had been in retirement. If Bulgaria keeps a distinct existence after generations will make a mighty hero out of Stambuloff. He was a sincere patriot and a political genius.

RECORD OF CURRENT EVENTS.

June 19.—Eighth annual convention of the National Republican League at Cleveland, O....Commodore Bunce is appointed to the command of the North Atlantic Squadron in place of Admiral Meade....Count Kilmannsegg, a Protestant, undertakes to form a temporary Austrian cabinet....The Italian Chamber of Deputies holds a stormy session over the question of amnesty to political offenders....General Eloy Alfaro, provisional President of Ecuador, announces his cabinet.

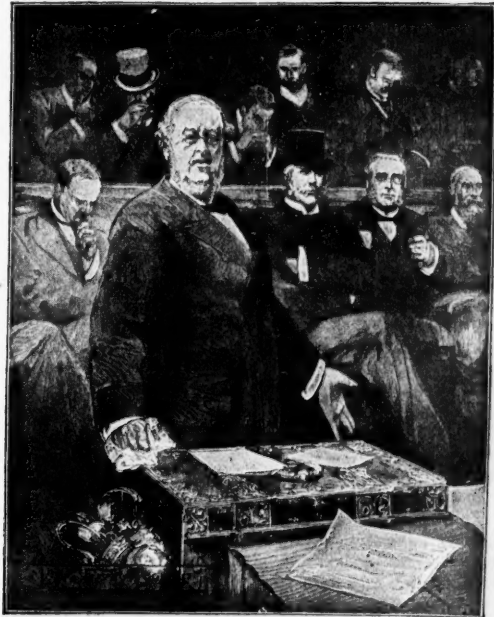
June 20.—Seventh annual congress of the Scotch-Irish Society of America at Lexington, Va....Celebration of the opening of the Baltic Canal; the German Emperor, with many guests, sails through from Brunsbüttel to Kiel....M. Jules Lemaitre, poet and critic, is elected a member of the French Academy....New Zealand Parliament opened.



THE LATE PRIME MINISTER STAMBULOFF, OF BULGARIA,
Assassinated in July.

June 21.—The British Ministry is defeated in the House of Commons on a question of war estimates by a vote of 132 to 125....The National Republican League convention at Cleveland adjourns after voting to leave the silver question and other party issues to the national convention of the party....Mr. J. Pierpont Morgan returns from Europe and makes a statement concerning the demand for American securities abroad....Emperor William sets the keystone of the Baltic Canal, which he christens the Kaiser Wilhelm Canal, in memory of his grandfather.

June 22.—Senator Quay issues a statement that he is a candidate for chairman of the Pennsylvania Republican State Committee....The steamer *Portia* sails from Brooklyn, N. Y., for St. John's, N. F., with an expedition for the relief of Lieutenant Peary in North Greenland.



HARCOURT ANNOUNCING THE RESIGNATION OF THE
BRITISH MINISTRY TO THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

June 23.—The resignation of Lord Rosebery is officially announced....In New York City the law against Sunday liquor-selling is vigorously enforced....Memorial services for Professors Dana and Whitney are held at Yale University.

June 24.—The college boat race on the Hudson between Cornell, Columbia and Pennsylvania is won by Columbia....Judge Brown, of the U. S. District Court, denies the application for the removal of Charles A. Dana, editor of the *New York Sun*, to Washington on a charge of libel....The anniversary of the assassination of President Carnot is observed throughout France....The resignation of the Rosebery Ministry is announced in the British Parliament....Fighting between Turkish troops and bands of Macedonians in revolt....Bill introduced in the Newfoundland Legislature to reduce the salaries of the Governor and Judges.

June 25.—Lord Salisbury becomes Premier of Great Britain....The Illinois Legislature meets in special session....Union College, Schenectady, N. Y., celebrates its centennial....The Kentucky Democratic Convention at Louisville is controlled by the opponents of free silver....The Italian Chamber of Deputies sustains Premier Crispi by a vote of 383 to 151....U. S. Minister Terrell makes a demand on Turkey for the punishment of the murderers of Lenz, the American bicyclist....Princess Hélène is married to the Duke of Aosta....New commercial agreement between France and Switzerland ratified....New slavery convention agreed to by Egypt....Maynooth centenary celebrations begin.

June 26.—Commencement exercises at Harvard, Yale,

Amherst, Williams, Dartmouth and other New England colleges....Kentucky Democrats nominate Gen. P. Watt Hardin for Governor....The Belmont-Morgan syndicate makes the last payment on the bond contract with the United States Government....The new British Ministry declares its determination to dissolve Parliament at the earliest possible date....International Railway Congress opened at London by the Prince of Wales.

June 27.—International convention of the Epworth League opened at Chattanooga, Tenn....A meeting of the railway presidents in New York City adopts resolutions to restore and maintain eastbound and westbound freight rates....Sir Graham Bower is appointed Governor of Newfoundland....Lord Salisbury announces dissolution of Parliament as the only present policy of the British Ministry....Legislative Assembly at Victoria rejects Mr. Murray Smith's motion to establish a maximum ad valorem duty of 25 per cent....Lord Salisbury completes his new cabinet....Lord Rosebery is invested by the Queen with the Order of the Thistle....The Sultan appoints Shakir Pasha "Imperial Inspector of Armenia."

June 28.—Yale wins the boat race with Harvard over the four-mile course on the Thames at New London, Conn., by twelve lengths....Five firemen are killed in a Minneapolis fire....Ten thousand miners in Alabama receive an increase in wages of 10 per cent....McCarthyites win in the Parliamentary election for the city of Cork.

June 29.—The U. S. District Court at San Francisco decides against the government in the suit to recover \$15,000,000 from the estate of Leland Stanford on account of the Union Pacific Railroad....Opening of the season at Chautauqua....Laying of the foundation stone of the new Catholic Cathedral at Westminster, England.

July 1.—The bronze statue of Gen. John Buford is unveiled at Gettysburg....The revised charter of the city of Boston goes into effect....The new City Magistrates and Justices of Special Sessions begin their duties in New York City; formal protests are made by the old Police Justices....The gambling houses of Montana are closed under the new law....The first electric power transmitted for commercial purposes from the plant of the Niagara Power Company is delivered at the shops of the Pittsburgh Reduction Company, one mile distant....The appointment of Gerald William Balfour as Chief Secretary for Ireland is announced....The formal transfer of the territory of the British East Africa Company (1,000,000 square miles, embracing a large part of Somaliland, the Equatorial Province, Uganda, Unyoro, etc.) to Great Britain, takes place at Mombassa.

July 2.—Prof. Mark W. Harrington, Chief of the U. S. Weather Bureau, is removed by President Cleveland....Governor Morton, of New York, appoints a commission to consider changes in methods of legislative procedure....Dr. von Plener, leader of the German Liberals in the Austrian Parliament, resigns his seat....The Assembly of Victoria, Australia, by a vote of 64 to 21, passes the first section of the bill for the reduction of customs dues....The Norwegian Storthing votes only \$800,000 for the support of the army.

July 3.—Prof. Willis L. Moore succeeds Prof. Harrington as Chief of the U. S. Weather Bureau....Judge Showalter, in Chicago, announces his intention to sign the order decreeing the sale of the Whiskey Trust plant to the reorganization committee....Mr. Gladstone sends a farewell letter to the Midlothian Liberal Association....*Valkyrie III* is beaten by the *Britannia* in a fifty-mile race.

July 4.—Serious rioting in East Boston, Mass., on the

occasion of an A. P. A. parade; one non-combatant is killed by a pistol-shot, and several persons are wounded....More than sixty persons are injured at Bristol, Ind., by the breaking of a bridge over the St. Joseph River....Three alleged post office robbers escape from the Ludlow Street Jail, New York City....A Fourth of July banquet is given in Paris by the American Chamber of Commerce....The Prime Minister of Serbia resigns.

July 5.—Great loss of life and destruction of property are caused by storms extending over an area of 200 miles square, with a centre in southwestern Missouri....Judge Showalter, of the U. S. District Court at Chicago, signs the decree authorizing the sale of the Whiskey Trust property....All the gambling places in Saratoga are closed....The Norwegian Storthing votes to repay the outlay of Sweden for diplomatic and consular service up to July 1.

July 6.—Trial of the yacht *Defender* results successfully....The Kansas Insane Asylum investigating committee finds the State Board of Charities incompetent and guilty of accepting bribes from contractors....President Cleveland approves the new Army Regulations, which lay down important rules for the guidance of the army in dealing with mobs....The British Parliament is prorogued till August 12....In a Hindoo-Mahometan riot at Kattywar, India, three persons are killed and 184 wounded....M. de Lamothe, Governor of the French colony of Senegal, is appointed Governor of French Guiana....An imperial ukase relating to Russia's guarantee of the Chinese loan is issued at St. Petersburg....The Hotel Metropole at Geneva, Switzerland, is burned....M. Novakovich forms a Servian cabinet.

July 7.—The Catholic Summer School at Plattsburg, N. Y., begins its sessions....A daughter is born to Mrs. Cleveland at Buzzard's Bay, Mass....A wind storm does much damage in Chicago and vicinity; lives are lost by the capsizing of boats on Lake Michigan; on Lake Geneva, Wis., a steam launch is swamped and six persons drowned.

July 8.—The annual meet of the League of American Wheelmen opens at Asbury Park, N. J., with 3,000 cyclists in attendance....The three French Catholic members of the Canadian Ministry resign office on account of the failure of the government to announce remedial legislation in the Manitoba school matter....The French Chamber of Deputies asks the government to negotiate a permanent treaty of arbitration with the United States.

July 9.—The Connecticut Legislature adjourns....Governor Altgeld makes charges of bribery against members of the Illinois Legislature....The National Educational Association meets at Denver....Grand Trunk Railway train is telescoped near Quebec; about twenty passengers are killed....Democrats are victorious in the Peruvian elections....Cambridge accepts Yale's challenge for a contest in track athletics.

July 10.—Iowa Republicans nominate Gen. Francis Marion Drake for Governor....The annual convention of the Societies of Christian Endeavor meets in Boston with an attendance of nearly 50,000 delegates....Negroes from twenty-three of the thirty-five counties in South Carolina meet in Columbia and issue an address to the people of the United States reciting their wrongs....Bolivia sends an ultimatum to Peru demanding satisfaction within twenty-four hours for offenses against the persons and property of Bolivians committed during the recent civil war in Peru....Thomas Estrada Palma is chosen president of the affiliated Cuban Revolutionary Clubs.

July 11.—The Nicaragua Canal Commission completes its examination of the Isthmus....The yacht *Defender*

has a satisfactory trial....Senator Hill criticises the action of the New York City Police Commissioners in enforcing the excise laws....Two thousand persons are made homeless by the burning of a small village in Hesse-Nassau....Mexico puts into effect the decree reducing letter postage from 10 cents to 5 cents....The Peary relief



Sketched from life for the N. Y. World.

PRESIDENT CLEVELAND AT BUZZARD'S BAY.

expedition sails from St. John's, N. F., on the *Kite*, for Greenland....The Japanese in Formosa successfully repulse an attack of 700 Chinamen.

July 12.—A World's Christian Endeavor Union is formed in Boston....Two Chicago aldermen are indicted by the Grand Jury for soliciting bribes....Great damage is done by forest fires in Michigan....Parliamentary elections begin in England...."Orange Day" is peacefully ob-

served in Montreal and other Canadian cities....The Duke of Genoa is received by Queen Victoria at Windsor.

July 13.—Violent wind storms in New Jersey and on Long Island cause great damage to buildings, and several deaths....Justice Herrick, of the New York Supreme Court, decides that the State Department of Public Works is subject to the civil service laws....Liberals lose heavily in the British Parliamentary elections; Sir William Harcourt, leader in the House of Commons under Rosebery, is defeated in Derby....It is announced that the French and Brazilian Governments have agreed to place the disputed territory on the frontier of French Guiana under dual control.

July 15.—The Christian Endeavor convention closes at Boston, 56,000 delegates having been in attendance during the sessions....The Interstate Commerce Commission grants an extension of one year in the time allowed by law for the placing of safety appliances on railway freight cars....The Banque du Peuple, of Montreal, suspends payment for 90 days, pending an investigation....Ex-Premier Stambuloff, of Bulgaria, is shot twice and repeatedly stabbed in the streets of Sofia....In the British Parliamentary elections Unionist gains continue; the labor leader, J. Keir Hardie, is defeated; Henry M. Stanley, the African explorer, is elected for Lambeth as a Unionist.

July 16.—The Horr-Harvey debate on the silver question opens in Chicago....Five thousand iron miners in Michigan go on strike for higher wages....In the case of the city of Oakland, Cal., against the Southern Pacific Company, involving the title to eleven miles of water front, the Superior Court decides in favor of the city....The Council of the Legion of Honor resigns because of the reorganization demanded by the Chamber of Deputies as a result of the retention of M. Eiffel on the membership rolls after the Panama Canal disclosures.

July 17.—Troops are ordered by the U. S. War Department to protect Wyoming settlers against a threatened Indian uprising....Sir William Harcourt receives a second nomination to Parliament....The remarks of a socialist member of the Belgian Chamber of Deputies attacking the royal family, cause great excitement.

July 18.—The International Convention of the Baptist Young People's Union begins at Baltimore....John Collins, the negro who killed Frederick P. Ohl, the Princeton student, is found guilty of murder in the second degree....Maria Barberi, the Italian murderess, of New York City, is sentenced to death by electricity....Ex-Premier Stambuloff, of Bulgaria, dies from wounds received at the hands of his assailants....The Rt. Hon. John Morley, English Liberal leader, is defeated for Parliament in the Newcastle election.

OBITUARY.

June 19.—John Evans Hodgson, R.A., a well-known English painter....William H. H. Lynn, a prominent Free Mason, of Staunton, Va.

June 21.—William Henry Schieffelin, of New York City....Henry Howard Houston, Philadelphia millionaire philanthropist....Quartermaster General George M. Devlin, of the Michigan National Guard....Col. C. H. Manship, of Jackson, Miss.

June 22.—Henry Moore, R.A., the London artist....Cardinal Amilcare Malagola, Archbishop of Fermo, Italy....George Smith, of Coalville, Eng., a noted philanthropist....Dr. Edward Spalding, of Nashua, N. H.

June 23.—James Renwick, one of the most widely known of American architects....Prof. William C. Will-

iamson, English biologist and geologist....Mgr. Francois Lagrange, French prelate and ecclesiastical writer.

June 24.—Col. Philip W. Stanhope, U. S. A. (retired).
....Charles P. Libby, a well-known Chicago meat packer.
....Eugene Bianchi, once a famous operatic tenor....
"Chaplain" Philo G. Cook, of Buffalo, N. Y....Rev. Francis Haas, of Fond du Lac, Wis.



THE LATE MR. HENRY MOORE, R.A.

June 25.—Philip Phillips, singing evangelist....The Dowager Duchess of Lansdowne....Frederick James Prentiss, one of the founders of the Republican party in Ohio....Silas Watson Ford, scientific writer....Marcus D. Boruck, a San Francisco editor.

June 27.—Rev. Tiberius Gracchus Jones, well-known Southern Baptist preacher, formerly president of Richmond College....Dr. Joseph S. Shaw ("Brother Julian,") professor at Rock Hill College, Md.

June 28.—Ex-Congressman Louis McKenzie, of Alexandria, Va....Captain Ambrose Snow, of Brooklyn, N. Y.

June 29.—Prof. Thomas Henry Huxley....Gen. Green Clay Smith, of Kentucky, veteran preacher, soldier and politician....Daniel Cady Eaton, professor of botany at Yale....Ex-President Peixoto, of Brazil....Dr. Albert C. Gorgas, Medical Director, U. S. N.

June 30.—Ex-Congressman William F. Parrett, of Evansville, Ind....Alderman Kennedy, member for Montreal Centre in the Quebec Legislature....James Viosca, U. S. Consul at La Paz, Mexico.

July 1.—Henry Lambeth, Scottish musician....Judge Orsell Cook, of the Chautauqua (N. Y.) bar.

July 2.—Edward Bascomb Harper, president of the Mutual Reserve Fund Life Association, of New York City....Rev. Herman Albright Brickenstein, a well-known Moravian clergyman.

July 3.—John Meyer, speaker of the Illinois House of Representatives.

July 4.—Chief Justice Harlow S. Orton, of the Wisconsin Supreme Court....Hiram E. Sickels, reporter of the New York Court of Appeals....Ex-Lieutenant Governor Charles D. Sherwood, of Minnesota....Joseph B. Stearns, inventor of the duplex system of telegraphy.

July 5.—Alexander Hesler, a pioneer photographer of the Northwest.

July 6.—Ex-Governor E. A. Stevenson, of Idaho....Lieut.-Col. James Henton, U. S. A....Judge Moses Kirkpatrick, of Butte, Mont.

July 7.—General Swortzoff, Chief of the Russian Commissariat....Captain James Wiley, U. S. Marine Corps.

July 8.—David A. Daboll, of Connecticut, publisher of Daboll's Almanac....Ex-Congressman J. P. Cowan, of Ashland, Ohio....Edwin J. White, one of the oldest merchants of New Orleans....Rev. Dr. Leeds H. Reid, of Hartford, Conn.

July 9.—Colonel John Evans Brown, formerly member of the New Zealand Parliament, and U. S. Consul to New South Wales.

July 10.—Seth Richards, an Iowa pioneer....Mme. Marie Carvalho-Miolan, the celebrated French soprano....Rear-Admiral Curtis (retired) of the British Navy....Rev. Dr. Arthur Brooks, rector of the Church of the Incarnation, New York City.

July 11.—Dr. James Caleb Jackson, of Dansville, N. Y....Ex-Congressman John H. Graham, of Brooklyn, N. Y....Rev. Dr. McAnally, of the St. Louis *Catholic Advocate*.

July 12.—Lieut. Findlay Dalziel, late of Her Britannic Majesty's Dragoon Guards.

July 13.—James G. Rule, a well-known Pacific Coast mining man....Everett A. Stevens, of the Massachusetts Board of Railroad Commissioners....Col. Arthur A. Esdra, of the Confederate Army.

July 14.—Frederick Remann, Congressman from the Eighteenth Illinois District....Prof. Norton Strange Townshend, of the Ohio State University....Rev. Dr. W. McCulloch, of Truro, N. S....Cornelius Yeager, a California pioneer.

July 15.—William Alleyne Cecil, third Marquis of Exeter.

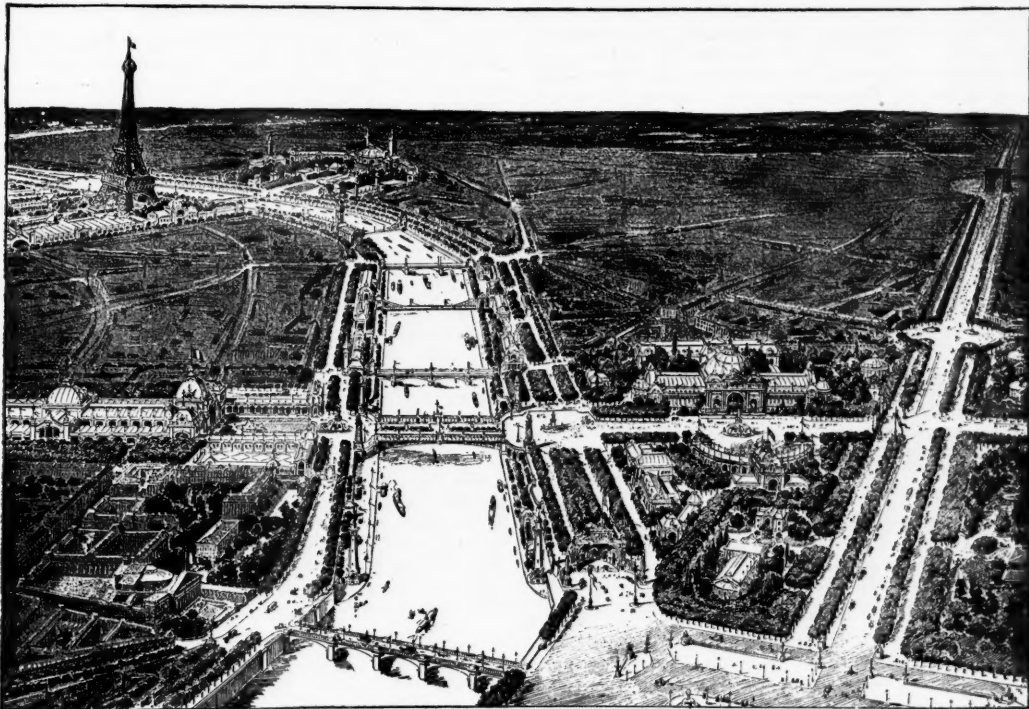
July 16.—Alban Nelson Towne, second vice-president and general manager of the Southern Pacific Railroad....Judge Simon M. Ehrlich, Chief Judge of the City Court of New York....August Reichensperger, once leader of the



THE LATE PHILIP PHILLIPS.

German Clericals....Lady Parkes, wife of ex-Premier Sir Henry Parkes, of New South Wales.

July 18.—Stephan Nicolof Stambuloff, ex-Premier of Bulgaria....Ex-President Charles Emmanuel Schenk, of Switzerland....Dr. Albert F. Tracy, of Westfield, Mass.



Eiffel Tower in distance.

River Seine.

Place de la Concorde.

Avenue des Champs Elysées.

BIRD'S-EYE VIEW OF THE PARIS EXPOSITION OF 1900, FROM A POINT ABOVE THE PLACE DE LA CONCORDE.

FORTHCOMING EVENTS.

THE OCEAN GROVE SUMMER SCHOOL OF THEOLOGY.

Announcements have been published of a School of Theology to be held in the new auditorium at Ocean Grove, N. J., August 7-16.

The general plan embraces: 1. Two morning lectures, daily, accompanied with a syllabus, giving results of latest scholarship and most advanced thought upon items under the general heads of philosophic and systematic theology, Old Testament, New Testament and Church history. 2. Afternoon lectures in pastoral theology, Christian sociology, hermeneutics, etc., and conferences on methods of practical work. 3. Lectures as aids to the mastery of the course of conference studies. 4. Evening lectures for the general public, in the main auditorium, on great themes where the Church and the world meet.

The Rev. Dr. J. E. Price, the dean, has planned an attractive programme, the principal features of which are as follows: There will be several courses of lectures on philosophic and systematic theology by Dr. Borden Parker Bowne, professor of philosophy, Boston University; by the Rev. Dr. J. R. Van Pelt, professor of systematic theology, University of Denver, and by the Rev. Charles H. Snedeker; in Old Testament theology, by the Rev. Dr. Milton S. Terry, professor of Old Testament and Biblical theology, Garrett Biblical Institute; in New Testament theology, by the Rev. Dr. George S. Burroughs, president Wabash College, and by Professor J. R. Van Pelt; in historical theology, by the Rev. Dr. Charles J.

Little, professor of historical theology and president of Garrett Biblical Institute; in pastoral theology, by the Rev. Dr. George K. Morris, professor of practical theology, Boston University; by the Rev. Dr. S. F. Upham, professor of pastoral theology, Drew Theological Seminary; by the Rev. Dr. T. B. Neely, Union Church, Philadelphia; by the Rev. Dr. Thomas Hanlon, president of Pennsylvania Seminary, and one lecture by the Rev. Dr. William V. Kelley, editor of the *Methodist Review*, "Robert Browning, the Poet of Ministers."

Sabbath services will be held as follows: August 11, sermon, 10.30 A.M., by Bishop John P. Newman; sermon, evening, by the Rev. Dr. J. W. Bashford, president of Ohio Wesleyan University. Special lectures will be given by H. W. Blair, ex-United States Senator, "The Present Outlook for the Temperance Cause;" J. B. Gordon, United States Senator, and a member of General Lee's staff, "The Last Days of the Southern Confederacy;" the Rev. John Dewitt Miller, "The Stranger at Our Gates;" Albion W. Tourgee, "The Righteousness of Olivet;" the Rev. Dr. J. W. Bashford, president Ohio Wesleyan University, "The Outlook for the Twentieth Century," and by Bishop Charles H. Fowler, "Abraham Lincoln."

All these lectures are open to the public and free to all. The only charge for admission will be that made to the oratorio of "The Messiah," Friday evening, August 16. This performance is to be given under the direction of Walter Damrosch. The solo singers will be Mrs. Moore Lawson, Mrs. Mary Louise Clary, J. McKinley and Ericson F. Bushnell.

SARATOGA SUMMER LECTURES.

At Saratoga Springs twenty lectures on various subjects are to be given from July 30 to August 30, on Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Thursdays and Fridays, each lecture beginning at 10 A.M. Each group of four lectures will have a unity of theme. Bishop Newman will begin the course with discourses on the four original religions—Buddhism, Confucianism, Zoroastrianism and Christianity (July 30-August 2); Prof. Otis T. Mason will follow with four lectures on ethnology (August 6-9); William H. McElroy will lecture on George William Curtis, Oliver Wendell Holmes, "Repartee as a Fine Art," and "Famous Men at Famous Dinners" (August 13-16); Prof. G. Frederick Wright will speak on the world's glacial periods and allied topics (August 20-23), and the Rev. Wilbur F. Crafts will present the subject of sociology from four points of view (August 27-30).

THE CHICKAMAUGA DEDICATION.

The dedication of the battlefield of Chickamauga as a national military park September 18-20—the week after the Grand Army encampment at Louisville—will be the occasion of one of the greatest military reunions since the close of the Civil War. Both Union and Confederate veterans will participate.

AMERICAN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

The seventeenth conference of American librarians is to be held at Denver, August 12-18. Special railway rates have been secured and many Eastern librarians will probably attend the conference.

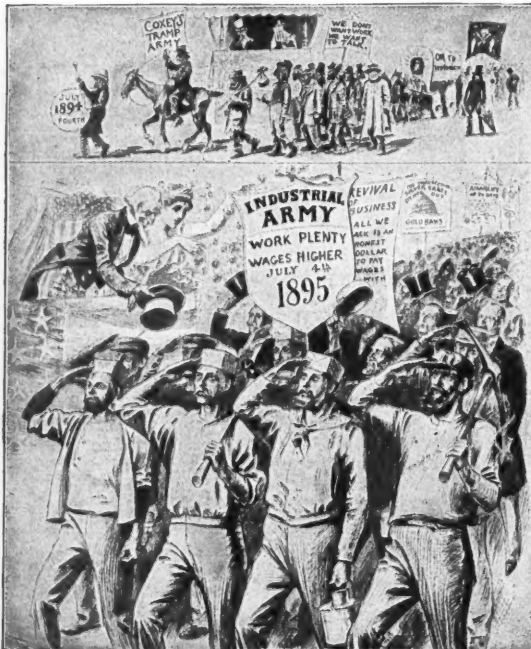
NATIONAL PRISON CONGRESS.

Another Denver gathering will be the meeting of the National Prison Congress, which is appointed for September 14-18. For the first time in the history of the organization, it is said, the question of capital punishment will be discussed, and a resolution will be adopted expressing the sentiment of the delegates concerning the advisability of continuing this method of punishment. It is expected that every State in the Union will be represented. The Congress has met every year since 1870. One of the features of the Congress will be a paper by A. G. Warner, professor of economics in the Leland Stanford University of California, on "Politics and Crime." Papers will be presented also by J. H. Crooker, secretary of the State Board of Charities of Montana; Dr. W. Mittermaier, professor in the Heidelberg University, Germany, and other prominent men. The Congress will be composed of from five to ten delegates from each state, appointed by the Governors, prison officials and delegates from prison reform associations.

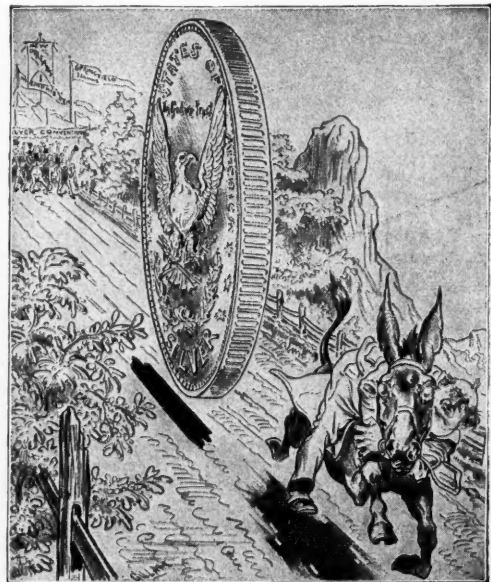
A PAN-AMERICAN AGRICULTURAL PARLIAMENT.

The Farmers' National Congress will meet this year at Atlanta, in connection with the Exposition, October 10-16. It is expected that the Dominion of Canada and the Central and South American republics will be represented. The secretary of the Congress, Mr. John M. Stahl, of Chicago, is making every effort to bring about a successful and profitable meeting.

CURRENT HISTORY IN CARICATURE.



THE GLORIOUS FOURTH OF JULY.
From Harper's Weekly.



IT'S FUN FOR THEM BUT DEATH TO THEIR PARTY.

The Democrats have started their free silver campaign.

From Judge (New York).



PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT, OF THE NEW YORK
POLICE COMMISSIONERS, LAYING
DOWN THE LAW.

"I would rather see this administration turned out be-
cause it enforced the laws than see it succeed by violating
them."

From the N. Y. World.



AN AWFUL POSSIBILITY UNDER THE NEW YORK
CITY BLUE LAWS.

From the N. Y. World.



FATHER KNICKERBOCKER: "Gracious! What next?"

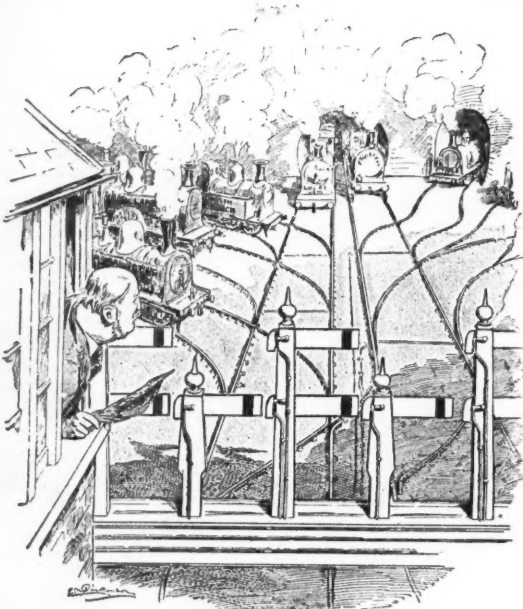
From the N. Y. Herald.



A SLAVE TO BLUE LAWS.

Is New York getting too much reform?

From Judge (New York).



MUDDLE-PUDDLE JUNCTION. HARCOURT AS SWITCH-MAN.

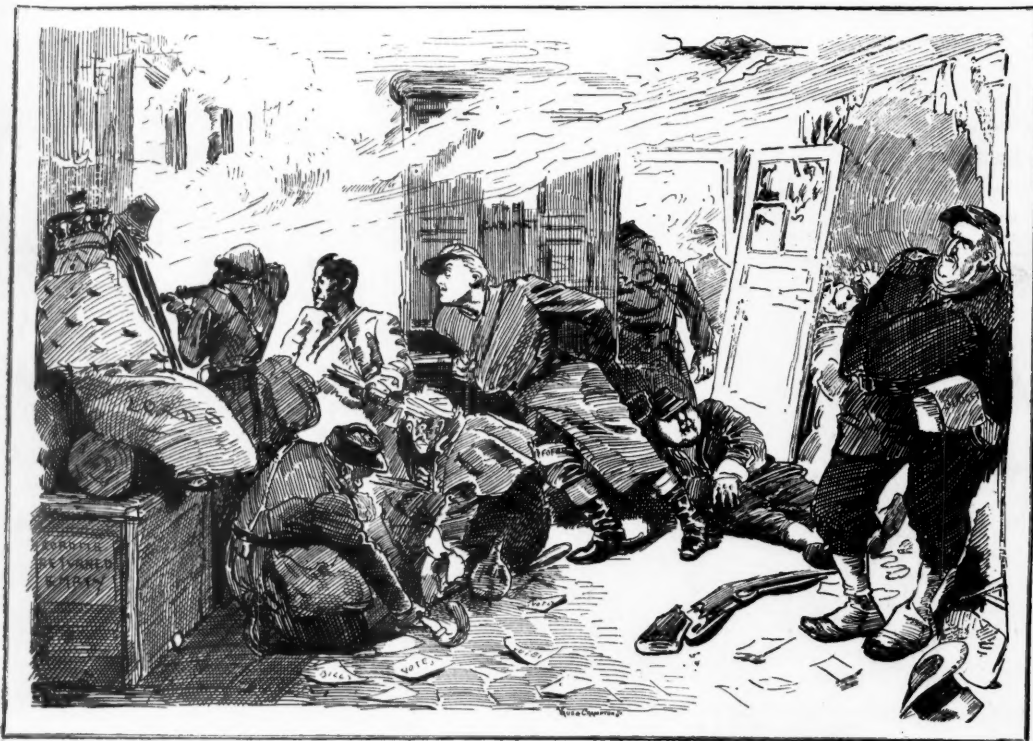
From *Judy* (London).



SALISBURY AND CHAMBERLAIN ALLIANCE.

Union is not always strength.

From the *Westminster Gazette* (London).



THE DEFENSE OF DOWNING STREET.

(The Rosebery-Harcourt ministry was defeated on June 21, owing to an insufficient supply of ammunition for small arms.)

From the *New Budget* (London).



THE GREAT POLITICAL COMBINATION TROUP.
Salisbury (the Strong Man), Balfour, Duke of Devonshire
and Joe Chamberlain (the "Climbing Boy").
From *Punch* (London).



CHAMBERLAIN ON STEPPING STONES OF
HIS DEAD SELVES.
From the *Westminster Gazette*.



WILLIAM THE WAR-LORD.—A FRENCH VIEW.
From *Le Grelot* (Paris).



A VERY WARM HUGGING!
Loo: "How we love and dote on each other my little cub!"
[Prince Nassarullah Khan, the second son of the Amir of Cabul, arrived in Bombay on April 28 and left for England on Monday last by H. M.'s troopship *Clive* on a visit to Her Majesty the Queen.]
From the *Hindi Punch*.



WHEN TWO ARE GOOD FRIENDS.

"Sweets, nothing but sweets," thought the Afghan prince in London.
 "The young man may be helped," said the good Uncle Ivan in St. Petersburg."
 From *Kladderadatsch* (Berlin).



THE NEW MONSTER.

THE RUSSIAN BEAR: "Go on! Go on! Drive him back! Drive him back, or he'll swallow us all up." (*But the others don't see it.*)
 From the *Melbourne Punch*.

THEODORE ROOSEVELT: A CHARACTER SKETCH.

BY JULIAN RALPH.

AS the most sensational result of the long and heroic crusade of the Rev. Dr. Parkhurst against one phase of the misgovernment of New York City, we had the election of Mayor Strong and the destruction of Tammany Hall rule by an unprecedented uprising of the people and change in the direction of the majority vote. But as the most fitting and accidentally logical result of the Parkhurst disclosures we have Theodore Roosevelt, the President of the Police Commission. In saying this I do not forget or belittle Mayor Strong's part in appointing the new commissioners; I do not mean even to seem to detract from the vigorous, wholesome part that is being played by the other Police Commissioners, Parker, Grant and Andrews. They have elected Roosevelt president of their board, and he is the formal head in the movement which precisely aims at what Dr. Parkhurst strove toward, for we all know now that the stern and invincible clergyman paid only subordinate heed to the disorderly houses, which were the source of millions of dollars of blackmail money; only incidental attention to Tammany, for its methods were also the methods of every other party and hall and clique that was sufficiently important to have a seat at the spoils-laden table of the greater Hall. He was bent upon exposing the corruption of the police force and its part in the dire misgovernment of the city. Therefore, Mayor Strong's election and his appointment of a zealous Street Cleaning Commissioner, necessary as these were to the work in hand, are less exactly what the Parkhurst movement was aimed at than the later triumphs, the beginning of the rehabilitation of the police by the appointment of new heads to direct the force and new magistrates to stand behind them.

The public thus analyzes the situation. It feels that this is the best outcome of the last election; that thus it is rewarded for its votes. It was impossible to reform everything at once, and often, here and in other cities, the attempt to do so has resulted in nothing but the disheartening of the voters. But here are two reforms well under way, that of the Street Cleaning Department and that of the police—and the police reform is immeasurably the greater, and is the thing for which the agitation of the voters was begun. This the public sees and it sees also that Mayor Strong appointed to the Police Commission four men who are apparently as thoroughly fitted for the tremendous work they have in hand as any four he could have chosen if every citizen had had his qualifications examined by the Mayor. Neither professional reformers nor machine politicians, they yet are high-minded, earnest, sturdy and young, and certainly three of them have held political offices and understand politics well enough to

hold their way against selfish and corrupt politicians. At the head of the young and ambitious quartette is Theodore Roosevelt, whom the REVIEW OF REVIEWS selects for me to write about as "the man of the month." If this is an error it is only so in the limi



THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

tation which the phrase implies; it is not an error of judgment in analyzing the mood of the public. From San Francisco and New Orleans to Bangor and Minneapolis the daily newspapers are giving to him the space that is allotted to the most important subject before the people, and here in New York Roosevelt is the absorbing figure.

The reasons for this are several. First of all, the earnestness he displays and the singleness of his purpose, merely and fully to enforce the laws, appeal to the public love of sincerity and right. Then again it is the picturesqueness of Roosevelt's figure that appeals to the sentimental side of the people or to the dramatic and poetic feeling they possess. He is a New Yorker of New Yorkers, a scion of Diedrich Knickerbocker, a young Peter Stuyvesant come to town to walk about the streets as the more testy and stubborn original used to do, stick in hand, when he and the Roosevelts were in at the beginning of the

life of the original Dutch city. He is of a family that has been very active on Manhattan Island for nearly 250 years, and a street and a hospital bear the name that he continues to make so very much alive.

The people remember his first appearance in public life as an Assemblyman from this city, and recall that even then he stirred up the dry bones in politics and stood for reform and decency and was beloved for the enemies he made. Those who read the literature of the time know him as a forcible, broad-minded political writer and historian; as a valiant spokesman for the new West, and as a picturesque descriptive writer. At this point the masses know him again as a man of the once despised tenderfoot citified breed who went into the rudest region and took his part there as a ranchman and hunter and courageous manly fellow so well that the other brave and hardy men of the plains adopted him and admired him and are as keenly interested in his career as his schoolfellows and neighbors between State Street and the Bronx River. Between whiles the whole people have seen him managing the Civil Service reform and developing and extending it, with amazing fidelity to principle and without providing the spoils politicians, who stood in his way, with any means of hindering, annoying or attacking him—for in all his career he has been straightforward, clean, and never less than admirable.

I saw him the other day at the police headquarters, and noted that it seemed what it was, the heart of "the hurly-burly," of which he is as fond as an actor is of applause. The other reform commissioners came and went, and the topics I heard them discuss made me say to two of them that I believed if they knew the magnitude of what they have undertaken they would be paralyzed; but that in the stress of taking up one thing at a time they lost sight of the whole mass.

"One thing that helps us all," said President Roosevelt, "is that we are none of us candidates for anything."

I said something to the effect that this was a dangerous condition, since the active men who are not candidates are very apt to find themselves such.

"But, really," Mr. Roosevelt went on, "the task to which we are set is perfectly simple, if we are honest, have common sense and don't care for anything but our duty. Handling this work is a step-by-step process, and we take up one phase of it at a time, with no other rule than the ten commandments. We are all agreed and work in the fullest harmony, and our three prime watchwords are courage, honesty and common sense. We don't need genius. The rascals have the genius. All we have got to do is to be game—willing to accept responsibility and to take punishment."

This is no place for discussing the details of the work the new board has in hand, but I will mention the strict enforcement of the Sunday closing law, in order to exhibit the spirit in which the new board does its work.

"It is a mistake to think that the Sunday law was a dead one," said Roosevelt. "It was very much alive against the man without money or political influence and against any man whose political enemies wished to punish or persecute him. In that way it was alive, and where it was dead or inoperative it was an instrument of blackmail. It has got to be enforced."

"What will be the effect of the strict enforcement you insist upon—will we have a legal 'continental Sunday'?"

"We have not thought of the consequences," said the President. "What we are doing is simply executing the law. That is absolutely simple, and we have no right to consider consequences. Its partial non-enforcement was the greatest source of corruption and blackmail in the Police Department, and that must not continue."

Mr. Roosevelt is a veritable dynamo of earnestness, force and physical and mental energy. In build he is of the medium height, broad, very thick-set, solid and muscular. Even through the large-lensed glasses he is obliged to wear when at work he looks boyish, and is constantly thus referred to in the press. That is because he is not only young, but his youth has been preserved by an active outdoor life rationally directed. He has a plump, almost round face, thick brown hair, the small light mustache of a younger man than he is, and snapping blue eyes. His photographs make him look a trifle stern, because they (all that I have seen) are taken with his glasses off, and the strong light makes him half close his eyes, like a man influenced by a stern resolution or character. In reality, he is a kindly, genial, happy man, too full of animal spirits and too fond of fun to be stern except upon rare occasion.

His mind works so quickly, and he is so quick in every impulse, that he talks fast and seems to explode his words, which fly from him in short volleys, not in a loud tone, but with only half restrained energy. He is noted for his high ideals, but he is nevertheless exceedingly practical. I asked him once what he expected to be or dreamed of being when he was a boy, and he said, "I do not recollect that I dreamed at all or planned at all. I simply obeyed the injunction, 'whatever thy hand findeth to do, that do with all thy might,' and so I took up what came along as it came. Since then I have gone on Lincoln's motto, 'Do the best; if not, then the best possible.'"

* He has never laid up anything to be carried out in future. Whatever has occurred to him to do, that he has done at once with all his might and main, whether it was hunting bears, or writing books, or climbing mountains. And in that way the whole country has seen him go at the task of reforming the New York police.

Perhaps it is the singularity of his life as a son of one of the old Dutch families of this city that throws a glamor about him which the sensitive public was from the first quick to see. There are others of that



THE PRESIDENT OF THE POLICE BOARD AT HIS OFFICIAL DESK.

race that have had ten times Mr. Roosevelt's opportunity, for he is not a rich man as riches go with the families that owned the soil on which we built the metropolis. These men have taken very little part in public life or upon the public behalf. Of late they have too often merely gravitated between New York and London in the pursuit of pleasure and the toils of nothing more serious than Fashion. Mr. William Waldorf Astor, who once seemed a promising exception, had the wealth which Roosevelt lacked, and entered public life at nearly the same time. But he began by deliberately demanding, not work, but the blue ribbon positions—the rewards of public life—without earning them. He went to England, where the eternal guinea can buy what the almighty dollar cannot get here, and so he made the contrast between such as he and such as Roosevelt all the stronger.

THE ROOSEVELTS OF NEW YORK CITY.

Between the years 1652 and 1694, the church records show that a number of Rosenvelts were born

on Manhattan Island, but the name was properly spelled in the Dutch church marriage records that have been published for the years 1682-1774. In a directory of the inhabitants of the city for 1665 we find a Roosevelt living in Beaver street, east of Broad street.

The following are the Roosevelts who are recorded as having held public offices in the city as I find them in "Valentine's Manual:"

Nicholas Roosevelt (bolter), alderman.....	1700-1701
John Roosevelt (merchant), assistant alderman.....	1748-1767
Cornelius Roosevelt, alderman.....	1759-1764
Cornelius C. Roosevelt (merchant), alderman ..	1785-1801
Assembly.....	1803
James Roosevelt (merchant), alderman.....	1809
Assembly.....	1796-1797
James J. Roosevelt, assistant alderman...	1828-1829, 1839
Supreme court justice.....	1854-1860
Assembly	1835-1840
Congress.....	1841-1843

In that gossip's masterpiece and New Yorker's delight "The Old Merchants of New York," the

Roosevelts are mentioned as sugar refiners, merchants, bankers, trustees of charitable institutions and public officials. The Roosevelt sugar house behind Franklin square, where Cliff street is now, was built before the Revolutionary War, according to this volume, and was maintained for forty years afterward. The proprietor, Isaac, was also president of the Bank of New York, a governor of the New York Hospital, and a State Senator in the time of Governor George Clinton (1801). This same gossip accounts for the naming of Roosevelt street by saying that in 1728 Jacob Roosevelt bought a tract of land "in the swamp near the Cripple Bush," and through this that street was presently opened.

The Roosevelts figured patriotically during the Revolution. One of the militia companies organized under the spur of the approaching conflict, in 1775, was "the Corsicans," independent foot guards, of which a Nicholas Roosevelt was first lieutenant. These men wore a tin heart on their coats, with "God and our Right" on it, and upon the bands of their hats was the motto, "Liberty or Death." Another Roosevelt was an officer in an up-country company of the same sort. I am almost certain that in that war and the following one of 1812 members of the family bore arms in conflict with the enemy. A Roosevelt was one of those Dutch merchants who so generally gave unwavering support to our quarrel and our arms at the outbreak of the Revolution, and thence onward. In a petition which he and many other men of that stock signed, they referred to themselves as former exiles, as having furnished large sums to the new government, and as having buoyed up its credit by accepting its paper money at the value of coin.

THEODORE ROOSEVELT'S BOYHOOD.

Police Commissioner Theodore Roosevelt was born on October 27, 1858, and is therefore in his thirty-seventh year. "I was born in my father's house, No. 28 East Twentieth street, New York City," he told me, adding, "for eight generations my father's people have lived in this city." About as distinct a New York family as can be found. "Originally," he says, speaking of a quarter of a thousand years ago, "my people lived on the Battery, then in Roosevelt street, which runs through what was then our farm. We gradually moved up town, and my grandfather built a big house in what was then the country, at the corner of Fourteenth street and Broadway."

I had always thought of his Dutch blood, that has followed the Roosevelt name, and when one looks at him he sees that the Holland build has stuck to the line, for Mr. Roosevelt is short and thick of body and of neck, and yet he is not at all Dutch in his temperament—not at all stolid or phlegmatic, or given to long inert periods of reflection and enjoyment of ease. He is quick, intense, nervous, incessant—an actor in, not a spectator of, the drama of the times; a doer all the while. He calls himself only a quarter Hollandish and three-quarters Scotch,

Irish and French Huguenot—which accounts for his disposition. His father's mother was a Bonhill, and among her relatives were persons of such Irish names at Lukin and Craig. The New York Huguenot family of Lamontaigne come into his near ancestry also. This French blood pours into both sides of his parentage, for in his mother's blood is that of the Devoes, of Georgia and South Carolina. His mother was a daughter of the Bullocks, of Georgia, of Hi'land Scotch origin, and stirring Americans. Roosevelt's uncle, James D. Bullock, built the noted privateer, *Alabama*, and another of the Bullocks, Irwin S., fired the last gun aboard of her. When she was sunk by the *Kearsarge*, as she was going down, he shifted the gun from side to side of the ship and fired it twice.

But Theodore Roosevelt owes a great deal to his father directly. He is named for him; he loved him, and his father made a great impression upon his life and did much to mold it. The elder Theodore Roosevelt was one of the leading men of his day—the heat of which was the time of the Rebellion—in the metropolis. He was a merchant, a philanthropist and a robust, active participator in outdoor life. He more than any other one man founded the present newsboys' lodging house system. He devised and carried out the plan of the war-time Allotment Commission, which, though dead and gone now, did as much good in its time as anything under heaven. Its work lay in enabling our soldiers of the Rebellion period to allot and send back to their families a certain portion of their pay. The bent of the father's mind (and heart) was humane and philanthropic, but he was a shrewd and successful merchant, and could drive a four-in-hand team better than any New Yorker of his day. He died in 1878.

"What strong direction did your home influences take in your boyhood?" I asked.

"Why," said Roosevelt, "I was brought up with the constant injunction to be active and industrious. My father—all my people—held that no one had a right to merely cumber the earth; that the most contemptible of created beings is the man who does nothing. I imbibed the idea that I must work hard, whether at making money, or whatever. The whole family training taught me that I must be doing, must be working—and at decent work."

As a boy he was sent first to a private school—Cutler's, here in the city; a famous school. He says of himself that he was a sickly boy, "pig-chested," very delicate. He says he could not play at the games of other boys, and, moreover, he was very slow to learn anything out of books or away from books. So the first strong, active work that engaged him was making himself a physically able fellow.

"I made my health what it is," he said. "I determined to be strong and well, and did everything to make myself so. By the time I entered Harvard College I was able to take my part in whatever sports I liked. I wrestled and sparred and ran a great deal while in college, and, though I never came in first, I got more good out of the exercise

than those who did, because I immensely enjoyed it and never injured myself. I was very fond of wrestling and boxing; I think I was a good deal of a wrestler, and though, as I tell you, I never won a championship, yet more than once I won my trial heats and got into the final round. I was captain of



MR. ROOSEVELT AFTER "BIG GAME."

my polo team at one time, but since I left college I have taken most of my exercise in the 'cow country,' or hunting game in the mountains."

EARLY WESTERN ADVENTURES.

He spoke a trifle more freely of himself in this than in most regards. The contrast between the delicate boy he had been and the robust man he made of himself impressed him, for the moment. To be sure, the record is peculiar. Since his twenty-seventh year, when he first took to ranch life, the author of "The Making of the West" let

the West do a great deal of the making of himself. Out there, year after year, he has hunted, ridden, walked and climbed in the Rockies after game. The rifle and the horse have been his adult favorites, and have taken him into the invigorating air and the hardening changes of heat and cold and storm. In fact, he began with toilsome sport. On leaving college (1880), he went to Europe and, seeing his first immense mountains, determined to climb a rock peak and snow peak, for the fun of it. He succeeded in mounting the snow-clad Jungfrau and the rocky Matterhorn—which is why he is today a member of the Alpine Club of London. James Bryce, the historian, and E. M. Buxton, the member of Parliament and hunter of big game, were his sponsors before that club of men who have dared and done. His father was a silent sponsor for him there and since, but there was another whom I do not believe he will mind my mentioning, even in the form of a quotation.

"I'll tell you what books did a great deal to influence me in my youth," he once said. "Those of Mayne Reid. They spurred me more than any books I read. They were popular when I was a boy, and I devoured them all. They put a premium upon manliness and courage." Roosevelt is a great believer in athletic sports from football up, or down. But I have also heard him say he believes "that in a free republic like ours it is a man's duty to know how to bear arms and to be willing to do so when the occasion arrives." To that end he joined the Eighth Regiment of the New York State National Guard, in 1884, as a second lieutenant, and rose to be the captain of one of its companies. He remained a militiaman until 1888. I had the curiosity once, when the thought struck me that he was of distinctly soldierly appearance, to ask him if he was not an admirer of military life. "I have always had the heartiest sympathy with the soldier's life," he said.

"A man with a horse and a gun is a picture or idea that has always appealed to me," he says. "Mayne Reid's heroes and the life out West also always appealed to me. I wanted to see the rude, rough, formative life in the far West before it vanished. I went there just in time. I was in at the killing of the buffalo, in the last big hunt, in 1883, near Pretty Buttes, when the whites and the Sioux from Standing Rock and Pine Ridge were doing the killing. I went West while I was in the Assembly, in the long vacations—went hunting—went to the Bad Lands and shot elk, sheep, deer, buffalo and antelope. I made two hunting trips, and in 1884 I started my cattle ranch. After my terms in the Legislature, and until I was appointed Civil Service Commissioner, I lived most of the time out West in the summers and spent only the winters in New York. I never was happier in my life. My house out there is a long low house of hewn logs, which I helped to build myself. It has a broad veranda and rocking chairs and a big fireplace and elk skins

and wolf skins scattered about—on the brink of the Little Missouri, right in a clump of cottonwoods; and less than three years ago I shot a deer from the veranda. I kept my books there—such as I wanted—and did a deal of writing, being the rest of the time out all day in every kind of weather."

HE ENTERS POLITICS.

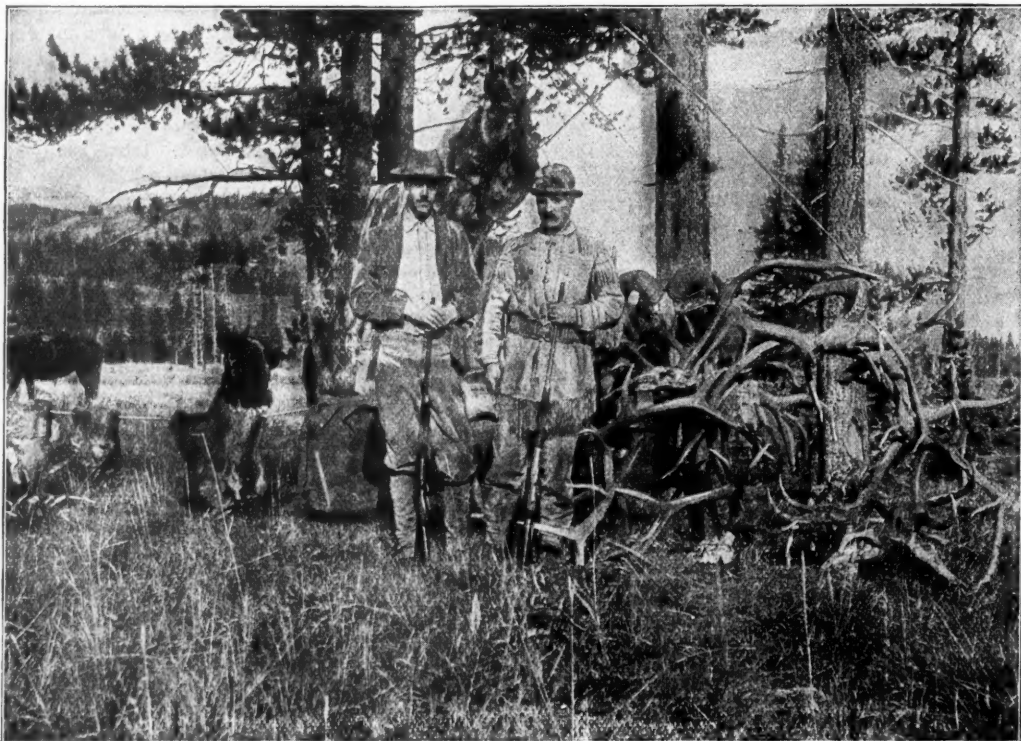
Mr. Roosevelt spent three winters in the Legislature of this state, having been three times elected from the Twenty-first Assembly District, then known as Jake Hess' district, because it had been the bailiwick of a Republican boss of the name. It is one of the so-called "brown stone districts," which is to say, a district of fine homes and largely of Republican voters.

"I had always believed, and do yet, that a man should join a political organization," he said, "and should attend the primaries; that he should not be content to be governed, but should do his part in the work. So, upon leaving college, I went to the local political headquarters, attended all the meetings and took my part in whatever was up. There came a revolt against the member of Assembly from that district, and I was nominated to succeed him, and was elected."

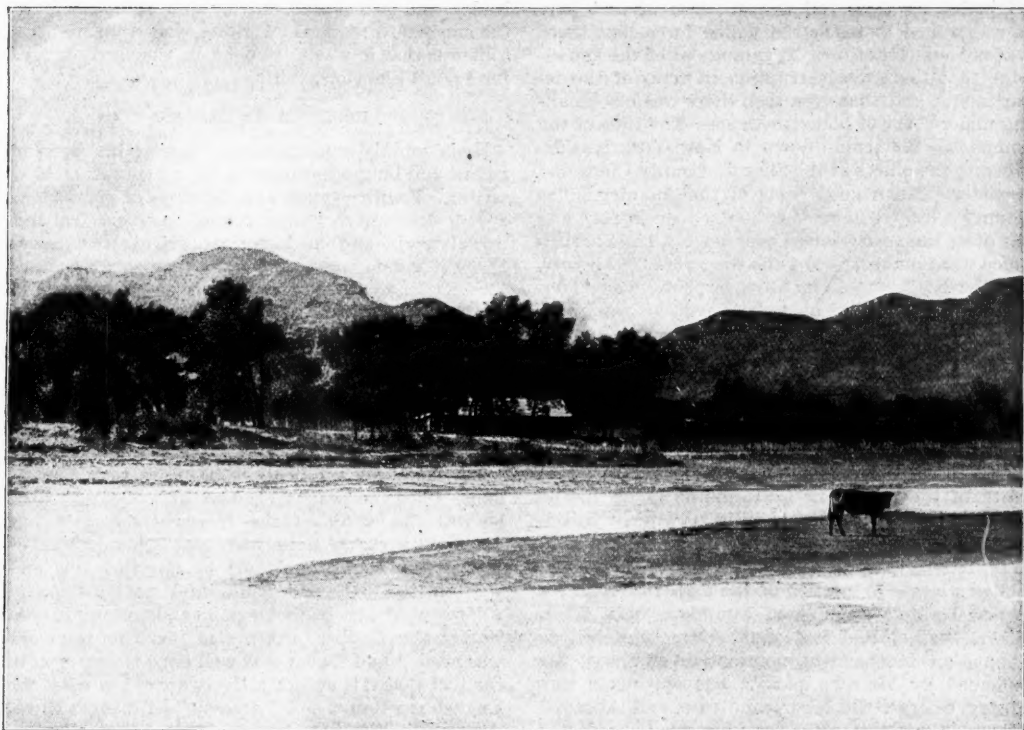
My own memory of the matter—I was a political

reporter at the time—is that there was dissatisfaction with the district leadership, as well as with the Assemblyman, and that a number of the dissatisfied hit upon Roosevelt as a suitable man to send to the Legislature. This choice entailed a conflict within the organization, but Roosevelt triumphed. Then he and his supporters beat the old leader completely, controlled the organization, whipped out the former lieutenants in the management and sent, the next year, their own reform delegates to the county, state and national conventions of 1884. That was the year of James G. Blaine's first candidacy for the office of President. Roosevelt escaped the contagion of the Blaine magnetism. In the state convention, which was thought to be in the hands of the Blaine men, he first became conspicuous before the whole state and the country by his activity and success. He made a combination between the Edmunds and Arthur men, and broke the control which the Blaine men held, so that he was sent to the national convention at Chicago, along with such men as Andrew D. White and George William Curtis, uninstructed, as I remember it, but in favor of Mr. Edmunds.

Roosevelt never left the Republican party, but always felt that upon a question of principle he was bound to act upon his own judgment. From what



A SUCCESSFUL HUNTING TRIP (MR. ROOSEVELT ON THE RIGHT).



MR. ROOSEVELT'S RANCH ON THE LITTLE MISSOURI, IN THE BAD LANDS.

I know of him, I should say that he would stay with a party as long as he could do so honorably, and that upon a given issue he would not hesitate to leave it—but such a crisis has not arisen, though he has shown independence in municipal affairs. He has held that city politics should be divorced from those of the state and nation; that politics are not a grab game for spoils, but a dignified, honorable science to be unselfishly pursued; and yet he recognizes the fact that in order to do good work in politics one must work with his party, which is to say with an organization.

He was in the Assembly in 1883, 1884 and 1885. In legislatures no better, to say the least, than many that have succeeded those, he fought sturdily and untiringly against corruption and idle and evil legislation. A soldier could scarcely have won reputation as a fighter better than he did as he headed a little band composed of such high-minded men as the late Walter Howe, Louis K. Church and two or three others in onslaught after onslaught upon the ring jobs and private steals as they came up. From his first week's reputation as a "dude" to the final acceptance of him as a conscientious, earnest, manly fellow was a long cry, but it was quickly spanned by the main body of the men in the Legislature, even the most lawless of whom respected and ad-

mired him. He did there what he has done ever since, and what, especially, he is doing just now at Police Headquarters; he fought in the open, with little caution or diplomacy, and no care for punishment. He did not lack tact, for that is based on consideration for others, but he went straight at his object and gave no one a chance to wonder for a minute where he stood. It is a question whether any man in the Legislature was ever more hated and feared than Roosevelt was by the "bosses" in New York.

One of the reforms he effected through the Legislature made possible his present activity at the head of the police force—made his appointment possible, I mean to say. It gave to Mayor Strong the power and opportunity to do his best in wielding the appointing power. The Tweed charter was in operation when Mr. Roosevelt was in the Assembly, and it vested in the Aldermen the power of confirmation or rejection of all the Mayor's appointments. The Roosevelt aldermanic bill, as it was called, took this pernicious clause out of the charter. It was perfectly simple. It simply declared that all appointments theretofore made by the Mayor, with the consent of the Aldermen, should thereafter be made without such consent. That was the most important thing that Roosevelt did in Albany. He also

originated the Roosevelt investigation of that day. It was aimed to reach the police force, but there was not sufficient time. It sprang out of the knowledge that there was corruption in many of the departments, and that even then there was blackmailing under cover of police methods. The time of the committee that came down to New York was devoted to the offices of the Sheriff, County Clerk and Register. Much good came of that inquiry. The County Clerk then took \$82,000 a year in fees, and the office has been salaried ever since. The Sheriff's office was then reckoned to be worth \$100,000 a year, and the Register was largely overpaid. The Aldermanic bill grew out of and its passage was made possible by this investigation.

A sidelight upon the methods of the city officials of that day is gained from a question and answer put and made during the investigation. The County Clerk was being examined. He could not tell, except in the most general way, what were the duties of the post he held. "I have a deputy to do the work of the place," he said; and he added that his own time was taken up in political work, "bailing the boys that got arrested," and so on.

In 1886 Roosevelt ran for Mayor of his city and polled a larger proportion of the total vote than was polled by any Republican candidate until W. L. Strong was elected last year. Mr. Roosevelt accepted an independent nomination and was then endorsed by his own party. His opponents were Henry George, the labor candidate, and Abram S. Hewitt, the Democratic nominee, who was elected. After General Harrison's election as President he appointed Roosevelt Civil Service Commissioner, and that post Roosevelt held until he became a Police Commissioner in the spring of this year. He made a remarkable record in the six years he acted as Civil Service Commissioner. In that time he saw the law applied to twice as many offices as when he took office; in fact, he added 20,000 places to the scope of the reform law, and the law was five times as well executed as ever before. He was interested in the work and believed in the reform. He enjoyed developing its area of usefulness. He was able to do what he projected better than any man who ever held the place, because, while he had as high an idea of the benefits of the law as any, he knew better than any how to meet the politicians on their own ground. And, too, he was willing to fight for the advancement of the principle.

When Mayor Strong first sent for Mr. Roosevelt it was to ask him to take the place of Street Cleaning Commissioner in this city. He did not care to leave his other work for that, and even when Mayor Strong asked him to enter the Police Board, he at first refused. But he accepted the honor and the task when they were again offered, and for a characteristic reason: "I thought the storm center was here in New York," he says, "and so I came here. It was a great piece of practical work. I like to take hold of work that has been done by a Tammany

leader, and do it as well, only by approaching it from the opposite direction. A thing that attracted me to it was that it was to be done in the hurly-burly, for I don't like cloister life."

HIS LITERARY LABORS.

He is rapidly building up a considerable literary record and long ago earned a high reputation as a writer. Facility, vigor and clearness of expression, a rich descriptive power, a choice of practical and useful work, and, in historical writing, accuracy, breadth and fairness are his distinguishing characteristics. One thing, above all others, I have left to the last: he writes as an American about Americans, with a fervor of Americanism. Throughout the active, busy and important years of which I have told, he has worked steadily with his pen—steadily, I mean, in the sense that few years since he began have passed without an addition to his published works.

To write for publication he first took pen in hand when he was a student at college. Then he was the editor of the *Harvard Advocate*, but his first work of note was his "Naval War of 1812," which was published by the Putnams and written in 1881. He could find no trustworthy American history of that conflict and nothing to contradict the English accounts of it. That the work was needed and that it was well done is now seen in the fact that it is authoritatively quoted in what the English naval men call "Brassey"—Brassey's Naval Annual, I think it is—the year book of English naval matters.

In 1882, 1883 and 1884 he was in the Legislature, and had not begun his activity as a writer.

In 1885 he did begin with a book upon his Western experiences as a ranch owner and hunter. In 1886, the year he ran for Mayor, he wrote the *Life of Thomas H. Benton* in the American Statesmen series. In 1887 he wrote the *Life of Gouverneur Morris*. In 1888 he wrote his very popular "Ranch Life and the Hunting Trail," published by the *Century Company*, New York. In 1889, the year of his appointment as United States Civil Service Commissioner, he published the first two volumes of "The Winning of the West," which he calls his *magnum opus*. In 1890 he wrote a history of New York City for Edward A. Freeman's series of "Historic Towns," published by Longman's, Green & Co., London and New York. In 1892 he wrote his "Essays on Practical Politics," published by the Putnams, New York. In 1893 the same firm published his book, "The Wilderness Hunter." The next year, 1894, he produced the third volume of his "Winning of the West," and to-day he has in press by the *Century Company*, "Hero Tales from American History," by the Honorable Henry Cabot Lodge and himself. He is hard at work at the fourth volume of "The Winning of the West," or, rather, was so when he accepted the task of reforming the police of this city. Besides this, a year ago and this year

he has worked as part editor and part author of two volumes of the Boone and Crockett Club's "Big Game of the United States." He is president of the Boone and Crockett Club, by the way, and loves its meetings as much as its members love to hear him tell stories of his experiences behind his gun and elsewhere, for he has a very vivid and a very comical (or else thrilling, as the case may be) manner of telling what he has seen and undergone. As a member of the Aldine Club said to me not long ago, "If any one fears that Roosevelt will overdo his work by exposing himself to ridicule while patrolling the streets at night to catch up negligent policemen, just let that man hear him tell a funny story. He exhibits such a keen sense of humor that no one will ever get a chance to laugh at him. He'll see the humor of a situation before any one else has time to laugh."

HIS LIFE ON HIS DAKOTA RANCH.

His book called "Ranch Life and the Hunting Trail" will be more and more thought of until it stands as the truest, fullest picture of a waning period soon to be passed. If he had lived only to write that he would have lived valuably. It has been beautifully gotten up by the *Century Com-*



A FIREPLACE IN THE LIBRARY AT OYSTER BAY.

pany, and copiously illustrated by that other New Yorker, Frederic Remington, who was on the Western ground when it was being wrested from the red men. In this work Mr. Roosevelt describes his rugged and adventurous life as a ranchman and hunter,



MR. ROOSEVELT'S SUMMER HOME, OYSTER BAY, LONG ISLAND.

and does so with a wealth of descriptive talent and an enthusiasm which never pales between the quoted cry of Browning on the front page:

How good is man's life, the mere living ;

and Remington's tail-piece sketch of a jubilant cowboy shouting, "Adios."

Roosevelt says of the ranch country where his herds graze, the basin of the Upper Missouri, that it "might be spoken of as one gigantic, unbroken pasture, where cowboys and branding irons take the place of fences." His one particular part of the grazing lands of the arid belt that reaches from Mexico to Canada is in the Bad Lands of Dakota—his ranch address being "Medora on the Little Missouri, Western North Dakota." It is a slightly varied corner of a region of which I always think as the most monotonous, dreary and depressing waste I have ever traveled, but he assures me that he finds it satisfying and stimulating, and that he even likes the less broken, flat, bare plains land which has not even the dead, burned-out-looking buttes and coulees of the Bad Lands to relieve it. I infer that it provokes in him the feeling a sailor holds for the sea—a love of its boundless elbow-room and freedom, as well as of its insistence upon the survival of the fittest, upon self-dependence and self-support in the supremest degree.

Roosevelt never made the mistake of buying an immense pasturage tract, but grazes his cattle on the common or free range land, having a fixed headquarters, with winter corrals and shelter for such winter feed as he needs. "My home lies on both sides of the Little Missouri," he says, "the nearest ranchman above me being about twelve and the

nearest below me about ten miles distant." In his private talk one can see that he loves his simple ranch house. "I spent most of my time there, prior to 1886, when I was not in the Legislature," he told me; "since then I have had time only to make a trip there once a year for a fortnight or a month, or, mayhap, six weeks—or to the Rockies." When he could do so, he loved to rest there, and there loved to work at literary labor when there was no ranch work on hand needing his superintendence.

In his book he writes: "The stream twists down through the valley in long sweeps, leaving oval wooded bottoms, first on one side and then on the other, and in an open glade among the thick-growing timber stands the long, low house of hewn logs. Just in front of the veranda is a line of old cottonwoods that shades it during the fierce heats of summer, rendering it always cool and pleasant. The other buildings stand in the same open glade with the ranch house, the dense growth of cottonwood and matted, thorny underbrush making a wall all about. Deer still lie in it, only a couple of hundred yards from the house, and from the door, sometimes in the evening, one can see them peer out into the open or make their way down, timidly and cautiously, to drink at the river."

"A ranchman's life is certainly a very pleasant one, albeit generally varied with plenty of hardship and anxiety. Although occasionally he passes days of severe toil—for example, if he goes on the round up, he works as hard as any of his men—yet he no longer has to undergo the monotonous drudgery attendant upon the task of the cowboy or of the apprentice in the business.

"His fare is simple; but, if he chooses, it is good enough. Many ranches are provided with nothing but salt pork, canned goods and bread; indeed, it is a curious fact that in traveling through the cow country it is often impossible to get any milk or butter; but this is only because the owners or managers are too lazy to take enough trouble to insure their own comfort. We ourselves always keep up two or three cows, choosing such as are naturally tame, and so we invariably have plenty of milk, and, when there is time for churning, a good deal of butter. We also keep hens, which, in spite of the damaging inroads of hawks, bob-cats and foxes, supply us with eggs, and, in time of need, when our rifles have failed to keep us in game, with stewed, roast or fried chicken also. From our garden we get potatoes, and unless drought, frost or grasshoppers interfere (which they do about every second year) other vegetables as well. For fresh meat we depend chiefly upon our prowess as hunters.

"During much of the time we are away on the different round-ups that 'wheeled house,' the great four-horse wagon, is then our home; but when at the ranch our routine of life is always much the same, save during the excessively bitter weather of midwinter, when there is little to do except to hunt, if the days are fine enough. We breakfast early—before dawn when the nights have grown long, and

rarely later than sunrise, even in midsummer. Perhaps before this meal, certainly the instant it is over, the man whose duty it is rides off to hunt up and drive in the saddle band. Each of us has his own string of horses, eight or ten in number. . . . Once saddled, the men ride off on their different tasks; for almost everything is done in the saddle, except that in winter we cut our firewood and quarry our coal—both on the ranch—and in summer attend to the garden and put up what wild hay we need.

"The long forenoon's work, with its attendant mishaps to man and beast, being over, the men who have been out among the horses and cattle come riding in, to be joined by their fellows—if any there be—who have been hunting, or haying, or chopping wood. The midday dinner is variable as to time, for it comes when the men have returned from their work; whatever be the hour, it is the most substantial meal of the day, and we feel that we have little fault to find with a table on the clean cloth of which are spread platters of smoked elk meat, loaves of good bread, jugs and bowls of milk, saddles of venison or broiled antelope steaks, perhaps roast and fried prairie chickens, with eggs, butter, wild plums and tea or coffee. . .

"The afternoon's tasks are usually much the same as the morning's, but this time is often spent in doing the odds and ends; as, for instance, it may be devoted to breaking in a new horse. Large outfits generally hire a broncho-buster to do this; but we ourselves almost always break in our own horses.

"If not breaking horses, mending saddles, or doing something else of the sort, the cowboys will often while away their leisure moments by practicing with the rope. A man cannot practice too much with this if he wishes to attain even moderate proficiency, and, as a matter of fact, he soon gets to wish to practice the whole time. . . . When the day's work is over we take supper and bedtime comes soon afterward, for the men who live on ranches sleep well and soundly. As a rule, the nights are cool and bracing, even in midsummer; except when we occasionally have a spell of burning weather with a steady hot wind that blows in our faces like a furnace blast, sending the thermometer far up above 100 degrees.

"A ranchman's work is, of course, free from much of the sameness attendant upon that of a mere cowboy. One day he will ride out with his men among the cattle or after strayed horses; the next he may hunt so as to keep the ranch in meat; then he can make the tour of his outlying camps; or again, may join one of the round-ups for a week or two, perhaps keeping with it the entire time of its working. On occasions he will have a good deal of spare time on his hands, which, if he chooses, he can spend in reading or writing." [Ten days of open air life and then ten days of literary work is something like the division of his time that Mr. Roosevelt once told me he made.—J. R.] "If he cares for books, there will be many a worn volume in the primitive little sit-

ting room, with its log walls and huge fire place; but after a hard day's work a man will not read much, but will rock to and fro in the flickering fire-light, talking sleepily over his success in the day's chase and the difficulty he has had with the cattle; or else may simply lie stretched at full length on the elk hides and wolf skins in front of the hearthstone, listening in drowsy silence to the roar and crackle of the blazing logs and to the moaning of the wind outside."

On page after page of bright writing he tells of every phase of the "cowman's" life, of interminable rides over a sea of flowers, of stifling hot noondays, when he "hugged the veranda;" of fearful blizzard days, when no man ventured forth; of reading Hamlet to a cowboy who understood the great play and remarked that "that ere Shakespeare saveyed human natur' some." He tells of the boisterous fun of the men, the inexpressible delights of the chase and of being shot at by a barroom hero, also of acting as constable and of "corralling" some thieves and taking them to the sheriff, who put them in jail, whence one wrote to Mr. Roosevelt that he had read his stories of ranch life and liked them, and would be glad of a visit from him to the jail some day. One cannot help reading between the lines of all this writing and detecting the superabundant health of this picturesque man, his daring and nerve and manliness, and, above all, his love of nature, of freedom, of his fellow men.

HIS QUICK AMERICANISM.

In his character as a public servant and an enthusiastic American and New Yorker, he bares his soul in the very excellent history of New York, which he wrote for the "Historic Towns," series published by Longman's, Green & Co., of London and New York.

He says in the preface: "I have no wish to hide or excuse our faults; for I hold that he is often the best American who strives hardest to correct American shortcomings. . . . Nevertheless, I am just as little disposed to give way to undue pessimism as to undue and arrogant optimism. For instance, there are great European cities with much cleaner municipal governments than ours; but on the other hand the condition of the masses of the population in these same cities is much worse than it is in New York. Our marked superiority in one respect is no excuse or palliation for our lamentable falling off in another; but it must at least be accepted as an offset."

And then he turns aside from his English readers to address himself earnestly, if not gravely—heartily, at all events, as is his nature—to those fellow countrymen who may read this best of the short histories of his native city.

"In speaking to my own countrymen there is one point upon which I wish to lay especial stress; that is, the necessity for a feeling of broad, radical and intense Americanism, if good work is to be done in any direction. Above all, the one essential for success in every political movement which is to do last-

ing good, is that our citizens should act as Americans; not as Americans with a prefix and qualification—not as Irish-Americans, German-Americans, native Americans—but as Americans pure and simple. It is an outrage for a man to drag foreign politics into our contests and vote as an Irishman or German or other foreigner, as the case may be; and there is no worse citizen than the professional Irish dynamiter or German anarchist, because of his attitude toward our social and political life, not to mention his efforts to embroil us with foreign powers. But it is no less an outrage to discriminate against one who has become an American in good faith, merely because of his creed or birthplace.

"Every man who has gone into practical politics knows well enough that if he joins good men and fights those who are evil, he can pay no heed to lines of division drawn according to race and religion. It would be well for New York if a larger proportion of her native-born children came up to the standard set by not a few of those of foreign birth. . . . In short, the most important lesson taught by the history of New York City is the lesson of Americanism—the lesson that he among us who wishes to win honor in our life, and to play his part honestly and manfully, must be indeed an American in spirit and purpose, in heart and thought and deed."

These words, written in 1890, may fairly be said to describe the Police Commissioner of 1895. They are words that exhibit the man's spirit and soul. What he then counseled all of us to be is what he tried to be then, tries to be to-day, and believes that he and every other American ought to be.

Here is a sentence of his that should be repeated to every young man in the city: "The truth is that every man worth his salt has open to him in New York a career of boundless usefulness and interest." Fewer men have proven this out of his surroundings, perhaps, than out of humbler ones. Of the pampered and luxurious race of born idlers, he says: "As for the upper social world, the fashionable world, it is much as it was when portrayed in the 'Potiphar Papers,' save that modern society has shifted the shrine at which it pays comical but sincere homage from Paris to London. Perhaps it is rather better, for it is less provincial and a trifle more American. But a would-be upper class based mainly on wealth, in which it is the exception and not the rule for a man to be of any real account in the national life, whether as a politician, a literary man, or otherwise, is of necessity radically defective and of little moment."

The closing chapter of this excellent book could all be repeated in the form of an interview with him upon the present condition and the future of our city; its faults, its needs and its prospects. This could be done with fairness to him, for its language is precisely such as he uses to express the same ideas to-day. It could be done with profit because it is the language of a loyal, hopeful, clear-minded citizen. "There ever exists here," he says, "a slumbering volcano, as under all the large cities of the world."

"This danger must continue to exist as long as our rich men look at life from a standpoint of silly frivolity, or else pursue a commercial career in a spirit of ferocious greed and disregard of justice, while the poor feel with sullen anger the pressure of many evils—some of their own making and some not—and are far more sensible of the wrongs they suffer than of the folly of trying to right them under the lead of ignorant visionaries or criminal demagogues." He tells of the "witches' Sabbath" of corruption in politics during the Tweed ring times and of the co-existent era of gigantic stock swindling aided by a corrupt judiciary. But a hopeful, healthy ring sounds in his words here, and whenever he speaks of dread evils. It is one of the two best points about the man. The first of his best points is his patriotic public spirit. This other is his wholesome, healthy, manly confidence in the recuperative moral qualities of the people. It is the normal tone of the born fighter, kept in perfect physical condition, ready to battle with any foe, but always charitable, generous and confident. It is the fireside reformer who always pictures everything at its worst and looks for no help outside of his own little circle. The man in the heat of the battle is much more apt to clearly see the weaknesses of the public enemies and the strength of the side on which he fights.

"For the last twenty years," says Roosevelt, "our politics have been better and purer, though with plenty of corruption and jobbery left still. There are shoals of base, ignorant, vicious 'heelers' and 'ward workers' who form a solid, well-disciplined army of evil, led on by abler men whose very ability renders them dangerous. Some of these leaders are personally corrupt; others are not, but do almost as much harm as if they were, because they divorce political from private morality. As a prominent politician recently phrased it, they believe that 'the purification of politics is an iridescent dream; the decalogue and the golden rule have no place in a political campaign.' The cynicism, no less silly than vicious, with which such men regard political life is repaid by the contemptuous anger with which they themselves are regarded by all men who are proud of their country and wish her well."

The people can always be trusted. Mark how heartily that is insisted upon by this modern cavalier who has so long and so often battled for the people without ever for an instant losing faith in them. He seems to have dipped his pen into prophetic ink and to have foreseen the last local revolution in politics.

"If the citizens can be thoroughly waked up and a plain, naked issue of right and wrong presented to them, they can always be trusted. The trouble is that in ordinary times the self-seeking political mercenaries are the only persons who both keep alert and understand the situation, and they commonly reap their reward. The man of ignorant and vicious voters—especially among those of foreign origin—forms a trenchant weapon forged ready to their hand and presents a standing menace to our prosperity; and the selfish and shortsighted indifference of de-

cent men is only one degree less dangerous. Yet of recent years there has been, among men of character and good standing, a steady growth of interest in and of a feeling of responsibility for our politics. This otherwise most healthy growth has been at times much hampered and warped by the political ignorance and bad judgment of the leaders in the movement. Too often the educated men who, without having had any practical training as politicians, yet turn their attention to politics, are and remain utterly ignorant of the real workings of our governmental system, and in their attitude toward our public men oscillate between excessive credulity concerning their idol of the moment and jealous, ignorant prejudice against those with whom they temporarily disagree. They forget, moreover, that the man who really counts in the world is the doer, not the mere critic—the man who actually does the work, even if roughly and imperfectly, not the man who only talks or writes about how it ought to be done."

Of the two sorts of men interested in politics who have made the most to-do in our country of late he says that "neither the unintelligent and rancorous partisan nor the unintelligent and rancorous independent, is a desirable member of the body politic; and it is unfortunately true of each of them that he seems to regard with special and sour hatred, not the bad man, but the good man with whom he politically differs."

HE PREACHES WHAT HE PUTS IN PRACTICE.

Again and again he preaches what he puts in practice, in these words, at one time:

"Above all, every young man should realize that it is a disgrace to him not to take active part in some way in the work of governing the city. Whoever fails to do this fails notably in his duty to the commonwealth."

"Grim dangers confront us in the future," he says, "yet there is more ground to believe that we shall succeed than that we shall fail in overcoming them. Taking into account the enormous mass of immigrants, utterly unused to self-government of any kind, who have been thrust into our midst, and are even yet not assimilated, the wonder is not that universal suffrage has worked so badly but that it has worked so well. We are better, not worse, off than we were a generation ago. There is much gross civic corruption and commercial and social selfishness and immorality, upon which we are in honor bound to wage active and relentless war. But honesty and moral cleanliness are the rule; and under the laws order is well preserved and all men are kept secure in the possession of life, liberty and property."

"The sons and grandsons of the immigrants of fifty years back have as a whole become good Americans, and have prospered wonderfully, both as regards their moral and material well-being. There is no reason to suppose that the condition of the working classes as a whole has grown worse, though there are enormous bodies of them whose condition

is certainly very bad. There are grave social dangers and evils to meet, but there are plenty of earnest men and women who devote their minds and energies to meeting them . . . but though there is every reason why we should realize the gravity of the perils ahead of us, there is none why we should not face them with confident and resolute hope, if only each of us, according to the measure of his capacity, will, with manly honesty and good faith, do his full share of the all-important duties incident to American citizenship."

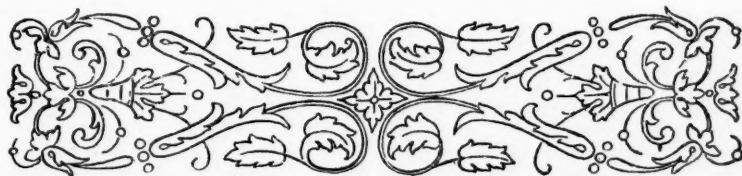
HIS HOME AND FAMILY.

Mr. Roosevelt married Miss Edith Kermit Carow in 1886, and they have five children, three boys and two girls. His city home is at 689 Madison avenue, but that is a rented house. His home, where all his children were born, is called Sagamore Hill, and is at Oyster Bay, Long Island. There he spends all his time when not officially engaged, and to the minds of himself and his friends it is as lovely a home as there is in the country, albeit it is a simple one in many respects. It stands on the hill overlooking the Bay and the Sound, and from the corner of the broad veranda, where a row of welcoming rocking chairs invites the visitor, one can see out for a score of miles across reaches of land and water. Mr. Roosevelt declares the view from there at sunset to be such that he does not think there can be one more lovely. In the cool autumn weather he sits in the hall or the library, by the big fireplace, where the hickory and oak logs crack and the fire dances and shines over the elk, moose and buffalo heads on the wall and the bear skins on the floor. His hunting trophies and the heads of the big game he has shot hang all over the house—on the walls, in the halls, in the dining room and in the library. He has a

library of about four thousand volumes—especially rich in English and American poetry and American history. For hunting books and books upon outdoor life, in the fields and woods, it is unquestionably the best collection in the country. The library is a favorite sitting place of Mr. Roosevelt's, for it has a huge fire place at one end, and above it the horns of mountain sheep, mountain goats and prong-horn antelope. Half of his books are in the top of the house, where he has a big gun room. He has not many pictures; still there are some fine engravings of Lincoln, Grant, Washington and Hamilton, and two or three reproductions of the old Dutch masters. He has good bronzes, too, the best being some vases and some panther, bison and deer figures by Kemys, the American sculptor.

"If you could speak commandingly to the young men of our city," I asked him one day, "what would you say to them?"

"I'd order them to work," said he; "I'd try to develop and work out an ideal of mine—the theory of the duty of the leisure class to the community. I have tried to do it by example, and it is what I have preached; first and foremost, to be American, heart and soul, and to go in with any person, heedless of anything but that person's qualifications. For myself, I'd work as quick beside Pat Dugan as with the last descendant of a patroon; it literally makes no difference to me so long as the work is good and the man is in earnest. One other thing, I'd like to teach the young man of wealth that he who has not got wealth owes his first duty to his family, but he who has means owes his first duty to the state. It is ignoble to try to heap money on money. I would preach the doctrine of work to all, and to the men of wealth the doctrine of unremunerative work."





MULBERRY BEND.

THE CLEARING OF MULBERRY BEND.

THE STORY OF THE RISE AND FALL OF A TYPICAL NEW YORK SLUM.

BY JACOB A. RIIS.

IT is altogether appropriate that the going of the wickedest of American slums and the coming at last of a practical proposition for housing the poor decently in city tenements, and so of effectually outlawing slums hereafter, should occur simultaneously. Within a week I have seen such a plan, worked out by two enthusiastic girl architects, that promises to render life in a 25-foot tenement—the great stumbling block heretofore—not only tolerable, but even desirable to a degree, and have watched the tearing down of the rookeries in the Mulberry Bend to make room for a park. It seemed little less than a revolution to see them go down, looking back over the long struggle that had been so full of discouragement. In fact, it was just that. It marked the triumph of conscience and common sense over the selfishness and shortsighted greed, the dawn of a better and brighter

day in municipal government which must henceforth be the government of the masses here as elsewhere; and in the retrospect the old slum was invested with a dignity impossible while it yet lived and had power for mischief: that of having served a useful purpose after all. The lesson it read us American cities may not for their own safety soon forget. For not only was the Mulberry Bend typical in many ways of city slums everywhere; it had a history. It was the whole story of the degradation of poverty by irresponsible wealth, of the criminal heedlessness of a day that took no thought for the morrow and piled up a fearful interest against its account, of absentee landlordism, of crime and squalor and suffering that will yet bear their evil fruit in generations to come, of "skin" building that never stopped to weigh human life in the scale against the dishonest dollar,

and of the unscrupulous political jobbery that has disgraced the chief American municipality in the century now coming to a close. Up to within very recent times much of the property in the Bend was held by wealthy owners, who collected the outrageous rents by proxy, without any idea apparently that they had any responsibility for its condition. Some of the landlords had probably never seen it and would have found their way with difficulty to Mulberry street—a fact that did not exonerate them, while it rendered the slum so much more hopeless. The reckless tenement builder of the early days ran up his barracks in the Bend unchallenged, and when landlord and builder could no longer stave off the reckoning with an angered community, long years of political jobbery delayed it and helped loot the public treasury.

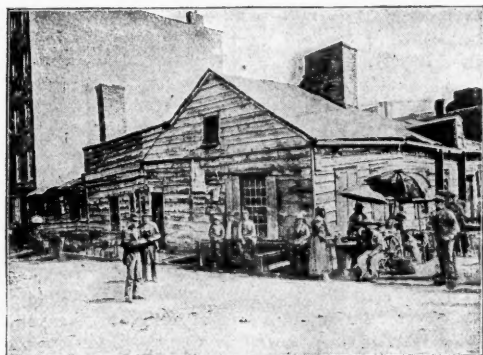
HOW THE SLUM GREW.

It is an old story, as age is reckoned in American cities. The Bend and the tenement began together. Long before that the locality had been the occasion of concern on the part of the authorities. There was a deep pond of considerable area set in the hills the lines of which may now be sought in Broadway, Worth and Baxter streets, just west of the block now demolished, and it is said that one of the very earliest attempts at local improvement was an order of the town council forbidding the throwing of garbage and offal into it lest it endanger the health of the community. Later, when the farm properties were broken up into building lots, the filling in of the "bottomless" Collect Pond was a serious and troublesome task. It was completed soon after the beginning of this century, just at the time when the first Irishman is recorded as having acquired property in the Bend. He was the vanguard of a vast army which in fifty years possessed and peopled the ward, a mere cluster of garden plots when Patrick Quinn first set foot upon the Van Rensselaer property, formerly the Bayard farm. For a brief season in those days the skirmish line of the old and

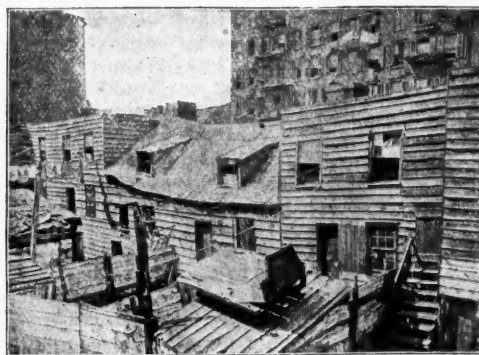
wealthy residents who were seeking homes in the wooded hills north of Canal street lingered thereabouts, but first the yellow fever and then the great immigration that followed the establishment of peace after the Napoleonic wars and culminated in the year of aqueduct building in New York, drove the last stragglers northward. Then came the Five Points, of infamous memory.

ONE OF THE FIVE POINTS.

Of this notorious slum the Mulberry Bend block formed a part. The southwest corner of the proposed park was one of the "five points" that gave it its name. The whole ward was by that time peopled by the poorest immigrants, who were housed with less care than even a slothful farmer feels bound to take of his cattle. The Council of Hygiene reported in January, 1865, that the native American element formed less than 5 per cent. of the population, two-thirds of the remainder being made up of "the lowest grades of the laboring poor and of vicious classes." There were 406 dramshops in the ward, and six churches. One of the latter "obstructed the ventilation of the adjoining tenements." Another, a church edifice in Mulberry street, abandoned and converted into tenement property on the simple plan of merely partitioning it off to hold the biggest crowd possible, became in its new rôle one of the fearful object lessons of the day. Its appalling mortality earned for it a place among the Health Department's "dens of death." The conscience of the community snored undisturbed. Wherever there was room among the old rookeries immense barracks had been run up and swarmed with tenants from cellar to attic. A large part of the population burrowed in underground dens, whence it had afterward to be ejected by force. These were the days of the "Bloody Sixth," when the Tweed ring robbers were able to count more votes in this, their banner ward, when occasion required, than there were men, women and children in it. Of it all the Bend was the foul core.



ONE OF THE "FIVE POINTS," N. E. CORNER BAXTER AND PARK STREETS, 1872.



REAR VIEW OF BUILDINGS ON BAXTER STREET, PHOTOGRAPHED IN 1872.

The Five Points had been reformed only to concentrate its poison there. A more fitting spot could not have been chosen. The whole crooked block was one mass of rookeries of the most wretched character. The half dozen substantial houses that yet remained from its better days had long since been de-



BANDIT'S ROOST.

serted, and, passing into the hands of the rent collector, had been turned into tenement barracks as bad as or worse than the later inventions. Only the paneled doors and fluted posts remained, with the brown-stone steps worn clean through, to tell of what they had been.

It was curious to see, now that their day of deliverance had come and they stood divested of all the litter which the slum had heaped about them, how their real character came out once more and was recognized. Nothing else there would have been recognized by their builders, long since dead, could they have seen them. The yards and gardens of their day had become dark alleys and loathsome courts filled with ragpickers' refuse heaps, if, indeed, they had not disappeared entirely to make room for the rear tenements that crowded upon the lot two and three in a row. Foreign faces and a foreign tongue were everywhere. The Irishman had in his turn been dispossessed by the all-pervading Italian, flanked, as if to add insult to injury, by the detested Chinaman. The Chinatown of to-day is only one block away. I found on one of my last rounds of these tenements, before the order to move was given, the last Irishman in the Bend. He had been there forty-five years, he said, and had seen his people de-

part to the last man. Ninety years it had taken from the first to the last. For once I was able to measure the span by the record.

ITS HISTORY OF BLOOD.

With the advent of the Italian the Bend fell into, if possible, greater decay than ever. The decay, for once, was picturesque, more or less, but it was decay for all that, and of a type that at last compelled recognition of the true character of this slum. From the day attention was first drawn to it, it was seen to be perfectly hopeless. The successive or simultaneous occupancy of the old houses by hostile camps and the wear and tear of time had left them wrecks which no constructive cunning availed to repair. Honeycombed with stale beer dives, they harbored hordes of tramps. I recall more than one nocturnal visit I made to the locality before the police, impelled by the dread of a pestilence, drove most of the tramps out. In certain houses that were given over to them they could be found after nightfall huddling in the halls and on the stairways in a shuddering double file that reached clear to the roof on rainy nights. "Sitters," the police called them. They could hardly be termed lodgers. Bottle Alley, Bandits' Roost and Moloney's Court were so many names synonymous with bloodshed and murder. I believe it is not exaggeration to say that there is not a foot of ground in the Bend that has not witnessed a deed of violence. The Irish murdered each other in their cups and the "Dagos" on principle. The Italians quarreled over their cards with the same result. The chief difference was in the time they chose. The Italians favored Sunday, while the Irish, in their brawls, were partial to Saturday. The difference was not appreciable from the standpoint of the police. I counted back nineteen murders in the one block, of which I had personal cognizance, in an effort to trace this history of crime, and then gave it up. The last of them all is yet fresh in the public mind. It was the killing by Vincenzo Nino, the barber, of his hard-working, long-suffering wife, in the rear house at 55 Baxter street, where a sort of tunnel led through an arch under the middle tenement to the rear. He killed her in the sight of her helpless children, up in their bare attic room. For once in its career the Bend took a moral stand. It rose in sudden fury against the wife-murderer, and beat down the door behind which he cowered, just as the police came, in time to save his miserable life. They had to fight their way with him to the Tombs, only a block away. The house was deserted, and not again occupied. The Bend knew it was haunted. To the day they tore it down the broken panel and the splash of blood remained, silent witnesses to the last and most horrible crime of the Bend.

The conviction impressed itself early upon the reformers to whom it fell to deal with the tenement house evil, grown to such gigantic proportions in half a century, that there was a logical connection between such crimes and such homes, no less than between the houses and their high mortality. They

decided that here was the place for reform to begin. The first Tenement House Commission (1884) so advised, and four years later maps were filed for the Mulberry Bend Park under the Small Parks law, which had been passed in the interval.

FORCES OPPOSING REFORM.

It took seven long years after that to get to the park-itself, or to where we are at this writing. The park may at last be taken for granted, now the old houses are gone. The proceedings demonstrated from the beginning that the best of laws is a failure with the selfishness of politicians, to whom the interests of the people are as nothing if they are not also theirs, at the helm. There were forty-one separate parcels of property upon less than three acres of land (2.74) bounded by Mulberry, Baxter, Park and Bayard streets, to be valued and condemned. For any private purpose this could and would have been done in a month. Four years had gone by before the commission was ready to make its report. Once during the long delay I had asked the reason of the Corporation Counsel, and been told airily that "not much interest had been taken in the matter" till then. At the rate at which the business progressed it would have taken a hundred years to furnish even the most needy tenement house districts on the East Side with the promised relief. Endless delays and red tape obstructed the reform. However, when at length the commission filed its report, which laid an assessment for benefit of half a million of dollars (in round numbers) on the adjacent property, interest in the business was suddenly revived. It took the politicians exactly as many weeks to get the assessment



A CHILD'S PLAYGROUND, INTO WHICH THE SUN-LIGHT HAD NEVER PENETRATED.

vacated by a compliant legislature as it had taken the commission years to lay it. The entire cost of the improvement, \$1,522,058.60, including cost of taking, which amounted to something over \$45,000, was saddled on the city.

Then a year was required to get the assessment confirmed, and the bigger part of another, together with a special enactment, to unwind the red tape that restrained official action, during which latter season the city occupied the unenviable position of being the landlord of the worst tenement house property to be found anywhere, and everything was ready at last for the Mulberry Bend Park just when its friends had begun to despair. About the same time there was hung in the Comptroller's office a handsomely framed voucher that bore the signatures of half the important officials of the city government. It was a document exhibiting the faithfulness and skill with which the city's financial business was done, and the officials having that business in charge pointed to it with pride. In the purchase of a lot for an uptown schoolhouse a small sum—so small that the seller took no account of it—had gone astray, it seemed. When it was discovered in the Comptroller's office, the whole ponderous machinery for tracing and retracing the transaction back through all its stages was set in motion, with the result that the error was finally corrected, at a cost, it was said, of some \$60. The voucher was for the sum in error. The amount was—three cents.

There is no reason to doubt that the city's interests were protected in the matter of valuing the condemned property according to the standard obtained. The attempt to introduce rental values as an element was successfully resisted in several instances on the just ground that they were the result of unlawful overcrowding and themselves unlawful. That there should have been any standard except that of public expediency was an outrage upon sanitary, moral and every other ground of public welfare, if not according to the letter of the law, the seizure of the property as unimproved land ought to



BOTTLE ALLEY.

have been justified. As old material the houses brought a dollar or two apiece at the city's auction sale.

Measure now the stride from this starting point of reform to the law of last winter authorizing the expropriation of unsanitary property on the principle that a house unfit to live in is worth only the value of the old material when demolished for the public safety. One purpose of the small parks in tenement districts is precisely that which has at last been attained in the Bend at such cost of time and money: the destruction of houses unfit to live in. Measure also the stride from the old barracks of the Bend to the tenement of to-day, imperfect as it yet is, and see how far we have come. The long years of battle in the Bend were not wasted. It was a campaign of education in which the rest of the community learned much, if the Bend did not.

I recall the experience of a sanitary inspector twenty odd years ago, when a row of tall tenements had been built upon the site of the old Baxter street rookeries in the picture, which in 1869 showed a death rate of more than 17 per cent.—an altogether unheard-of mortality. He found the new soil pipes leaking in the cellar and dug down to ascertain the cause. 'It was soon made plain. They were "skin" pipes. They were not connected with the sewer, but merely ran a foot or two into the ground, to make it appear all right until the houses were sold. Upon investigating he discovered the builder to be one Buddensiek, the same whose reckless tenement building in after years landed him in State's prison. It was in the Bend he appropriately began his career. There stood then, and has stood since, in the very middle of the Bend, but on the other side of Mulberry street, a real model tenement, built by a landlord with a conscience, as an object lesson not to be got rid of if one tried. Bandits' Roost was directly across the way. The same crowds inhabited both tenements. In a year when I made a comparison there were fourteen funerals from the Roost, eleven of little children, while there were only two from the house across the way. But the Buddensieks of the Bend never learned its lesson. They had no use for it.

ITS PICTURESQUE SIDE.

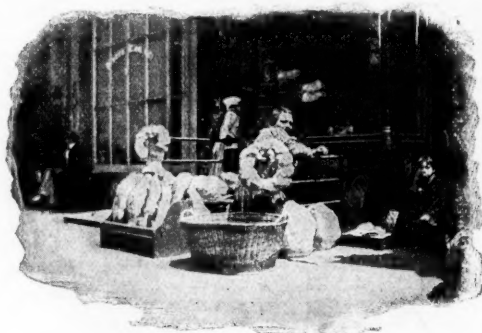
The Bend had its picturesque, its humanly interesting side. With the perpetual market on street and sidewalk, its crowds of raven-haired women,



A "SCRUB."

bright kerchiefs adding grateful touches of gayety to the somberest of garbs, its celebration of communal saints (imported, not domestic) on the flimsiest of pretexts, it was a study for an artist always; yet I never saw one there. The last glimpse I had of Bandits' Roost before its demolition showed it in one of its spasms of piety. An altar had been built of a couple of tables and a barrel. Two tallow dips stood upon it, and a string of broken beer glasses, hung across the alley, lent at once effect and local color to the affair. The Roost was doing the best it could. The inference being that some exceptional mischief was brewing. At night the Bend was impressive with its rows of smoky torches and strange, uncanny wares. Devil-fish and creepy sausages of girth quite unheard of were hawked from stands early and late, and bread baked, not in loaves, but in the shape of huge wreaths, like exaggerated crullers. The bread was stale. The Bend was always partial to stale bread, not because it is healthy, but because it is cheap.

These will remain, probably, with the lounging crowds that hang forever about the innumerable "banks" of Mulberry street. The Bend is the great market for cheap labor. The "bankers" are the commission men who supply half the country. The sweater who has fastened his grip on Mulberry street since Jewtown felt the impulse of trades-unionism and strained at its fetters, will remain, too, perhaps, for a while. But there was that at the bottom of this vilest of slums that seldom saw the light of day, which will not remain: the sodden, hopeless victims of man's brutality and lust, the lost women of the accursed spot. I shall never forget the shudder with which we came suddenly upon one in her hovel back in the furthest depths of Bandits' Roost. My companion was a gentle and noble English lady, intent upon finding means of helping her unhappy sisters. We had ventured in further in the midnight hour than I cared to take her, when suddenly a door in the alley opened upon this one. She was alone, asleep in drunken stupor. The light of the one smoky lamp fell upon bare walls, upon the desolation of the slum, upon this thing that had once been



A STALE BREAD VENDER.

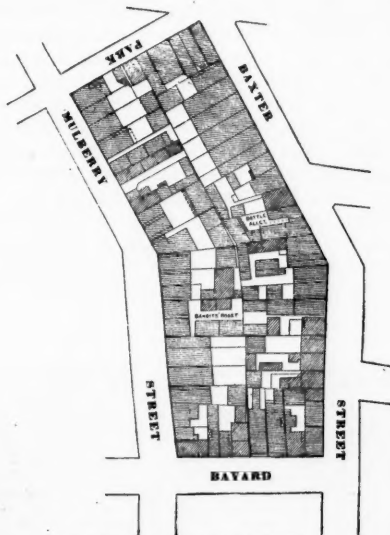
an innocent child, a woman. I felt my companion start, heard her convulsive sob: "Oh, God!" Then the door fell to and we groped our way out in silence.

These, at least, will not remain. They will depart forever with the slum that hid them.

Where to? says my friend, who cannot understand. He is a practical man. They cannot be killed; they must go somewhere. In what, then, are we better off for scattering the poison and the poverty of the Bend?

ITS VIRUS NOT SCATTERED.

It is not scattered. The greater and by far the worst part of it is destroyed with the slum. Such a slum as this is itself the poison. It taints whatever it touches. Wickedness and vice gravitate toward it and are tenfold aggravated, until crime is born spontaneously of its corruption. Its poverty is hopeless, its vice bestiality, its crime desperation. Recovery is impossible under its blight. Rescue and repres-



MAP OF MULBERRY BEND.

The unshaded parts represent the relatively small breathing space in old block.

sion are alike powerless to reach it. There is a connection between the rottenness of the house and that of the tenant that is patent and positive. Weakness characterizes the slum criminal, rather than wickedness. Chameleon-like, he takes the color of his surroundings. It is not where they shall go, but that they shall not go there at any rate, that is the important thing. In this much are we, are they, better off, that there will never be another Mulberry Bend for them to go to. In its place will come trees and grass and flowers; for its dark hovels light and sunshine and air. Go to Tompkins Square and ask where the noisy hordes went that cried for "bread or blood!" and battled with the police when it was a sand lot, next neighbor to the slum. Go to

Poverty Gap and ask what became of the Alley Gang that beat the one good boy in its alley to death for the crime of supporting his aged father and mother by honest work, after the Gap tenements were torn down and a play-ground for the children laid out on the site. They did not go. They stayed and grew decent. They couldn't before.

Many of the tenants of the Bend have already moved uptown to Little Italy, in Harlem. Some have found lodgings near by, preferring the neighborhood from old association. Wherever they are, sanitary rule can reach them as it could not before. Something is gained in the mere shifting about; some of the dirt is lost on the way. More is gained in the chance the park will afford the children. A fine new schoolhouse, well lighted, well aired and well managed, will overlook it, in place of the old barrack that was part of the condemned block. There was not before an honest blade of grass nearer than the City Hall Park. In all the Bend there was one green vine, a sickly thing, and one discouraged tree that grew out through the roof of a stable shed, and evidently felt the indignity. Most of all is gained in the decisive victory that is registered in the razing of the Bend for decency and good government. It is as if the old bad days were gone with it, and a new reckoning begun.

BETTER DAYS COMING.

And so it really is. While the old slum yet stood in the way, it seemed as if one could never get a full view of all that was really being done to make tolerable the conditions under which a million and a quarter of American wage earners live. It obstructed reform as it had all along defied law and order, and the first attack of the late Tenement House Commission was properly upon the Bend. It was promptly successful. And this success was followed in a few brief months by a series of reform bills that completely changed the situation in the most crowded of all the earth's city populations. Money was appropriated for not one but three small parks, with play-grounds attached, on the East Side where the crowding passes all bounds, and, warned by past experience, a time limit was set within which they must be located and begun. Every public school hereafter built in New York must have an open air play-ground. The School Commissioners received \$5,000,000 with which to begin the urgently needed work of building and reconstruction. The Health Department's force of tenement experts and police was greatly augmented, and the tenement house law was virtually recast in the interest of the tenant, yet without prejudice to the landlord. Tenements will be better guarded against the ever-present danger of fire hereafter; dark halls must be lighted. Air and sunlight acquire legal rights, no longer to be trampled under foot. Ninety-three per cent. covered with brick and mortar was the record of a tenement house block that smacked of the Bend; 75 per cent. will be the extreme limit hereafter, and then only with ample guarantees. Above all, the lines were laid

down for the permanent extinction of the slum in the power of expropriation of unsanitary property granted to the Board of Health, on the English basis of reasonable compensation to the owner. It was needed, the commission declared frankly, to "root out every old ramshackle, disease-breeding tenement house in the city." How badly needed the exhibit of a single ward, the First, showed. In it the death rate in houses standing singly on the lot was 29.03, while where there was a rear tenement it was 61.97. The infant mortality rose from 109.58 in the single houses to 204.54 in those with rear tenements. No wonder the commission called these latter "veritable slaughter houses." There are yet more than 2,000 of them in New York City, but within the year the work of condemning them will be under way. There is now nothing to obstruct it except red tape.

NEVER ANOTHER SUCH SLUM.

While fighting in the legislature for better laws, the commission lent its efforts in the courts toward upholding those it found already in force. The whole structure of tenement house law was strengthened and placed upon firmer ground by the decision of the Court of Appeals reversing the judgment in the matter of the Trinity Church tenements. That corporation had resisted the enforcement of a law directing landlords to put in water on every floor of a tenement. The lower court had adjudged the law unconstitutional, and the slum raised its head in defiance at once, for had the judgment stood, there would have been an end of all hope of progress for years to come. The whole weary work would have had to be done over again, with doubtful prospects

of success at best. The community owes to Mr. Richard Watson Gilder and his tireless associates a debt of gratitude not easily paid. It owes them thanks beyond their work that is now of record, for the impetus given to other and great reforms that are coming. The establishment of municipal baths and lavatories is in sight. The plans are even now being got ready. There may soon no longer be "255,033 persons" in New York, "of whom only 306 had access to bathrooms where they lived." The legislative committee now sifting the matter of sweat shop slavery and of child labor is surely undermining the slum for good and all, by cutting off its reserves. With every poor child taught to read and to think, the tenement house question can be left to take care of itself. It will no longer be dangerous.

So the Mulberry Bend had its mission after all. The fight began there, and now that it is ended and won, we look upon smoothly paved and cleanly swept streets that were mud roads when it began; streets freed from the obstructions, whether of truck, garbage box or telegraph pole, that rendered them hideous and dangerous before; upon conditions of life rendered tolerable by comparison even in unprecedented crowds, and growing steadily better; upon standards set high, laws being enforced and respected, the business of governing the city being steadily and surely divorced from the business of politics. It is all the work of the decade that began the battle with the Bend. Its mission was not for New York only, but for the whole country; for by its lessons every American city may profit—must, indeed, lest it pay the penalties New York has paid with usury that has yet many years to run.



VARICK PLACE IN 1893.



VARICK PLACE IN 1895.

THIS IS WHAT STREET-CLEANING REFORM MEANS IN NEW YORK.

THE THIRD SALISBURY CABINET.

BY W. T. STEAD.

THE Rosebery cabinet has made way for the third Salisbury cabinet, or rather for the Salisbury-Chamberlain cabinet. For this cabinet is not like any of those which have governed England for the last fifty years. It is a composite cabinet, a dual cabinet, a cabinet of the Siamese twins. It is not a Tory cabinet, nor a Conservative cabinet, nor a Liberal Unionist cabinet. It is a cabinet which is as yet without name. And what is even stranger, without a nickname. The Liberal Unionists who have joined it would shrink from being regarded as Conservatives; the Conservatives, who supply its chief and the majority of its rank and file, would naturally protest against its being regarded as merely a Unionist cabinet, and therefore it is a little difficult to know how to describe it.

Nevertheless, name or no name, it has to be reckoned with. Into its hands have been made over the reins of power. The governmental machinery of the Empire, which but yesterday was set in motion or at rest by the will of Lord Rosebery and his colleagues, is to-day equally obedient to the new group which has found itself suddenly established at Downing Street—as the result of a snap division on an unreal issue. Whatever its genesis, whatever its title, it is now the ruler and governor of the British Empire. Nothing is more marvelous to communities that have but recently emerged from what may be regarded as the Afghan principle of general election, where the supreme ruler is evolved from anarchy and chaos by the primitive but effective process of killing off his competitors, than to note the extreme facility with which power changes hands in Great Britain. The constitutional machinery is very antiquated in parts. The front wheels seem often as if designed for no other purpose than to revolve in an opposite direction from the back wheels. There are brakes here and brakes there, and the machine to a casual observer seems often as if it were constructed in order that it should stick in the mud rather than



THE MARQUIS OF SALISBURY.

carry on the government of a great empire. But in one respect the British have almost obtained perfection, and that is in the arrangements which have been made for a change of government.

On Friday, June 21, the House of Commons, by a chance majority of seven, passed a vote of censure upon one member of the administration. The vote in question was trivial. It merely reduced the salary of that Minister from £5,000 to £4,900; but, like Mercutio's wound, although it was not "deep as a well nor wide as a church door," still it sufficed to wreck the administration. Within twenty-four hours Lord Rosebery had placed his resignation in the hands of Her Majesty, and in less than one week

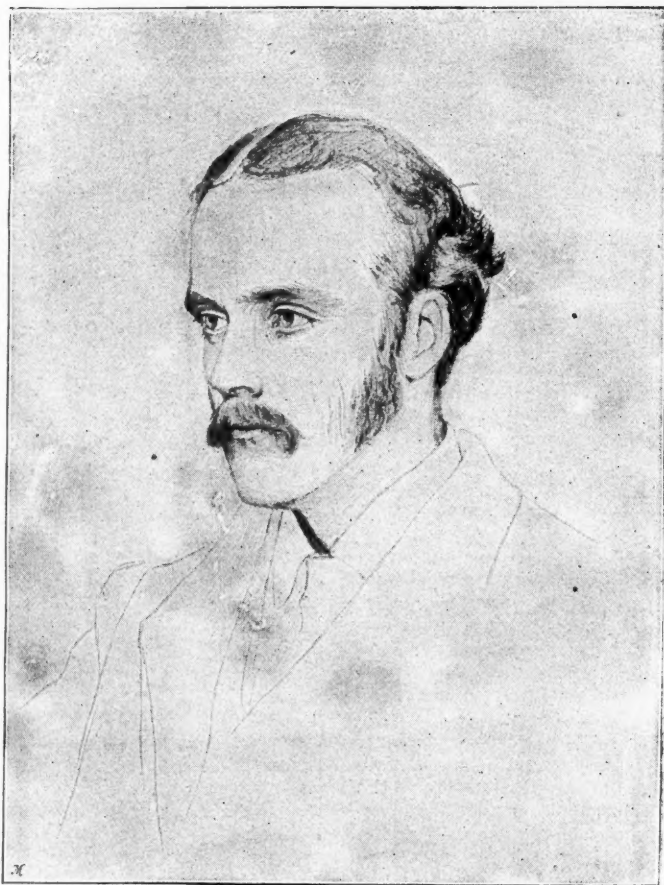
from that time an entirely new set of administrators were sworn in with new aims, different policy, and different following. The ins had become outs, and the outs had become ins, with less hubbub or commotion than if they had been rival elevens in a cricket field. Nothing could be more tranquil. That is to say, in less than eight days the whole of the administrative and executive power over the most widely extended empire in the world was transferred from one party to the other without a single ripple on the smooth surface of national life. There was talk of a crisis in the newspapers, but there was no crisis anywhere else. The solid and stable machinery of the Government, which is controlled by the permanent experts of the Civil Service, went on functioning without the *personnel* of its parliamentary chiefs.

CABINETS VISIBLE AND INVISIBLE.

Some day I shall try my hand at writing a character sketch of the invisible cabinet—the cabinet that never goes out of office, the cabinet of the permanent under-secretaries and heads of departments who have no need to appeal to constituencies for renewal of confidence, and whose devotion to the actual work of governing is not affected by the accidents of snap divisions or the passions of the parliamentary lobby. But to-day, as there is a new cabinet in office and a visible cabinet, we may leave the invisible alone for a time and devote a few pages to the consideration of the new entity that last month made its appearance in our midst. Such consideration will be useful, not merely at home but abroad, for we have all to reckon with this new personality. Upon its wisdom or its folly hangs the prosperity or adversity of millions of men. The state of its collective mind may be the dominant factor in crises of peace and war, and for numberless tribes and nationalities in all the continents. It matters more what the cabinet thinks than what is thought by any other human entity in this universe.

I. THE JUNTO OF FOUR.

The first question which every one asks about a cabinet is whether it knows its own mind or whether it does not. Cabinets being composed of from a dozen to nineteen Ministers, have sometimes the misfortunes to have as many minds as members.



MR. A. J. BALFOUR.

On other occasions the cabinet has only one mind, which is that of the dominant personality who called it into being, and who presides over its deliberations. This cabinet comes into neither of these categories. It is not a single-souled cabinet, for it is a double-headed one, and as is natural to a double-headed entity, it is in danger of being a double-minded creature—unstable in all its ways.

In the formation of this cabinet Lord Salisbury began by constituting an inner circle of those who may be regarded as the greater gods of the Downing Street Olympus. Then after having constructed this kernel of the cabinet, he filled up the spaces between it and the circumference with such a collection or assortment of administrators as commended itself to the judgment of the inner circle. The group which lies at the heart of the cabinet as the yolk lies at the center of the egg is a composite junto consisting of Lord Salisbury and Mr. Balfour on the one hand, and the Duke of Devonshire and Mr. Chamberlain on the other.

THE LIBERAL UNIONISTS.

The Liberal Unionists at the last general election held forty-six seats, the Conservatives two hundred and sixty-nine; and it is not likely that the number of Unionist seats will greatly increase at the coming election. It would indeed be comparatively difficult to maintain that number were it not for the compact entered into by the Liberal Unionists and their allies, which gives perpetuity to the *status quo*. In the new Parliament, therefore, there are likely to be six Conservatives, and possibly many more, for every Liberal Unionist who is returned. But in the constitution of the real governing cabinet within the cabinet the proportion is not one to six, but two to two. In the cabinet itself, which consists of nineteen members, there are five Liberal Unionists, so that the Liberal Unionists are much over-represented in proportion to their numbers. In constituting cabinets, statesmen have proceeded on another basis than that of the rule of three. At the ballot-box we count heads, in cabinets we weigh them. Hence, it is not surprising that Lord Salisbury should have accorded to the Duke of Devonshire and his allies a position in the cabinet to which their strength in the country by no means entitles them. Although natural, this step is far from being without difficulties. The position of the Liberal Unionists in the Coalition cabinet is somewhat like that of the English garrison in Ireland. It holds its position, not by right of numbers, but by other considerations, which the fear of offending the delicate susceptibilities of their Conservative allies forbids us to particularize. But—just as the English garrison in Ireland, which can only return twenty-three out of one hundred and three Irish members, exercises a right of eminent domain that is not affected by any number of ballot papers in the south and west filled in by Home Rulers—so the Duke of Devonshire and Mr. Chamberlain will be disposed to claim at least an equal voice in all the decisions of the Government with those of their Conservative colleagues. It will be well, indeed, if Mr. Chamberlain can be induced to be contented with this. During the last Conservative administration Mr. Chamberlain and the Duke of Devonshire exercised from time to time, outside of the cabinet, an authority which they certainly will not wish to see diminished by their acceptance of direct responsibility.



MR. CHAMBERLAIN.

THE UNION NEGATIVE RATHER THAN POSITIVE.

There will spring from this of necessity a certain duality of mind in the cabinet which can hardly be a source of strength, which may be an element of weakness, and which possibly may result before long in its disruption. Of only one thing can we be sure, and that is, that as long as the cabinet persists in the negative policy of simply putting a veto on Home Rule it will have no difficulty in keeping together. But the more Home Rule recedes into the back-

ground the more difficult will it be for Mr. Chamberlain and Mr. Balfour to walk hand in hand. The union of the Unionists has, indeed, no other basis than this: as all Irishmen are said to be "agin the government, whatever that government may be," so all Unionists are "agin" Home Rule, whatever may be the mean-



THE DUKE OF DEVONSHIRE.

ing of that phrase. But, as the imminence of what they regard as the Home Rule danger united them, so, when Home Rule recedes, and in proportion as Home Rule recedes, into the dim distance, the centrifugal tendency, which exists in all composite bodies moving at great velocity through space, will assert itself, and we may have a cabinet that does not know its own mind, because it cannot come to a decision as to which of its two minds is the right one. It may be objected to this that the new cabinet is a body which, whatever else it may do or refrain from doing, will not move with too great velocity in any direction whatever. The instinct of self-preservation will reinforce the inertia common to all created things, and Ministers will recognize as the law of their being that they should do either nothing at all or as little as possible lest they go to pieces in the operation.

THE CHIEF OF THE JUNTO.

This would be undoubtedly Lord Salisbury's instinct. He is never anxious to legislate, and cordially sympathizes with Lord Melbourne's mental condition, which found expression in the familiar question, "Why can't you let it alone?" Lord Salisbury is a strong man, well able to hold his own in the cabinet which he has made. For although it is a Coalition cabinet, it is none the less a Salisbury cabinet, the third of the same name, and Lord Salisbury, although indisposed to make a parade of his power, has never hesitated to use it on occasion. He has behind him the rank and file of his own

party, and the confidence of the country at large to an extent which no other statesman of any party can pretend to enjoy.

The Right Hon. Robert Arthur Talbot Gascoigne Cecil, Marquis of Salisbury, now Prime Minister of England for the third time, is in his sixty-fifth year, and may therefore be regarded as in the ideal prime of manhood, if age be reckoned from the statesman point of view. Even apart from his position as Prime Minister to the Crown, he is far the most commanding personality in English politics since the retirement of Mr. Gladstone. He was elected by the House of Commons as a member for Stamford when his predecessor, Lord Rosebery, was six years old, and so he enjoyed the advantage—which Lord Rosebery lacked—of a long apprenticeship in the House of Commons. From 1853 to 1868, first as Lord Robert Cecil, and then as Viscount Cranborne, he represented Stamford in the Conservative interest. If Lord Rosebery had had but half that apprenticeship, many things would have gone better than they have.

HIS RECORD.

It is now nearly thirty years since Lord Salisbury first became a cabinet minister, when he was appointed Secretary of State for India in Lord Derby's third administration. His tenure at the Foreign Office, a post to which he is now returning, dates from 1879, when he succeeded Lord Derby, and sullied a reputation until then almost blameless by a participation in the crime of attempting to resuscitate the Ottoman Empire. In this he sinned against light, under the promptings of ambition, say his adversaries; under the hypnotic influence of Lord Beaconsfield, was the excuse of his friends. Be that as it may, in that fatal period occurred the blunder of the partition of Bulgaria, the crime of the re-enslavement of Macedonia, and the fiasco of the Anglo-Turkish Convention. Under the same sinister influence it was that he was responsible for the Afghan invasion—a crime which cannot be forgotten, and of which probably Lord Salisbury retains as vivid a memory as any one of those who assail him. From the death of Lord Beaconsfield he has been recognized as the only possible Conservative Premier, although within the last few months some have been calculating sufficiently on his patriotism to suggest that he should confine himself to the Foreign Office, and leave to Mr. Balfour the task of forming the cabinet. These suggestions were never seriously made, and the same may possibly be said for the offer which, years ago, was made to Lord Hartington to become the Prime Minister of a Unionist administration, in which Lord Salisbury would serve at the Foreign Office. It was therefore in the nature of things that, when Lord Rosebery resigned, Her Majesty should at once send for the Marquis of Salisbury and intrust him for the third time with the duty of forming an administration.

THE POLITICAL CHAMPION.

Lord Salisbury, although his career is stained with the record of deeds done when he was under the

glamour of Lord Beaconsfield, has, since he was himself again, regained much of the confidence of the country which he then forfeited, and even among the ranks of the late Ministry there are not a few who regard his advent to power with feelings of complacent satisfaction. He is not the "W. G." of politics; there is no "W. G." in the political arena since W. E. G. retired from Parliament, but after W. E. G. he comes nearest to being the political champion of the day. Lord Salisbury is deficient in the faculty of commanding great enthusiasm. There is too strong a dash of cynicism in his character, too great readiness to cut and thrust with ruthless blade at the most cherished convictions of his countrymen when they do not coincide with his own views as to what is wise and just. There is also about him a certain aloofness as of a hermit, which, while standing him in good stead in some things, weakens him in others. He shrinks, for instance, from meeting political opponents. He lives to himself, apart, a student, a thinker, and a patriot. Excepting during the lamentable period when he was under the domination of Lord Beaconsfield, he has never shown himself devoid of caution and common sense; indeed, it may rather be admitted that in his foreign policy he has shown a disposition to undue caution rather than to any excess of daring. He has submitted to be squeezed by Germany rather than risk the loss of a good understanding with Berlin. If, as some seem to think, we are entering upon a critical period in which the atmosphere is charged with saltpetre, it is a source of satisfaction to reflect that our destinies are in the hands of a tried and experienced statesman, who keeps his blazing indiscretions for home consumption, who watches over the interests of Britain abroad with ceaseless vigilance, and holds the helm of state with a steady hand.

THE WHIG UNIONISTS.

The Duke of Devonshire, although no Tory, is conservative to his finger tips. A shrewd, cautious, somewhat lazy man, to whom fortune has given everything that most men covet, he is the last man in the world to indulge in any "wild cat" policies of sensational adventure. In him Lord Salisbury can safely trust, to render him effective aid and service against the wild men of the party.

Neither need Lord Salisbury fear that he will be left in the lurch by the other two Liberals that he has admitted to his councils. Mr. Goschen has long been the tame elephant of the Tory party. They know him of old and trust him not without cause as one of themselves. Sir Henry James, also, even before he obtained the peerage, which is so often the extinguisher of the last remnant of youthful enthusiasm, had shown himself completely divorced from the more adventurous of the left of his old party. Therefore it comes to this, that the only man in the cabinet who is not a more or less adulterated version of Lord Salisbury is Mr. Chamberlain, and the question which practically confronts the administration is, how long will the administration get on with Mr.

Chamberlain, or how long will Mr. Chamberlain get on with the administration?

MR. CHAMBERLAIN.

The situation is not unlike that of 1886. Nine years ago Lord Salisbury founded a cabinet not materially different from the present, excepting for the fact that neither the Lord President of the Council, the First Lord of the Admiralty, nor the Chancellor of the Duchy had ever at any time in his career been labeled a Liberal. The one man in the cabinet of 1886 who gave color, point and piquancy to the body was Lord Randolph Churchill. As Lord Randolph was in 1886, so Mr. Chamberlain is in 1895. Alone among Lord Salisbury's colleagues nine years ago, Lord Randolph had energy, individuality and ideas. Mr. Chamberlain is equally notable in the present administration. There is a very strong resemblance between the two men. Both regarded the world from the circle of the crown of their own hats. No other two men divided the universe so distinctly into two sections, the I and the not I—the ego and the non-ego, and probably no two men agreed more absolutely in believing that the importance of the ego transcended infinitely the rest of the universe. Both found themselves in a position of comparative solitude. No doubt Lord Randolph had his followers as Mr. Chamberlain has sympathizers, but practically they stood alone, each in his own cabinet.

A LIBERAL LORD RANDOLPH.

Mr. Chamberlain, like Lord Randolph Churchill, regards himself as the statesman who has to save the cabinet, even against its will, from perishing in the morass of reaction. It is not too much to say that Mr. Chamberlain, like Lord Randolph Churchill, regards himself as the vital soul of the administration. The other members who are with him in the cabinet are more or less inert matter, which is without form and void until it has been breathed upon by the creative genius of the member for Birmingham. Lord Randolph made no secret among his friends, and even among those who were not his friends, but to whom he used to speak with dangerous freedom, of his contempt for the timid and idealess mass of his colleagues. But when young and ambitious statesmen endeavor to save their colleagues, in spite of themselves, from yielding to the temptation of lethargy and timorous conservatism, they are extremely likely to come into violent collision with those said colleagues, who are apt, with shameful ingratitude, to refuse to recognize the services which their deliverer would render them. We all know how this terminated in the case of Lord Randolph. After some months, during which he was in more or less strained relations with his chief, he brought things to a head by an act of official suicide. His place was taken by Mr. Goschen, and everything went on without any one being apparently a penny the worse, excepting, of course, Lord Randolph himself, whose sun suddenly sunk in mid-heaven out of the sight of all men. Mr. Chamberlain, of

course, has the advantage of Lord Randolph's fate before him as a beacon or warning.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN'S RÔLE.

He will not fall in the same way, but he is bent upon doing the same kind of things, and his only method is to employ the same kind of influence—i. e., he will constantly pose as the representative of the Progressive party in the Unionist alliance. He will speak for the people with a big P. He is the champion, self-elected but not less self-confident, of that social democracy without which the Conservative cause would be hopelessly stranded by the receding tide of time. Therefore, by power of persuasion within the cabinet, by the adroit manipulation of the press outside the cabinet, by the careful and assiduous application of pressure upon the small minority which regards him as its leader, Mr. Chamberlain will endeavor to force the pace of the new administration, and will seek to shape the legislation and direct the policy of his colleagues to an extent which they are more likely to resent than to tolerate. At the same time, Mr. Chamberlain is not so young as Lord Randolph Churchill was. He is now approaching his sixtieth year, and he has had what Lord Randolph sorely lacked—long experience in responsible administration. His municipal training will stand him in good stead, nor must we forget that, during the Gladstone administration from 1880 to 1885, although Mr. Chamberlain was continually standing in the breach and threatening resignation, he never actually resigned. He managed to pull through in the midst of great difficulties, and that also when the velocity of the cabinet was much greater than that of any cabinet over which Lord Salisbury presided.

Then, again, we must remember that Mr. Chamberlain has a personal liking for Mr. Balfour, with whom he will have most to do. Mr. Balfour also likes Mr. Chamberlain, and gets on well with him, as indeed Mr. Balfour does with almost every one; but how far this personal liking on both sides will stand the strain of actual colleagueship in a new administration remains to be seen.

FOR WAR WITH FRANCE.

Leaving out of count the chances of disruption that are contained in the mere presence of Mr. Chamberlain in the cabinet, no one can deny that it is to Mr. Chamberlain the cabinet owes the chief element of color and life which it possesses. Without Mr. Chamberlain, the third Salisbury cabinet would be a good, excellent, capable, humdrum body of administrators, guaranteed sound in wind, limb and eyesight, but quite certain never to bolt or to kick over the traces. Mr. Chamberlain has been widely reported to have declared, probably in jest rather than in earnest, that before the new Government was out it would contrive to involve England in war with France. Whether he ever said this, or whether he did not, is a question upon which I shrink from expressing an opinion. All that I can

say is that no statement is more frequently repeated at Liberal headquarters than that Mr. Chamberlain's presence at the Colonial Office means war with France. Without for a moment imputing to the new Colonial Secretary the criminality of deliberately contemplating the precipitation of so great a catastrophe as that of an Anglo-French war, it is at least certain that his presence at the Colonial Office will not tend to make Lord Salisbury's task easier in arranging the little accommodations by which in the past he contrived to fob off the hostility of Berlin or pacify the French. Lord Salisbury, although keeping up a certain appearance of determination in dealing with other powers, has always proved himself to be open to a little transaction. This may be good statesmanship, but it is not very good business, excepting for the smart Germans, who, knowing Lord Salisbury's weakness, presumed upon it to the uttermost. Mr. Chamberlain is not likely to have much liking for a spirited foreign policy which keeps up appearances at home by sacrificing the interests of the Empire abroad, nor is it difficult to see how very easily the presence of a spirited advocate of British extension in the English cabinet might bring about a collision on more points than one. England has a perennial difficulty with the French Republic on the coast of Newfoundland, and constantly irritating disputes with France about questions of customs in the West Coast settlements. In the Pacific the New Hebrides and the proximity of the French convict settlement at New Caledonia offer ample openings for trouble, if the Colonial Office decided to deal with the foreigner as Mr. Chamberlain is in the habit of dealing with his political opponents. Mr. Chamberlain may be strong, but he certainly is not suave, and it is a household pity that he had not the opportunity at the War Office of learning the actual condition of the army before he was placed in an office which enables him at every turn to bring about a situation from which only armies could extricate the country.

THE DUKE OF DEVONSHIRE.

After Mr. Chamberlain, the most notable Liberal Unionist is the Duke of Devonshire, better known as Lord Hartington. The Duke takes office with unconcealed reluctance. He is now sixty-two years of age. He inherited a princely position which more than satisfies all his somewhat tepid inclination for the transaction of affairs. He is happily married, and he would probably have been much better pleased if he could have remained outside as a *deus ex machina*, with liberty to intervene on such rare occasions as he deemed it unavoidable. But the Duke of Devonshire has a high sense of public duty, and he has put his shoulder to the wheel, notwithstanding his constitutional indisposition to work. His position as Lord President of the Council will not give him much administrative labor, even when to the ordinary function of President is added the abnormal, new, and as yet imperfectly conceived responsibilities involved in his position as Chairman

of the Council for National Defense. Lord Hartington proposed this some time ago, and the Duke of Devonshire, therefore, no doubt, feels it is his duty to carry it out. But if the Council of National Defense is to be anything more than an inter-departmental committee for the purpose of keeping the War Office in touch with the Admiralty, it will probably entail a very serious rearrangement of the constitutional machinery. If Mr. Chamberlain, for instance, had been appointed to the Duke of Devonshire's post, there is little doubt but that he would have sooner or later succeeded in either reducing Mr. Goschen at the Admiralty, and Lord Lansdowne at the War Office, to a condition of complete subservience, or he would have driven them into open revolt. The Duke, with that lazy-tongs manner of his, and with his constitutional indisposition to do anything that must not absolutely be done, is safe to minimize rather than to maximize the duties of the chairmanship. This will probably be more or less of a sinecure, but the Duke and his two colleagues at the War Office and Admiralty will constitute a group within the cabinet which will necessarily have more power and influence than any one of its three members. Apart from his special duties as Lord President of the Council and Chairman of the National Council of Defense, the Duke's presence in the cabinet is undoubtedly a source of strength. He is a level headed man, of good judgment, no temper, and with an intellectual apparatus which, although slow, is within its range almost as automatically exact as Babbage's calculating machine. The late Czar, who was no bad judge of men, recognized the sterling qualities of Lord Hartington long before he had gained recognition among his own countrymen, and nothing more grieved Alexander III, in surveying the future of English politics, than the fact that the Home Rule split had deprived the Liberal party of the one man of all others whom the Czar would most have wished to see Prime Minister of England.

MR. BALFOUR.

After Lord Salisbury, Mr. Chamberlain and the Duke of Devonshire, it seems absurd to mention Mr. Balfour, who in many respects is the most important man of the four. But no absurdity in the order of mention can obscure the important position which Mr. Balfour holds in his uncle's cabinet. Mr. Balfour is not the man who hankers for place, power or position. He is, take him all in all, probably the best all-round member in the House of Commons—the best liked, the best tempered, and the best leader of the House. In saying this I am saying nothing that would not be indorsed by all of his political opponents who have been long enough in the House of Commons to know what is what and who is who. Although Mr. Gladstone was a great leader in debate, he was never a first-class leader of the House. Sir William Harcourt led the House fairly well. He has, indeed, done much better than most people expected under the circumstances; but there is no comparison between him and Mr. Balfour. It is a

rare good fortune of the First Lord of the Treasury in the new administration to have lived down the intense animosity and antipathy with which he was regarded by those who did not know him, excepting as the author of coercion in Ireland. Even in the heat of the conflict, when it was almost high treason in the Liberal party to admit that the "base, bloody, brutal Balfour" was other than a fiend incarnate, the leaders of the Liberals, Mr. Gladstone and Mr. Morley and others, never wavered in their personal esteem for the young statesman. Their verdict has now been approved by the party generally. No man stands higher in the opinion of the Liberal party than does Mr. Arthur Balfour. And this is not because of any leaning on his part toward their views. It is the personal equation which counts. Mr. Balfour's very defects tell in his favor.

There is a certain easy-going indifference—a philosophy that savors of a certain apartness—which gives a peculiar charm to all that he says and does. He is always distinguished by a rare chivalry and a perfect candor which make him quite one of the most ideal characters in modern politics. In the new Parliament he will gain by having Mr. Chamberlain as a foil and background wherewith to show off his urbanity, his courtesy and his genial contempt for many of the small things which agitate small minds in the House of Commons. Mr. Balfour's memory is not as good as it might be; he is not as diligent as some of us could desire; his ability to abstain entirely from all reading of the newspapers, while it exhibits a singular amount of self-confidence and originality, indicates an absence of that intensity of interest with which most men follow public events. His judgment is good, his manner perfect, his sympathies are wide, and if it be that he is somewhat wanting in passion it would be a mistake to confuse the easy, debonair manner of the man with indifference to those greater questions which affect the welfare of men and of nations. If Arthur Balfour were any one but Arthur Balfour the odds would be heavy against his being able to get on with Mr. Chamberlain, but as he is Arthur Balfour it is easy enough. The only mortal sin which he has committed in recent times was when he succumbed to the temptation of embarrassing the Government by opposing the erection of a statue to Oliver Cromwell. No doubt there is not much in common between the stalwart Puritan who hewed off the head of Charles Stuart and the graceful and fascinating author who wrote "The Defense of Philosophic Doubt," but for all that the line he took on that occasion was unworthy and entirely out of keeping with Arthur Balfour's better self.

II. THE GARNISHING OF THE PEERS.

The new cabinet as at first constituted contained, as might have been expected, a majority of peers. This was but right, and in accordance with the nature of things. Government by Lord Salisbury means government by the House of Lords, and gov-

ernment by the House of Lords it will be, even though Lord Salisbury at the last moment added two additional Commoners to his cabinet to redress the balance. If the constituencies return a majority of members pledged to support Lord Salisbury, they declare they wish the country to be governed, for the time being, in accordance with the will of the House of Lords, rather than in accordance with the will of the people as expressed in the late House of Commons. Lord Salisbury therefore naturally packs his cabinet with peers, some of whom are notable enough in their way, but none of whom will influence materially the decisions of the cabinet. The gray matter of the brain dwells in the four Ministers of whom I have already spoken. Among the peers let us give the first place to Sir Henry James, whose new title has not yet been officially announced.

SIR HENRY JAMES.

Sir Henry James is a little man of considerable ability who has never quite achieved first rank. He has done good service for his country, especially in passing the Corrupt Practices act, by which bribery, treating and the grosser forms of intimidation were practically banished from our electoral contests. His judgment has always been esteemed, even by those who are opposed to him, excepting when strong



SIR HENRY JAMES.

constitutional prejudice stood in the way of impartial consideration of the merits of the case. He shares with Mr. Balfour the distinction, if such it be, of being one of the two bachelors in the cabinet; but, unlike Mr. Balfour, who has spoken and voted in favor of woman's suffrage, Sir Henry James has always been as bitter an adversary of female franchise as it is possible for a man to be whose nature is singularly devoid of gall. His training has been that of a lawyer; and although from time to time he has done good service in politics, he has always been a lawyer rather than a statesman. In 1885, the year of the great disruption, he wrenched himself apart from his colleagues, who wished to make



LORD HALSBURY.



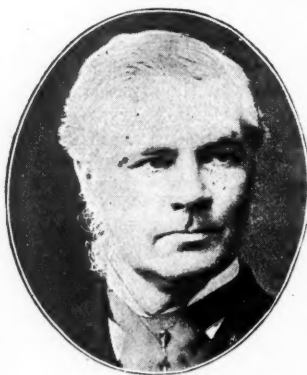
LORD LANSDOWNE.



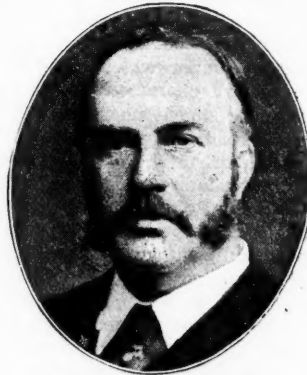
LORD CADOGAN.



LORD CROSS.



LORD ASHBOURNE.



LORD BALFOUR OF BURLEIGH.

him Lord Chancellor, and from that time, beyond an occasional appearance in the unfamiliar arena of London municipal politics, he has not been much to the front, excepting as an opponent of Home Rule. He is one of the elderly men of the cabinet, having already completed his sixty-seventh year, and age has brought with it its infirmities; otherwise he would probably have been sent to the Home Office, where his judicial frame of mind and his familiarity with business would possibly have made him a success. Unfortunately, however, his health is failing, and it was necessary to find him a position where the work would not be too severe a task upon his energies. Therefore he has been made Chancellor of the Duchy and a kind of honorary judicial adviser of the Government in the House of Lords.

THE LORD CHANCELLOR.

Lord Halsbury comes next in order as the occupant of the Woolsack. Lord Salisbury is faithful to his old friends, and therefore Lord Halsbury is Chancellor once more. Sir Richard Webster, who is once more Attorney-General, was at one time talked of as the most likely person to occupy the

Woolsack under the new administration. Lord Halsbury, however, was not disposed to waive his claims. From a political point of view probably Lord Halsbury does not count as a debater; but there is no need for much debate in a House where the Government have a permanent majority of ten to one.

LORD LANSDOWNE.

More interest attaches to the next peer, Lord Lansdowne, who has taken charge of the War Office. Lord Lansdowne, who succeeds Mr. Campbell-Bannerman at a rather critical and important time, is a Liberal Unionist, but his severance from his party dates long prior to the introduction of the Home Rule bill. Lord Lansdowne has been notable in recent years for two things: he was one of the landlords most vehemently attacked during the plan of campaign in the Irish troubles, and he has quite recently returned from occupying the responsible position of Viceroy of India. Lord Lansdowne is not a showy statesman or a dashing brilliant administrator. He is a quiet man with a steady head, much more convinced of the dangers of plunging than he is conscious of the mischief which may follow a

policy of inertia. As a Viceroy in India he was fairly successful; as a landlord in Ireland he is one of the few who have shown, especially on his Kerry estates, that all landlords in Ireland are not unmindful of the duties and responsibilities of their posi-



SIR MATTHEW WHITE RIDLEY.

tion. At the War Office one of his first duties will be to provide a successor to the Duke of Cambridge, and immediately afterward to endeavor to establish a *modus vivendi* with the Duke of Devonshire and Mr. Goschen. He is not a stranger to the War Office, for he acted as Under Secretary for War from 1872 to 1874. He was a fairly successful Governor-General for Canada, a position which he occupied before his translation to India. His presence in the Salisbury cabinet adds to its strength in many directions—in all directions, it may be said, excepting one; he contributes nothing to its driving force.

LORD CROSS.

Lord Cross has reappeared; for Lord Salisbury, as already noted, is loath to part with old friends. Lord Cross was Home Secretary under Disraeli, Home Secretary in Lord Salisbury's first administration, Secretary of State for India in his second, and in his third he is Lord Privy Seal. Whether Home Secretary, India Secretary or Lord Privy Seal, it is probable that Lord Cross' most important function is that of being member for Her Majesty. The Queen, curiously enough, has evinced a strong personal predilection for the two Ministers who have obtained cabinet position from the ranks of the solicitors. Lord Cross came first, but he was rivaled on the Liberal side by Sir Henry Fowler. Lord Cross is one of the veterans of the cabinet, being over seventy-two. He may be regarded as a kind of honorific supernumerary.

LORD ASHBOURNE.

Another old stager without whom no Conservative administration would be complete is Lord Ashbourne, who is once more Lord Chancellor of Ireland. He held this post in both previous Salisbury administrations. It would be much more advantageous to the cabinet if he could be in the House of

Commons, where his knowledge of the detail of the Irish Land Question would stand them in good stead when they come to the ordeal of passing the new Land bill.

LORD CADOGAN.

The Earl of Cadogan, one of the two remaining peers of the cabinet, holds the office of Viceroy of Ireland. During the sharp, short Conservative administration of 1885, it was the Viceroy, Lord Carnarvon, who represented Ireland in the cabinet. The same arrangement has been reverted to in the case of Lord Cadogan. He is only fifty-five years of age. He occupied a seat in the House of Commons for a short time, and sat in the second Salisbury cabinet from 1887 to 1892. He is chiefly known in London as one of the great ground landlords of Chelsea, which he represents on the London County Council. He possesses the first indispensable requisite of an Irish Viceroy, in that he has a large private fortune which he can spend, if he thinks fit, in maintaining royal state at Dublin Castle.

LORD BALFOUR OF BURLEIGH.

The last peer to be noticed is Lord Balfour of Burleigh. He is the Minister of Scotland, and has the distinction, if it be such, of being the only peer of the cabinet who is not considered sufficiently important to be mentioned in the last edition of "Men and Women of the Time."

III. COMMONERS IN THE CABINET.

Leaving the House of Lords, we turn to the House of Commons. The only surprise in the cabinet was the appointment of Sir Matthew White Ridley as Home Secretary. Anything, of course, is better than that Mr. Matthews should have had another



LORD GEORGE HAMILTON.

term of office as Home Secretary, but few persons ever imagined that Sir Matthew White Ridley would be selected for the post.

SIR MATTHEW W. RIDLEY.

He comes of a Northumbrian family, which has often been represented in the House of Commons.

The fact that he was regarded by his party as the best man for the Speakership is the best possible credential as to his popularity with the Conservatives, but whether or not he can be a Home Secretary up to the standard of his predecessor, Mr. Asquith, is somewhat doubtful. Mr. Asquith is a thin, spare man, who works like a steam engine, and has plenty of "drive;" Sir Matthew is a comfortable gentleman who is by no means spare, and who will probably slow up the Home Office all round, to the great relief of many malefactors in various industries.

LORD GEORGE HAMILTON.

Lord George Hamilton, who, I suppose, will vacate his seat as chairman of the London School Board, is appointed Secretary of State for India. He acquitted himself well in the last administration, as First Lord of the Admiralty. He is connected by marriage with Lord Lansdowne. The question as to what is to be done with Chitral is one which will



MR. HENRY CHAPLIN.

come at once before him for decision. His predecessor decided to evacuate it. Lord Lansdowne, with Lord Roberts and the Government of India at his back, are in favor of occupying it. Lord George's views are as yet not known.

MR. CHAPLIN.

Mr. Henry Chaplin appears somewhat oddly as the president of the Local Government Board. Mr. Chaplin, it is believed, would have preferred to have been Minister of Agriculture, but he has committed himself so uncompromisingly against the bill giving security to farmers for their unexhausted improvements that it was found necessary to shunt him to a department where his views on agricultural tenure would not bring him into collision with the decisions of his party. His appointment at the Local Government Board, if it means anything, means an attempt to readjust the rates so as to relieve the landed interest. Mr. Chaplin is a typical country gentleman, fond of sports, very opinionated, with private fads of his own, in the shape of bimetalism and other heresies, in which he is kept in counte-

nance by Mr. Balfour. If Mr. Chaplin were Prime Minister, he would probably reimpose the Corn Laws, make silver legal tender, and bring England to a revolution or bankruptcy, perhaps to both, within six months of his accession to office. As he is only appointed to the Local Government Board, where he



MR. GOSCHEN.

can do no harm, Lord Salisbury probably regards this as a convenient cage in which to coop up what might have been a somewhat unmanageable bull in the china shop.

MR. RITCHIE.

Mr. Ritchie, who has been rusticated for some time, and has just been returned to Parliament as member for Croydon, is appointed successor to Mr. Bryce at the Board of Trade. Mr. Ritchie has the advantage of being a Scotchman who has had a practical training in business. At the Local Government Board he showed himself to be an adminis-



MR. RITCHIE.

trator not devoid of courage, and capable of plodding industry. He will find the Board of Trade a much wider field for his individual initiative, especially in dealing with trade disputes, than he ever enjoyed at the Local Government Board. Like Lord Cadogan, Mr. Ritchie occupies a seat on the London

County Council, a body which has had the unique distinction of furnishing a Prime Minister to the late administration and two members to the cabinet of Lord Salisbury.

MR. GOSCHEN.

Mr. Goschen, after having served as Chancellor of the Exchequer, has been sent back to the Admiralty. He was Mr. Gladstone's First Lord from 1871 to 1874, and he has ever since taken a keen interest in all that relates to the welfare of our first line of defense. The Admiralty is one of those departments in which the principle of continuity is very rigorously applied. It is, therefore, a position eminently fitted to be occupied by that administrator who unites Liberal traditions with Conservative confidence.

SIR MICHAEL HICKS-BEACH.

Sir Michael Hicks-Beach is one of the all-round administrators who has been tried in almost every office, and who has succeeded fairly well in everything he has put his hand to. The failure of his eyesight in 1887 removed him from the Irish Office at a critical time, which would have subjected his capacity to a severer test than any to which he had previously been exposed. He was Chancellor of the Exchequer in the first Salisbury administration, and leader of the House of Commons. As such he was the particular object of Lord Randolph's somewhat unscrupulous animosity. At the close of the second Salisbury administration he acted as president of the Board of Trade. In the new Government he appears as its Chancellor of the Exchequer. He took a leading part in opposing the Welsh Disestablishment bill, for, like almost all his colleagues, Sir Michael Hicks-Beach is a stout churchman. Sir Michael, although a most typical country gentleman, sits for one of the divisions of the city of Bristol. In returning



MR. CURZON.

thanks for his re-election on July 1, he made a declaration which seems likely to be the keynote, or at least one of the keynotes, of the Conservative appeal to the country. Agriculture, he said, was after all the greatest interest of England.

Every one expected that the cabinet was completed when the names of seventeen of its members had been published. A cabinet of seventeen is an unwieldy body, but, as if to emphasize the fact that the cabinet counts for little, Lord Salisbury at the last moment added two fresh members in the person of Mr. Walter Long, who is Minister of Agriculture,



MR. GERALD BALFOUR.

and Mr. Akers-Douglas, who, after serving his apprenticeship as Conservative whip, now receives cabinet rank as First Commissioners of Works. Mr. Akers-Douglas is well known to all Conservative members. He sits for a county seat in Kent, and was as little dreamed of as First Commissioner of Works as Mr. Arnold Morley was dreamed of as Postmaster-General when he was appointed to that office in 1892. It is becoming a tradition to make cabinet Ministers out of whips, but the experience of the Liberals has hardly been so good in this respect as to encourage imitation by the Conservatives. Mr. Walter Long, who succeeds Mr. Herbert Gardner as president of the Board of Agriculture, has had some experience heretofore in a strictly subordinate position. His presence in the cabinet is one more indication, if such were wanted, of the intentions of Lord Salisbury in connection with the relief of the landed interest.

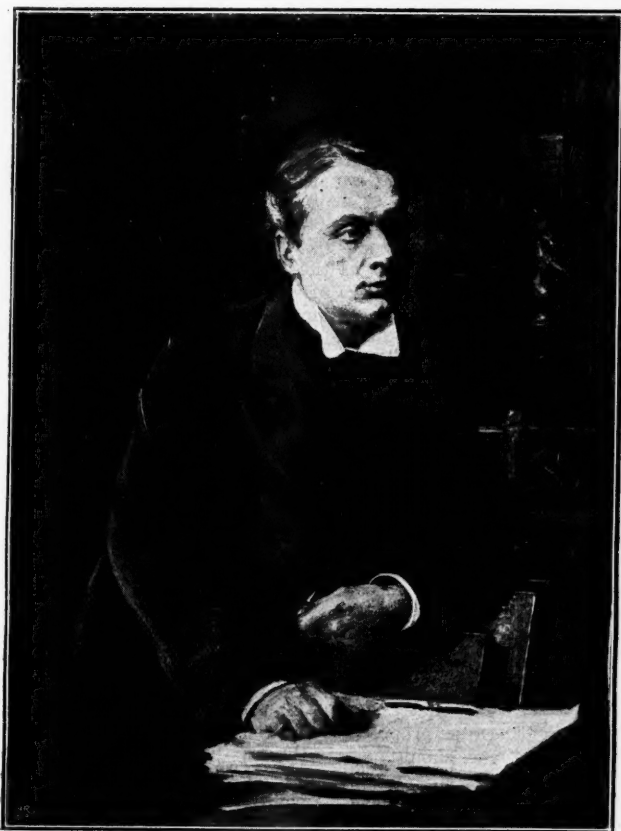
The Under Secretaryship for Foreign Affairs has been conferred upon Mr. Curzon. Mr. Curzon is a superior person, of superior parts, whose superiority is so transcendent that it shines from every pore of his skin and makes itself felt in every line which he writes. It is therefore a good thing that he has to take an inferior position, and instead of posing as a kind of territorial providence gifted with infallibility and omniscience, has to do with the Marquis of Salisbury, a statesman of far too wide an experience and knowledge of the world to tolerate many heroics on the part of a subordinate.

The Chief Secretaryship for Ireland has been bestowed upon Mr. Gerald Balfour, a faith in heredity being as deeply rooted in the mind of Lord Salisbury as it is in that of General Booth.



SIR WILLIAM VERNON HARCOURT.

THE RECORD OF THE ROSEBERY ADMINISTRATION.



LORD ROSEBERY.

I. THE LIBERAL PLEVNA.

THE record of the Rosebery administration, and of the Gladstonian administration which preceded it, is best understood by a reference to recent history. When the Russians crossed the Danube to liberate Bulgaria they underestimated the force which the Turks could oppose to their advance. At first it seemed as if they were carrying all before them. General Gourko marched across the Balkans, occupying the Shipka Pass, and making repeated raids toward Adrianople. But a very short time elapsed before the brilliant promise of the opening campaign vanished. The natural strength of the Turkish defense was unveiled, and the Russian army reeled back shattered and broken from the improvised earthworks of Plevna. The Czar changed his general without any practical result. Again the Russian army of liberation dashed itself to pieces

against the Turkish forces. Not all the prodigies of valor performed by General Skobelev's soldiers, nor the heroic readiness to die of the Russian troops, could avail against the strength of the Ottoman position, defended as it was by the army of Osman Pasha.

THE THIRD ASSAULT.

It was not until the Imperial Guard was hurried up from St. Petersburg and the Roumanian army brought into line that the Russians were enabled to put sufficient troops into the field to capture Plevna and carry the Russian standard in triumph to the walls of Constantinople. There we have in brief a foreshadowing of the history of the last three years and the prophecy of that which is still to come. The rejection of the Home Rule bill and the retirement of Mr. Gladstone corresponds to the first assault on Plevna; the defeat and resignation of Lord Rosebery corresponds to the second abortive attempt of the Russians to capture that famous stronghold. The forces of resistance have outnumbered and defeated the forces massed for attack. The Liberal leaders, like the Czar's generals, are powerless until reinforced. All that leaders could do with the forces at their disposal they have done, but the Unionist Plevna was too strong.

HEROIC FORCES FOR HEROIC DEEDS.

The whole failure of the Gladstone-Rosebery administrations is attributable to the same cause that brought about the Russian defeat at Plevna. They attempted to carry out their task with inadequate forces. As one of the late Ministers remarked to me the other day, "It is of no use attempting heroic legislation unless you have a heroic majority. To carry Home Rule, or to carry out all the other items of the Newcastle programme, demands much heavier battalions than the feeble forces at our command." That explains all, excuses all. The criticisms which have been hurled against Liberal chiefs assume that a party can do with a majority falling from forty to twenty what other administrations have been able to do with a majority of one hundred and twenty. Had Mr. Gladstone or Lord Rosebery possessed a three-figure majority they would, indeed, have been open to scathing criticism if they had no better results to show than those which they have now to present the country. But such criticism is

manifestly absurd. In estimating the achievements of a general, the first thing to do is to estimate the forces at his disposal. An army that has not a siege train, and whose numbers barely exceed those of the garrison of a formidable fortress, is foredoomed to certain failure if it delivers an assault. Mr. Gladstone and Lord Rosebery were in the position of generals who were compelled to make an assault, although no practical breach had been made in the walls, and although the forces which they could lead into action were barely sufficient to overpower the defenders of the Union if they met in open field. Unfortunately for the Liberals, the Unionists fought from behind earthworks, and as a result they were beaten back, crushed and discouraged, but undismayed. Like the Russians, they must wait for reinforcements from the north, and like them also they must wait until they can depend more completely upon the support of their allies.

II. WHERE THE LIBERALS FAILED, AND WHY.

The Newcastle programme consists of twenty-four items, and to carry it into effect Mr. Gladstone had a majority of forty, or little more than one and a half per item. Now the Newcastle programme, with its many demands for more or less organic changes in the British constitution, was not a holiday task to be undertaken by an octogenarian with an unreliable majority of forty. Indeed, when the Parnellites voted with the Opposition, as it has been their habit lately to do, they reduced the Ministerial majority to twenty-four. The Liberals therefore had a majority of twenty-four to carry the twenty-four articles of the Newcastle programme, or one member per item. No wonder, then, that they failed. Mr. Gladstone undertook the attack with the dashing valor of the Light Brigade at Balaclava, but, although magnificent, it was not war. He had no option but to attack; the Irish wing of his army would else have mutinied in the trenches; but, nevertheless, there was not a man in the House who did not know that the Liberal legions were marching foredoomed to defeat. It is no condemnation of the strategy of the Liberal leaders that they were defeated; it is sometimes necessary for an army to beat its head against a stone wall as a preliminary to the commencement of regular siege operations.

THE TAIN OF ENGLISH DESPAIR.

Home Rule was lost owing to two causes. First, that it was presented to the acceptance of the British public as the outcome of a faint-hearted weariness. England, overburdened with the too vast orb of her fate, wished to throw off the responsibility of governing the island close to her own shores. Now Home Rule will never be carried by counsels of despair. Home Rule when it comes, as come it some

day will and must, will be due to the recognition of the British public that Home Rule, instead of being the flinging away of a burden too troublesome to be borne, is really the recognition of the fact that in the interests of the expansion and the unity of the Empire it is necessary to restore to the one country which is always discontented the wholesome *régime* of responsible local self government which has worked such marvels in every other English speaking land.

THE CURSE OF IRISH DISUNION.

The second difficulty lay in Ireland. England will never concede Home Rule to a disunited Ireland. So long as the Nationalist party, the Independents, the McCarthyites, the Healyites, and various other Irish factions are more diligent in pursuing their own internecine feuds than in working for Ireland, so long is it vain to dream of securing in the three kingdoms an adequate majority in favor of Home Rule. The disastrous influence of the Irish split dried up American subscriptions, and still continues to deprive the Irish national exchequer of revenue from its most fruitful gathering ground. "Not a dollar until you have united," is the word which the American-Irish have again and again sent from New York and Chicago to Cork and Dublin, and they have been as good as their word. That, however, was a small thing. Much more serious was the indirect effect of the furious wrangling which went on in Ireland during the election of 1892. All this might have been averted if the statesmanlike counsels of the Archbishop of Dublin and of Mr. John Dillon had been accepted. Mr. Dillon proposed that the Independents or Parnellites should have the undisputed possession of twelve or fourteen seats where they were strongest, on the condition that they would abstain from opposing the Nationalist candidates in other constituencies.

Had this been carried out Ireland would have presented to the English public the spectacle of a united nation, demanding without a dissentient voice, save in the extreme northeast corner of Ulster, the concession of Home Rule. This would have been the first gain, but it would not have been the only one. The conclusion of this concordat between the two parties would have liberated for electoral action in England the whole of the fighting force of the Irish Home Rule members. Many elections in England were decided by a small majority, and had Liberals been in a position to count upon the active assistance on the platform of the eloquent Irishmen pleading for the rights of their country, no one can say how much better the results might not have been for Mr. Gladstone and his cause. Unfortunately the well-meant overtures of Mr. Dillon were wrecked by Mr. Healy, who has indeed been anything but a force which makes for peace in all these sad disputes. But for Mr. Healy, and the rancor with which he pursues his aims, the split might now have been on a fair way to being healed. But Mr. Healy has been

irreconcilably opposed to every effort which is made to unite the Nationalist party. Experience is never worth aught until it has been dearly bought, and it seems likely that in the long period of Unionist domination under which Ireland is once more thrust the Irish factions may learn that the first condition of the repeal of the Union is union among themselves.

The Liberal party will still put Home Rule on the forefront of its programme, but with this understanding: that no Home Rule bill will be introduced into the House of Commons by a Liberal Ministry until the Irish have healed their dissensions, and so enabled the Liberal leaders to present to the English and Scotch constituencies the spectacle of a united nation demanding the privileges and the responsibilities of local self-government.

III. WHERE THEY SUCCEEDED, AND HOW.

It is well to face these facts frankly and recognize them without flinching, for they constitute the key to the failure which has attended the well-meant efforts of Mr. Gladstone and Lord Rosebery. Talking to one of the foremost Irish leaders after the fatal Friday, I was delighted to find that he took the philosophic and practical view that Home Rule was practically laid on the shelf until Home Rulers agreed at home. Prospect of agreement, however, he admitted frankly, there was none until they had tasted adversity and had learned the bitter lesson of the consequences which follow indulgence in the costly luxury of internecine feuds. When I was in Ireland the other day Archbishop Croke told me a story which reads like a parable. "When I was a boy," said this excellent prelate, "there was always a great deal of faction fighting going on at fairs and at markets. The two-year-olds and the three-year-olds would come together, the blackthorns would be going, and every one be intent upon breaking his neighbor's head. But the moment the police appeared the two factions forgot their quarrels and joined as brothers to attack the police." What the police did for the factions may be accomplished by the rule of the Coercionists.

In the opinion of those best qualified to judge, both lay and ecclesiastical, in Ireland at the present moment, there is no chance of Mr. Healy consenting to any arrangement with Mr. Redmond. But as long as they keep on fighting there will be no American money to handle and no English party ready to do their bidding. I am making no complaint of the great body of Irish members. They have behaved with a loyalty that leaves nothing to be desired, and with a discipline which commands our admiration and even excites our envy. Yet it is monstrous to allow a mere handful of eight or nine members to paralyze a nation. The Parnellites are few in number, but they are like the Liberal Unionists, and represent a force which is certain to be recognized far in excess of its numerical strength when the Irish

cabinet is formed. The recent election in Cork, indeed, would seem to indicate that even from the point of view of numbers the Independents are by no means as insignificant as Mr. Healy and his friends persist in asserting.

LORD ROSEBERY'S TASK.

With these fundamental facts firmly fixed in our minds it is possible to arrive at a more just judgment of the qualities displayed by Lord Rosebery in his brief administration than would otherwise be possible. Lord Rosebery had two things to do. He had to remove from the mind of the English electorate the suspicion that they were being coerced into conceding Home Rule as a confession of weakness, instead of being inspired by a desire to make their empire greater and stronger yet by conceding Home Rule to their Irish brothers. The first and most necessary part of this operation was to efface the Little Englanders, and to clear the character of the Liberal party once for all of the taint which had clung to it ever since the days of Cobden. This, it must be admitted even by his worst enemies, he has accomplished with a success far transcending the utmost hopes. He has committed the whole of the Liberal party to a policy of Imperialism in its widest and most rational sense. He has taught the country that the Liberals are no longer oppressed by that craven fear of being great which so long distinguished a section of the Liberal party, and he has made it abundantly clear that he advocates Home Rule, not in order to make a great empire a little one, but in order to enable that empire the more adequately to utilize the opportunities of expansion, which are only possible to the united peoples of a contented empire.

THE PREDOMINANT PARTNER.

His effacement of the Little Englanders was much more successful than his effort to reconcile Great Britain to Irish Home Rule, which he essayed, somewhat precipitately, at a very early period in his administration. His famous utterance concerning the conversion of the predominant partner contained not only an unmistakable truth, which, however indiscreetly it might have been launched at that moment, was directly intended to remove the invincible repugnance with which an Englishman regards any attempt to coerce or jockey him into any policy, even one of which, on its merits, he might not disapprove. There have been many interpretations of the phrase "predominant partner," but now every one is of the same opinion. The predominant partner will have to be converted to a much greater extent than he has been already before Home Rule can be considered to have come within the pale of practical politics. This is not a fact of Lord Rosebery's invention; it arises from the nature of the British Constitution. The House of Lords is master of the situation as long as there is not an adequate majority in the House of Commons. A three-figured majority in the House of Commons was necessary to disestab-

lish the Irish Church and to carry the Irish Land bill, and it will need at least as heavy a majority to carry Home Rule. What we have to do is to win that majority, and until we have won it we had better cease trying to grasp what is manifestly beyond our reach.

SEED SOWN IN DUE SEASON.

Much criticism has been leveled against Lord Rosebery because he did not insist upon rubbing the doctrine of the predominant partner into his junior partners even at the risk of hastening the immediate break up of his government. When those who condemn him for rendering it possible for his party to keep together after the announcement of the predominant partner doctrine, probably would have denounced him even more if he had shattered his party within a week of his accession to the Premiership. What Lord Rosebery had to do, almost without counting the cost, was to sow the seed, and at the same time to secure time for it to grow up and germinate. This he did. The phrase about the predominant partner was a seed sown in due season, and all his subsequent explanations were as unpleasant to himself as they could be to any one else, but were necessary in order to gain time in which both the party and the nation could learn to face the facts of the situation.

WHY HE DID NOT DISSOLVE SOONER.

It will be said by some that the true policy was not to have gained time, but to have appealed to the country against the rejection of the Home Rule bill. The answer to that is simply that if there had been an appeal to the country against the rejection of the Home Rule bill it should have been undertaken, not by Lord Rosebery, but by Mr. Gladstone. Mr. Gladstone was the champion of Home Rule, he was the greatest statesman of our time, and the most eloquent demagogue of our day; it was his bill that had been rejected, his policy which had been rendered abortive by the action of the peers. If, therefore, there had to be an immediate appeal to the country, it was Mr. Gladstone who should have headed it, and Mr. Gladstone who should have dissolved Parliament. But Mr. Gladstone did no such thing, and that for a very good reason. No one knew better than he that if he had dissolved and appealed to the country on Home Rule and against the Lords the response would have been so overwhelming against Home Rule that no more would have been heard of it in this century. Mr. Gladstone, therefore, being a practical man, saw that it was necessary to gain time. He handed over the reins of government to Lord Rosebery, and left him to carry it on as best he could, with an attenuated majority and an accumulated mass of legislation to be attended to before the dissolution.

MR. GLADSTONE'S POST-OBITS.

Lord Rosebery found himself, on entering office, in a position of extraordinary difficulty. He was like the heir of a heavily encumbered estate, who

had succeeded to his inheritance to find himself confronted with the demands to meet the post-obits of his predecessor, and with hardly a shot in the locker with which to carry on from day to day. Those who are continually saying that Lord Rosebery has failed because he did not do this, that, or the other thing, which all were impossible to mortal man without a solid and stable majority at his back, are as unreasonable as those who would blame a general for refusing to cross a sea without ships, or bombard a fortress without cannon. Now, with a majority of one hundred at his back, Lord Rosebery could have done many great and heroic things. As Becky Sharpe said, "It is easy for any one to be virtuous on £1,000 a year," so it is easy for a Parliamentary leader with a three-figure majority to carry out a heroic policy. But Lord Rosebery had no such majority; he had a party demoralized by defeat and dismayed by the loss of its idolized leader. He confronted a triumphant and united enemy with an ill-compacted huddle of heterogeneous groups. That under these circumstances he should have kept his troops together so long as he did, and should have survived so long, is in itself an achievement of no mean order. The situation was not one which called for adamant resolve and the unswerving rigor of the oak. These qualities Lord Rosebery may display when the occasion offers, but it would have been madness to have attempted anything of the kind when the very condition of existence from day to day depended upon the keeping together of the motley groups of discontented men who marched beneath his banner.

LORD ROSEBERY'S POSITION IN 1894.

So much at least is visible to the most cursory observer who examines the Parliamentary history of the last two years with an eye to the condition in which Lord Rosebery found himself placed. It is an open secret that, great as were the difficulties which confronted him from without, they were comparatively trivial compared with those which harassed him from within. A cabinet accustomed to bow before the authority of Mr. Gladstone found itself suddenly emancipated from the Gladstonian yoke with no other master than a young and comparatively untried peer, who had never sat in the House of Commons, and who from the nature of things could not exercise that authority over the captains who commanded the majority in the House of Commons. The story goes that during the whole of the Rosebery administration there was only one occasion when the cabinet was absolutely unanimous, and that was the decision taken in the last month of its existence to evacuate Chitral. On more than one occasion, if rumor be not false, the cabinet almost went to pieces, and it was only by the exercise of untiring skill and great tact and the cultivation of the talent of give and take that the differences were patched up and enabled the Ministry to survive until the fatal Friday, when an adverse majority of seven sealed its doom.

WHY HE STAYED IN OFFICE.

It will be said, as has been said, that this special merit which is claimed for Lord Rosebery, namely, that of the perpetuation of the existence of his administration, was not a merit at all, but only a somewhat ignoble clinging to office at any cost and at any sacrifice of principle. Such a charge cannot be made by any one who considers the permanent conditions of government by party. Certainly nothing could be further from the truth than to complain that Lord Rosebery clung to office for the sake of office. Personally he would have been heartily glad to have been released months before he was permitted to retire, but in the interests of the country, as well as in the interests of the party, and even for the true interests of the Opposition itself, Lord Rosebery did well to keep his party together, showing a brave front to the enemy until he was absolutely beaten out of his position. No one who knows anything of the inner track of political life has any doubt as to what were the views of the leaders of the Opposition on the question. Mr. Balfour has made no secret of the fact that he deemed it most undesirable that the Unionists should be recalled to office before their leaders had enjoyed a reasonable period of rest, and before the union between the Conservatives and the Liberal Unionists had sufficiently ripened for the formation of a coalition government. The Unionists did not wish to follow their innings too soon. Administration nowadays takes it out of the administrators very severely, and although retiring Ministers are compelled to fight as if they wished to win, none of them would regard with other than dismay the prospect of having to follow their innings.

THE JUSTIFICATION OF HIS POLICY.

From the point of view of the country it is not less necessary that John Bull should have ocular demonstration that he had an alternative team of administrators at his command. Now you can only train administrators by giving them time to administer, and it would have been little short of a national disaster if just as the Liberals were finding their feet and warming to their work they should have been turned out to make room for men who had already graduated in the work of government. From the Liberal point of view Lord Rosebery's policy was still more obviously the right one to follow. Every day that he stayed in office the more definitely did he commit the whole party to the rational and imperial policy which he has persistently pursued. Every day that he remained in office afforded an additional opportunity for familiarizing the raw levies of his composite forces with the necessity for remembering that a part is not greater than the whole, and that if one member suffers the whole body suffers with it. It is not likely that in the next Parliament there will be much trouble from the MacGregors, the Lloyd Georges and the Keir Hardies. That way madness lies; and the Liberal party as a whole has now had plenty of opportunity to learn the consequences of

indulging such tomfoolery in its ranks. But over and above everything else it was necessary for the Liberal party to have a full and fair opportunity of proving that it was a party of men of business, and that when it was left to itself in a domain free from the constant check and harass of the Peers' veto, it could do good work in first class style.

A CREDITABLE RECORD.

No one denies that in this respect Lord Rosebery's policy has been crowned with signal success. Amid the murmurs of denunciation which the party *claque* of the Opposition is raising against the late cabinet, there is hardly to be heard a whisper against the administrative work of Lord Rosebery and his colleagues. It does not matter which department we take, it will be found that the Liberal Ministers have attended to the affairs intrusted to them as wise and diligent stewards, discharging the responsible duties of her Majesty's Ministers with zeal, sagacity and prudence, nor will the most vigilant eye discover a single scandal out of which party capital can be manufactured, a single job which brings discredit upon its perpetrator, or a single department in which the presence of the Liberal chief has not been, in the opinion of the permanent staff, a distinct improvement upon all who had gone before. That is a great thing to say, and a creditable record on which to go to the country. Ministers have failed where they undertook tasks manifestly beyond their strength—where they were tied hand and foot by the majority in the House of Lords—but they have succeeded, and succeeded brilliantly, in the field of administration where their hands were unshackled, and where they were free to serve their country and their Queen unmolested. We will now pass in rapid review the work done by Ministers in some of the departments which have the widest international bearings.

IV. FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

It is difficult to condense into the compass of a page an appreciation of the work done by the Foreign Office in the last government. Lord Rosebery as Foreign Minister under Gladstone, and as Prime Minister for the last eighteen months, has some reason to regard this department as peculiarly his own.

(1) CONTINUITY.

Its first characteristic is that Lord Rosebery succeeded in re-establishing the governing principle of English foreign policy; that is, continuity. It is due to Lord Rosebery that foreign questions are now practically outside the range of party politics. He has repaired the breach made by Lord Beaconsfield in the foreign policy of this country, and now we have the consolation of knowing that whether Whigs or Tories are in power the foreign policy in England will be directed on the same general principles toward the same unchanging ends—namely, the maintenance of peace, that greatest of all British interests, by the cultivation of friendly relations

with all the powers, and the promotion of everything that tends to open up free communication and free trade.

(2) THE RUSSIAN ENTENTE.

The second characteristic of Lord Rosebery's foreign policy was one which came as a surprise. Lord Rosebery, although the author of the famous Batoum dispatch, which many years ago created no small irritation at St. Petersburg, deserves mention in history as the first Prime Minister who succeeded in bringing a *rapprochement* between England and Russia within sight. No Prime Minister, not even Mr. Gladstone, came so near establishing that hearty good understanding with Russia which is the fundamental basis of any sound foreign policy for England. To replace suspicion by trust and to substitute friendly confidence for malignant distrust was a great thing to have done if even it lasted only some few months. Under Lord Rosebery a final and satisfactory settlement was arrived at with Russia on the much disputed question of the Pamirs, which finally disposed of the last outstanding difference of opinion between the two empires in Central Asia. Since then, events in the further East have somewhat overclouded the bright promise of the Anglo-Russian *entente*, but that may be only a passing cloud which will disappear as soon as the new Czar rouses himself sufficiently to take the affairs of his empire into his own hands.

(3) ARMENIAN REFORM.

Thirdly, while Lord Rosebery has faithfully adhered to the traditional policy of the empire of avoiding all entangling alliances, he has not hesitated to enter into arrangements with such of the powers as are willing to co-operate with him in the discharge of well-defined responsibilities. Of this a notable instance is afforded by the conduct of his government in the Armenian question. The Armenian provinces of Turkey, lying, as they do, close to the Russian frontier, cannot be dealt with excepting in concert with Russia. The ignoring of this fact was the fundamental mistake of the Anglo-Turkish convention. Hence, in attempting to improve the condition of the unfortunate Armenians, Lord Rosebery acted with Russia instead of attempting to take any independent action based upon the exceptional and irregular position assumed by Lord Beaconsfield in the Cyprus convention. As France was anxious to keep step with Russia, whatever she did in Turkey or elsewhere, her co-operation was welcome, and the three powers have acted in friendly concert in an attempt to render residence in Armenia tolerable or even possible to the Armenians.

(4) CHINA AND REFORM.

The policy of Lord Rosebery in relation to the Japanese war commands general approval, even among his opponents. The moment the Japanese had achieved victories sufficiently decisive to secure Korean independence, Lord Rosebery attempted to

bring about an intervention by the four powers, Russia, France, Germany and England, by which further bloodshed might have been prevented and a settlement acceptable and impartial to both powers could have been obtained. The well-meant effort failed. The war went on. The Chinese were beaten to their knees, and then at the eleventh hour France and Russia and Germany intervened to compel the Japanese to accept terms of peace which differed little from those China might have been induced to agree to had Lord Rosebery's earlier proposal been accepted by the allies. He proposed to intervene when such an intervention might have ended the war. He refused to intervene when that intervention might easily have brought about a renewal of the struggle. Throughout the whole of the difficult negotiations preceding and following the concluding of the peace, the policy of the government has been dignified and vigilant. Although for a time it seemed as if Russia had gained a position of undue predominance at Peking, signs are not wanting that this first impression was, to put it mildly, very much in advance of the facts. Face to face as we are with vast and vague possibilities of disturbances in China, confronted by the sudden apparition of a militant and triumphant Japan, all that the Foreign Office can do is to watch the game closely, to avoid all entangling complications, and never to lose the chance of promoting peace and the gradual transformation of China into a modern, civilized and progressive power.

(5) UGANDA.

In Africa Lord Rosebery's great achievement was accomplished before he became Prime Minister. Perhaps, on the whole, there is no incident in Lord Rosebery's career quite so creditable to him or fraught with such important consequences to the Empire as the stand which he took on the question of Uganda. Mr. Gladstone's Ministry had just been founded. Almost the entire cabinet, with Mr. Gladstone at its head, was in favor of the policy of scuttling. In the country there was little or no expression of feeling one way or the other. But Lord Rosebery never hesitated.

He took his stand upon Uganda with calm resolution, and told his colleagues simply, but frankly, that they could go out of Uganda if they pleased, but if they went out of Uganda he would go out of the cabinet. To keep him in the cabinet and to spare the administration the shock of losing one of its most popular and influential members, Mr. Gladstone consented, with many a wry face, to allow Uganda to remain British. That decision, acquiesced in by most of his colleagues, was secured by Lord Rosebery when he was in a minority of one. It was a good piece of work, quietly but resolutely performed.

(6) THE CONGO AGREEMENT.

The only slip made by the Rosebery administration in foreign affairs was one which was fortunately not followed by any serious consequences. In the

moment of confusion that followed the transfer of the seals, accompanied as it was by the further transfer of the permanent head of the department to Constantinople, an arrangement was entered into about the Congo Free State which was incompatible with the previous understanding with Germany, and which was held in France to constitute an infraction of the *status quo*. The blunder, for blunder it was, however it may be explained, was not recognized as such by the German Embassy in London or by the German Foreign Office until their attention was drawn to it by the agitation among the German Jingoës. Then the understanding was referred to and the convention modified accordingly. The trouble with France was also composed, and Europe heard little of a misunderstanding that at one time might have been very serious. It may be said that there are two gifts necessary to a Foreign Minister, and it is difficult to say which is the more important. One is that of not getting into a bungle, and the second is, when you have got into it, of getting out of it without fuss or complications. If the Congo trouble had not taken place, Lord Rosebery could only have shown that he possessed the former gift. As it is, he has now had the opportunity of proving his possession of the latter.

V. COLONIAL ADMINISTRATION.

Lord Ripon has been singularly fortunate during his administration of the Colonial Office. During the three years that have elapsed since he took over the responsibility of the guidance, if not the governance, of the New England beyond the sea, he has kept things going without a hitch, and he hands over to his successor, Mr. Chamberlain, the British colonies in a condition of prosperity and content. The Colonial Office must share with the Foreign Office the responsibility, small or great, of not hurrying the Venezuelan question to a decision. But with that exception nothing can be said against the administration of colonial affairs.

THE MATABELE WAR.

The chief feature in colonial history under Lord Ripon's term of office was the brilliantly successful campaign in Matabeleland. In the annals of colonial warfare no other campaign was ever fought so successfully, so swiftly, and, on the whole, so mercifully as that which broke the power of Lobengula. Mr. Rhodes smashed the Impis and he made Matabeleland as quiet as Yorkshire. The campaign, as brief as it was decisive, practically cost England nothing. When the fighting was over and the future of the country had to be decided, another question came before the Colonial Office. Should Matabeleland be made a Crown province, or should it be handed over to its conquerors, the Chartered Company, and they be held responsible for its good government? For a very brief period Lord Ripon hesitated. Then he decided, and decided rightly, to

permit Mr. Rhodes to undertake the administration of the country under such new conditions as the Colonial Office deemed necessary for the protection of the natives and the safeguarding of the interests of the Empire. Hence it is that Lord Ripon's administration can boast of an almost unique record in the shape of a costless war and the annexation of a fertile country, which opened up a great territory to British enterprise without increasing in any way the burdens borne by the British taxpayers.

SOUTH AFRICA.

The only other question in South Africa which occupied much of the time and attention of the Colonial Office was the Swaziland settlement. This was a small but troublesome question, inasmuch as it excited a great deal of feeling among the Boers on one side, and among those patriots who follow the lead of Sir Ashmead Bartlett on the other. The settlement may not have been ideal, but it has not been seriously challenged. In South Africa Lord Ripon has had the good sense to recognize a proper man at the helm, and that the best thing to be done was to give him a free hand. This he did, even going to the length of appointing Mr. Rhodes' nominee as High Commissioner.

THE INTERCOLONIAL CONFERENCE.

In Australia and New Zealand the Colonial Office has little to do. The prosperity of those great self-governing colonies depends a great deal more upon the London money market than upon Downing Street. The one great intercolonial event which has distinguished the reign of Lord Ripon was the conference held at Ottawa, and attended by representatives of all the colonies, at which the home government was represented by Lord Jersey. Lord Ripon, a sworn free trader of the old school, naturally looked askance at the proposals for intercolonial reciprocity which find favor with Mr. Rhodes and his men. Notwithstanding this, Lord Ripon succeeded in managing affairs so that he did not chill the enthusiasm of the colonial delegates, and on the whole has managed to get on very well with all our dependencies.

NEWFOUNDLAND.

The one great difficulty which he has left to his successor as yet unsolved is that of Newfoundland. The oldest of British colonies has gone bankrupt, and at present no way of extricating her from her difficulties has been discovered. Lord Ripon favored the admission of Newfoundland into the Dominion, but a hitch which proved insuperable prevented this arrangement from being carried out. The difference between the government of the Dominion and the authorities of Newfoundland was a financial one, some two millions sterling being involved. It is to be hoped that Mr. Chamberlain will be able to arrange matters to the satisfaction of the colonists and to the interests of the Empire.

VI. AT THE INDIAN OFFICE.

Sir Henry Fowler is the one member of the administration who has achieved a double success. Most people were prepared to find that he would make a very good president of the Local Government Board. The work lay along lines with which he was tolerably familiar, and although his success in engineering the parish councils through Parliament exceeded even the anticipation of his friends, it was nothing more than might have been predicted by those who knew the energy and painstaking with which Mr. Fowler has always done his business.

A METHODIST GRAND MOGUL.

When he went into the office many shook their heads. To make a Methodist solicitor the Grand Mogul seemed a risky experiment. The Indian Secretaryship is a post which calls for the display of moral courage, an indomitable will and a capacity to set at defiance both the official hierarchy in India and a clamorous ill-instructed public opinion at home. There are very few who are sufficient for such things, and it is not too much to say that many even among his own colleagues felt Mr. Fowler would not be one of them. But to the astonishment and delight of all who care more for the prosperity of the Empire than for personal satisfaction, Sir Henry Fowler has proved one of the most successful Indian Secretaries of recent times. He has been a strong administrator, who, without a particle of fuss, has nevertheless shown that he had the true imperial temper and meant to be obeyed. The traditions of the most masterful of Indian administrators seemed to have descended upon him and arrayed him in a panoply of official authority and conscious rectitude. He was there to see justice done and to see to it that the Empire took no hurt. The House of Commons might brawl and the Anglo-Indian officials might curse, but he would pursue the even tenor of his way, none being able to make him afraid or to deflect him one hair's breadth from his appointed course.

THE INDIAN COTTON DUTIES.

The Indian cotton duties put him to a crucial test. He is a free trader, and is as reluctant as anybody can be to add to the barriers that impede the free distribution of the products of British looms throughout the various countries of the East. But after considering the whole situation, he deemed it just and wise to allow import duties to be levied upon Lancashire goods imported into India, making due provision against the conversion of this fiscal necessity into a protective tariff. The Indian manufacturer was not very well pleased. Lancashire foamed at the mouth. For some time it seemed as if the coalition between the Lancashire members and the Opposition would bring the Ministry down with a run. Nothing daunted, Sir Henry stood to his guns, faced a set attack of Lancashire with its

Conservative allies, and had the pleasure of gaining a brilliant and decisive victory.

His speech in defense of the cotton duties and the collapse of his assailants will be recollected as one of the most striking incidents in the Parliamentary history of the late administration. His successor, Lord George Hamilton, unfortunately will have some difficulty in extricating himself from the coil in which he involved himself on that occasion.

THE CANTONMENTS ACT.

On two other occasions Mr. Fowler showed equal strength of will and determined purpose. The House of Commons, representing the mature convictions of the British public, had pronounced decidedly, with Sir Henry Fowler's full concurrence, against the policy by which the Indian military authorities had included a contingent of women of ill fame as part of the necessary impedimenta of every regiment in India. Orders had been given by the home government, which Indian officials, both civil and military, entered into a conspiracy to evade, and at the same time this evasion was concealed by protestations of ignorance which were only less disgraceful, if true, than if they had been deliberate falsehoods. Sir Henry Fowler, upon taking office, put his foot down quietly but firmly, with the result that Anglo-Indiandom sullenly obeyed. The question has been settled, it is hoped, never to be revived.

THE OPIUM QUESTION.

The opium question compelled him to show front in another direction. The cultivation of opium under government authority, its distribution to the people of India, and its export to the people of China, have long been regarded as national crimes which lay heavy upon the conscience of our people. A Royal Commission was appointed under Lord Brassey to investigate the whole subject, Mr. Arthur Pease and Mr. Wilson being placed upon the commission as special representatives of the non-opium party. The commission went to India, examined hundreds of witnesses, and reported in favor of the existing system. The evidence embodied in the report was overwhelming, and the recommendation of the commission in favor of allowing the existing system to continue was signed by all the commissioners, including Mr. Pease, with the exception of Mr. Wilson. The report was assailed in the House of Commons by Mr. Pease's own brother, while Mr. H. J. Wilson brought forward what he considered evidence as to the unsatisfactory manner in which witnesses had been first chosen and then coached. In reply, Mr. Fowler made another of the memorable speeches of the late Parliament, defending the commission and its conclusions. He proved to the great majority of the House that the interdict which prohibitionists wished to impose upon India was impossible even if it had been desirable, and that the evidence was overwhelming that it was no more desirable than it was possible. Opium is grown in the native states, and their right to grow what they pleased could not

be interfered with, excepting under threat and possibly by the actual levying of war. Even if this could be avoided, a new frontier line, 5,000 miles in length, would have to be constantly patrolled to prevent the smuggling of a drug which is so small in bulk that it can be concealed about the person in a way that would baffle the energies of the most vigilant of custom house services. The loss of revenue would amount to an enormous sum, and 10,000 men would at once have to be added to the Indian army. These sacrifices would have to be made in order to prevent the consumption of opium by Asiatic subjects, on whom it produces hardly any of the disastrous consequences which admittedly flow from the unrestricted sale of alcohol in England. All this was set forth with great air of authority, and with a consciousness of supreme rectitude which carried the whole House away with it. After Sir Henry's speech the agitation for the prohibition of the production of opium in India evaporated into thin air.

CHITRAL.

The last case in which Sir Henry Fowler was called upon to take a stand in opposition to a very strong drift of official opinion was in the case of Chitral. The attack upon the English Resident in that remote capital of the mountainous wilderness of Pathanistan, compelled the dispatch of a relieving force, which started with the most positive assurances of a resolution to retire as soon as the residency was relieved. The work given it to do was brilliantly accomplished, at an expenditure of well-nigh three millions sterling. Then the Government of India, going back upon its public and solemn pledges, insisted upon being allowed to make a road to Chitral to garrison the fort, and, in short, to bring all the weltering wilderness of hills within the Indian frontier. Lord Roberts, the late commander-in-chief in India, strongly supported this policy of annexation—all pledges to the contrary notwithstanding. Mr. Curzon declared it was indispensable. The *Times* made every one believe it was practically decided upon. There was no public protest against it at home. Only in Russia a low ominous growl could be heard, with dark suggestions as to the worse than Punic faith of the Indian Government.

All this while Sir Henry Fowler was carefully studying the question, interviewing experts, and forming his own conclusion. That conclusion was clear and unmistakable. At any cost, almost without counting of costs, he would keep the pledges of the Indian Government and clear out of Chitral. The whole of the Indian Council, with the solitary exception of Lord Roberts, supported him in this resolve. The whole of the cabinet, without even a single exception, indorsed his decision. On the Monday following the fatal Friday of the cordite division, Ministers had arranged to make public declaration of the policy of evacuation in both Houses. Before then the bolt fell and the government ceased to exist, so the execution of the evacuation has been left over for their successors.

In many other matters, notably in the stimulus

which he has given to the construction of railways in India on a rupee basis, Sir Henry Fowler has done what could be done to promote the welfare and prosperity of the millions of India, who have never had at Downing Street any English statesman who watched more sedulously over their interests.

VII. IRELAND.

Whatever may be said concerning the policy of Mr. Morley, it has undoubtedly had one notable result. Ireland, by the concurrent testimony of judges, journalists, Unionists and policemen, has never in all its history been more profoundly tranquil than it has been under Mr. Morley. The Isle of Saints has almost begun to resume its saintly character. Excepting for those ebullitions of temper that follow too liberal potations, Ireland would be a crimeless land. No turbulent agitation, agrarian or otherwise, has disturbed the quiet industry of her peasants. Without coercion of any kind, by simply applying to the Irish nation the principles of sympathetic administration based upon representative government, peace reigns in Ireland as it has never reigned for the last twenty years.

THE FRUITS OF CONFIDENCE.

The result has been due to the confidence with which Mr. Morley and his colleagues have been able to inspire the Irish, that they needed no stimulus of agitation or of outrage to induce them to do their level best to secure justice for Ireland and justice for the Irish tenant. And Mr. Morley has justified this confidence. The whole of the first session was given up to Home Rule. The bill passed the House of Commons, where eighty-two days were consumed in its discussion; it was contemptuously flung out by the House of Lords, after a brief debate of four days. The Evicted Tenants bill, prepared with much care, was forced through all its stages in the House of Commons only to be strangled in the House of Lords. The Irish Land bill, which was the last legislative attempt to deal with the perennial agrarian question, was hailed in Ireland as offering the prospect of a final solution of these difficulties. It was choked out of existence when the Opposition defeated the Government on the question of cordite. The Municipal Franchise bill is almost the only shred of legislation that has escaped the general wreck. Yet notwithstanding the fact that Ireland has got nothing in the shape of legislation, Ireland is tranquil, not because Ireland is content, but because Irishmen have had confidence that Mr. Morley and his colleagues would do all that can be done by men to do them justice and secure them the right of self-government.

UNDER DIFFICULTIES.

Mr. Morley has had great difficulties to surmount, some of which indeed have proved insuperable. The stolid and impassable barrier which the House of Lords offered to all his remedial legislation was only one of the obstacles in his path. From an adminis-

trative point of view, a difficulty almost as great was the perpetuation of the old boycott which the Home Rulers kept up against the Home Rule Government. Mr. Morley might be a Home Ruler, but he was not an Irishman. Therefore, he was to be treated at the Secretary's lodge as if he had been a land grabber on an evicted farm. He was to be left severely alone. No self-respecting Nationalist with any regard for a reputation for patriotism would be seen rubbing shoulders with Honest John in his official capacity. Because some of his predecessors had given them the hospitality of the jail, they scorned to accept the hospitality of the lodge. The fatal split between the Parnellites and the Nationalists accentuated the difficulty. No Nationalist dare move a step or wag a finger without squinting over his shoulder to see if a Parnellite was watching with intent to misrepresent him. For the Irish, in some respects the bravest of men, are sometimes the most arrant cowards.

Under Mr. Morley all questions of Irish administration were dealt with from the point of a sympathizer and a friend, who was endeavoring, so far as was possible to him, to carry out in office what a popularly elected Irish National administration would do if it had been called into existence. It will be some time before the Irish see his like again.

VIII. THE ARMY AND THE NAVY.

Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman, who was censured by the snap vote of the House of Commons on the question of the supply of cordite, was one of the most popular Ministers both with the service and in the House of Commons. But for the reluctance of his colleagues to spare him he would have been elected Speaker by a unanimous vote of the House; and at the War Office, from the royal duke down to the latest recruit, there was no one who did not regard him as their friend. A sturdy, manly, genial Scot, Sir Campbell-Bannerman devoted himself to the welfare of the soldier. He attempted no heroic reforms.

THE WAR OFFICE, 1892-95.

The army, in his opinion, was in a very healthy condition. The troops were never better fed, clothed and housed. They were never more sober and more contented. The officers were devoted to their duties; for since the abolition of purchase soldiering has become a profession of absorbing interest. What was wanted, therefore, was to give the service space to grow and time to breathe. So the late War Secretary kept a vigilant and sympathetic eye upon all that could minister to the efficiency of the service, and satisfied himself that the army was ready to go anywhere and do anything. To improve the organization at headquarters, he succeeded in arranging for the retirement of the Duke of Cambridge, the announcement of that fact being his last official act before his fall. It was a delicate and painful operation, which was accomplished with a kindly tact that nothing could excel.

THE ADMIRALTY AND ITS DOCKS.

Lord Spencer, as First Lord of the Admiralty, charged with the maintenance of the efficiency of the first line of our defense, has brought the navy up to the highest pitch of efficiency it has ever reached. His predecessors had built many ships, but they had omitted to man them. They had multiplied the number of vessels, but they had done nothing to provide them with docks and shelter. The equipment also had not been kept up, and, in short, Lord Spencer found he had to spend, and spend freely, in order to keep the navy up to the mark. He added over 6,000 men to the roll-call to begin with. He surmounted the difficulty about stokers, so that the British navy will no longer be in danger of not being able to go into action for lack of men to get the steam up in the stoke-hole. Then he set to work to increase the number of quick-firing guns, and to arm the bluejackets and marines with the magazine rifle. But the great achievement of his reign at the Admiralty was the commencement of a series of great harbor works for the purpose of providing the fleet with safe retreat at Dover, Portland and Gibraltar. No board of the Admiralty could be got to face this duty heretofore, and it is to Lord Spencer's credit that he has not waited for the steed to be stolen before fitting a lock to the stable door.

NEW SHIPS.

The second great work was his programme of naval construction. This programme provides the following vessels:

Begun in 1893-94.—Two first class battle ships, three second class cruisers, fourteen torpedo boat destroyers, two sloops.

Begun in 1894-95.—Seven first class battle ships, two first class cruisers, six second class cruisers, twenty-eight torpedo boat destroyers, two sloops.

Begun in 1895-96.—Four first class cruisers, two third class cruisers.

There are now under construction at the dockyards and private yards ten first class battle ships, six cruisers of the first class, thirteen of second class and two of third class, forty to fifty torpedo boat destroyers and four sloops. Side by side with this new construction, older vessels have been reconstructed and repaired; and what is, perhaps, one of the most important changes, the new ships are being fitted with water tube boilers, which are a great improvement on all that has gone before. The naval estimates for 1895-96 amount to £18,701,000, an increase of £4,460,900 more than the vote for 1893-94. As the result of this expenditure the fleet is in a position to cope successfully with that of any two rivals. England can build a first class battle ship in two years, whereas it takes other nations four or five years to construct a similar vessel. The French have some half dozen of their ironclads laid up for reconstruction. On the whole, therefore, the British people have every reason to feel confidence in the ability of their navy to guard their shores and to police the seas.

LEADING ARTICLES OF THE MONTH.

SIX YEARS OF CIVIL SERVICE REFORM.

THE leading article in *Scribner's* for August is by Theodore Roosevelt, who tells in plain language what has been done to advance the Civil Service law, and what to hinder its advancement, who have been the most prominent among its friends, and who among its foes, during the six years, May, 1889, to May, 1895, that he was a member of the National Civil Service Commission. In his own words, he tells "the adventures of Philip on his way through the world, and shows who robbed him, who helped him and who passed him by."

ARTHUR, HARRISON AND CLEVELAND ITS FRIENDS.

First we are told that from the beginning of the present system each President of the United States has been its friend, but no President has been a radical Civil Service reformer. "Presidents Arthur, Harrison and Cleveland have all desired to see the service extended and to see the law well administered. No one of them has felt willing or able to do all that the reformers asked, or to pay much heed to their wishes, save as regards that portion of the service to which the law actually applied. Each has been a sincere party man, who has felt strongly on such questions as those of the tariff, of finance, and of our foreign policy, and each has been obliged to conform more or less closely to the wish of his party associates and fellow party leaders, and of course these party leaders and the party politicians generally wished the offices to be distributed as they had been ever since Andrew Jackson became President. In consequence the offices outside the protection of the law have still been treated under every administration as patronage, to be disposed of in the interests of the dominant party. An occasional exception was made here and there. The postmaster at New York, a Republican, was retained by President Cleveland in his first administration, and the postmaster of Charleston, a Democrat, was retained by President Harrison; but, with altogether insignificant exceptions, the great bulk of the non-classified places have been changed for political reasons by each administration, the office holders politically opposed to the administration being supplanted or succeeded by political adherents of the administration.

"Where the change has been complete it does not matter much whether it was made rapidly or slowly. Thus, the fourth class postmasterships were looted more rapidly under the administration of President Harrison than under that of President Cleveland, and the consular service more rapidly under President Cleveland than under President Harrison; but the final result was the same in both cases. Indeed, I think that the brutality which accompanied the

greater speed was in some ways of service to the country, for it directed attention to the iniquity and folly of the system, and emphasized, in the minds of decent citizens, the fact that appointments and removals for political reasons in places where the duties are wholly non-political cannot be defended by any man who looks at public affairs from the proper standpoint."

The advance has been made purely on two lines, that is, by better enforcement of the law, and by inclusion under the law, or under some system similar in its operations, of a portion of the service previously administered in accordance with the spoils theory. "Under President Arthur the first classification was made, which included fourteen thousand places. Under President Cleveland, during his first term, the limits of the classified service were extended by the inclusion of seven thousand additional places. During President Harrison's term the limit was extended by the inclusion of about eight thousand places; and hitherto during President Cleveland's second term, by the inclusion of some six thousand places; in addition to which the natural growth of the service has been such that the total number of offices now classified is over forty thousand. Moreover, Secretary Tracy, under President Harrison, introduced into the navy yards a system of registration of laborers, which secures the end sought for by the commission, and Secretary Herbert has continued this system. It only rests, however, upon the will of the Secretary of the Navy, and as we cannot expect always to have secretaries as single-minded in their devotion to the public business as Messrs. Tracy and Herbert, it is most desirable that this branch of the service should be put directly under the control of the commission."

ALSO THE CABINET OFFICERS.

Still further, Mr. Roosevelt informs us that the cabinet officers, though often not Civil Service reformers to start with, usually have become such before their terms of office expired. This was true, he says, without exception of all the cabinet officers with whom he was personally brought into contact while on the commission.

Since Congress has control of the appropriations for the commission, and as it cannot do its work without an ample appropriation, the action of Congress is vital to its welfare. "Many, even of the friends of the system in the country at large, are astonishingly ignorant of who the men are who have battled most effectively for the law and for good government in either the Senate or the lower House. It is not only necessary that a man shall be good and possess the desire to do decent things, but it is also necessary that he shall be courageous, practical and efficient, if his work is to amount to anything.

There is a good deal of rough and tumble fighting in Congress, as there is in all our political life, and a man is entirely out of place in it if he does not possess the virile qualities, and if he fails to show himself ready and able to hit back when assailed. Moreover, he must be alert, vigorous and intelligent, if he is going to make his work count. The friends of the Civil Service law, like the friends of all other laws, would be in a bad way if they had to rely solely upon the backing of the timid good. During the last six years there have been, as there always are, a number of men in the House who believe in the Civil Service law, and who vote for it if they understand the question and are present when it comes up, but who practically count for very little one way or the other, because they are timid or flighty, or are lacking in capacity for leadership or ability to see a point and to put it strongly before their associates."

There is need of further legislation to perfect and extend the law and the system; but Congress has never been willing seriously to consider a proposition looking to this extension. On the other hand, efforts to repeal the law or to destroy it by new legislation have been uniformly failures and have rarely gone beyond committee.

IN SHORT.

In conclusion, Mr. Roosevelt says: "People sometimes grow a little downhearted about the reform. When they feel in this mood it would be well for them to reflect on what has actually been gained in the past six years. By the inclusion of the railway mail service, the smaller free delivery offices, the Indian school service, the Internal Revenue service, and other less important branches, the extent of the public service which is under the protection of the law has been more than doubled, and there are now nearly fifty thousand employees of the Federal Government who have been withdrawn from the degrading influences that rule under the spoils system. This of itself is a great success and a great advance, though, of course, it ought only to spur us on to renewed effort. In the fall of 1894 the people of the State of New York, by popular vote, put into their constitution a provision providing for a merit system in the affairs of the State and its municipalities; and the following spring the great city of Chicago voted, by an overwhelming majority, in favor of applying in its municipal affairs the advanced and radical Civil Service Reform law which had already passed the Illinois Legislature. Undoubtedly, after every success there comes a moment of reaction. The friends of the reform grow temporarily lukewarm, or, because it fails to secure everything they hoped, they neglect to lay proper stress upon all that it does secure. Yet, in spite of all rebuffs, in spite of all disappointments and opposition, the growth of the principle of Civil Service Reform has been continually more rapid, and every year has taken us measurably nearer that ideal of pure and decent government which is dear to the heart of every honest American citizen."

PROGRESS OF MUNICIPAL REFORM.

IN the *American Magazine of Civics*, Mr. Clinton Rogers Woodruff sums up the more important achievements in the direction of municipal reform in the United States during the years 1894-5. In January, 1894, there were a few reform organizations in existence, mostly confined to the Atlantic seaboard cities. Now there are nearly two hundred municipal leagues, city and good government clubs, civic federations, and other associations of like purpose, in every part of the country. Four well-attended and representative national meetings have been held within sixteen months; the literature of the subject has increased amazingly, and there is a general and continuous discussion of it in all the leading newspapers.

NEW ORGANIZATIONS.

"In May, 1894, there were six organizations to be found in New England; now, thirteen; in the Middle States, the nineteen of a year ago have increased to sixty-six; in the Southern Central States the increase has been from four to twenty-four; in the Northern Central States, from nine to thirty-seven; in the Western and Pacific States, from six to thirty-seven. From this summary we see the greatest increase to have been in the Middle States, and especially in New York and New Jersey, where the energetic assaults of Dr. Parkhurst upon Tammany misrule, the Lexow Committee's revelation of Tammany corruption, and the earnestness and vigor of the New York reformers have had a maximum of effect.

"In May, 1894, there were eleven associations in New York and three in New Jersey, compared with thirty-six in the former and twenty in the latter at the present time. In many other states the advance has been equally great; for instance, in Wisconsin we learn that it has been from two to seven; in California, the same; in Ohio, from two to twelve; in Minnesota, from one to seven; in Pennsylvania, from five to ten; in Illinois, the same; in Maryland, from four to eight.

DISTRIBUTION AMONG THE STATES.

"Of the thirteen organizations in New England, six are in Massachusetts, four in Connecticut, two in Rhode Island, and one in Maine. In the Middle States, Delaware alone is unrepresented on the list. All the Northern and Southern Central States now have active reform bodies within their borders—Ohio leading off with twelve; Illinois coming next with ten; Wisconsin third, with nine; Michigan and Indiana have three each; Kentucky and Tennessee two each. In the South, Maryland heads the list with eight, Missouri and Georgia following with three each; Louisiana has two; Texas one; the District of Columbia three. In the West, the greatest activity is to be found on the Pacific coast, California leading with nine, Washington and Oregon each having two. In the interior, Minnesota leads with seven; Colorado has six, Iowa three, Nebraska, Kansas and Montana two each, and Utah one."

In the successful accomplishment of permanent reforms, the Civic Federation of Chicago and the Milwaukee Municipal League have more to show for their labors, perhaps, than any other two organizations. The victories for civil service reform in Chicago and Wisconsin were both due to the activities of these leagues.

SUGGESTIONS FROM NEW ZEALAND.

THE Hon. J. G. Ward addressed a special meeting of the Royal Geographical Society on New Zealand in 1895. This paper, with the discussion which followed, is published in the June number of the *Journal* of that society, and very good reading it is. Mr. Ward's paper gives us a brief compendium of the facts and figures concerning the present position of New Zealand. It is so much condensed that it is impossible to summarize it, but a few of the salient facts may be picked out with advantage.

SOME FACTS AND FIGURES.

It is only fifty-five years since the sovereignty of the Queen was proclaimed over the island of New Zealand and cannibal feasts were held within a short distance of the site of what is now an important city. To-day it is inhabited by 728,000 persons, of whom all but 50,000 are whites. It is crossed from end to end with railways and telegraphs, and the income of its population is over \$135,000,000 a year, half of which comes from farms and mines. There are \$90,000,000 of money on deposit in the colonies, and the value of manufactures produced in the year amounts to \$45,000,000. New Zealand has 1,200 churches and chapels; 77 per cent. of the population can read and write. In the consumption of drink New Zealand is the eleventh in the list, coming after Switzerland, and the sixteenth in the consumption of tobacco, coming after France. In the last fifty years gold to the value of \$245,000,000 has been sent out of the country. The average total wealth at the end of 1894 was estimated at \$750,000,000; the public debts at \$200,000,000, of which \$75,000,000 were spent in railways, and 3 per cent. in the interest. The wealth of the United Kingdom is \$1,235 per head, and that of New Zealand comes next, with \$1,160. Such a record is one of which Mr. Ward and New Zealanders may well be proud.

WOMAN SUFFRAGE.

Then passing on from realized progress, Mr. Ward proceeds to give some information on the social legislation that is so much in favor with the party in power. Mr. Ward says that woman suffrage has worked very well. The women exercised their judgment independently, and their presence at the polling booths did more than anything else to make the election go off smoothly and respectably. "You may depend upon it that men who do anything very bad will not be returned if the women, at any rate, can keep them out. I do not say there would be excessive fastidiousness applied in this direction, but

they would exercise ordinary intelligence, and see that good men were elected."

LABOR LAWS.

Mr. Ward speaks highly also of the machinery provided by the Arbitration law, which gives statutory powers to a council to settle trade disputes. This council consists of three members—one appointed by the trades unions, one by the employers of labor, and the third is nominated by the Governor and Council of the colony. This council of three is provided by the Governor with a judge of the Supreme Court as president. Mr. Ward thinks that if the provisions which make it mandatory on the part of those who have serious grievances to bring them before this court had existed in England, the boot strike in Northampton would never have taken place. Their factory laws, he thinks, are good and useful. Mr. Ward does not profess to believe in all the social legislation of New Zealand, but on the whole he thinks that it was inspired by a desire to prevent abuse and to make the position of the people better and happier than it was in former times.

GRADUATED TAXATION.

In taxation, for instance, the principle has been adopted of gradation, based on the cardinal doctrine that people should pay according to their means. The system was purposely framed so as to break up the large tracts of country held in idleness, for the New Zealanders believe that close settlement is essential to prosperity, and therefore they tax land speculators who hold enormous tracts of land merely in order to gamble for a rise in land values, in such a way as to compel them to cut them up. The following is Mr. Ward's explanation of the way in which this is done:

"The amount raised under this system is \$1,750,000; it is divided into land tax and income tax, and there are many who confound the two systems, which are as distinct as possible. It is provided that all improvements are exempt, so far as land is concerned, from this system of taxation; and the produce of land is exempt from the income tax. The effect has been to relieve those who are producers from having their efforts to produce from the soil taxed, and the way in which this has worked out is as follows: there are 94,000 land holders in the colony, and only 12,000 pay land tax. Those who say the system is unfair argue that the taxation should be spread over the whole 94,000, but they overlook the fact that, while the taxation of the colony touches the 12,000, the great majority of the others pay under the income tax system. This is a material point, on which there has been a good deal of misunderstanding. As a matter of fact, I am prepared to admit that there are strong arguments used by those who oppose the system, but there are equally strong, and, to my mind, more convincing, arguments in favor of the system. The desire in the colony is to have our land settled, and not, as was the case formerly, have many hundreds of thousands of acres lying idle.

NO CONFISCATION.

"This system was originally brought into operation with the primary idea of making the land contribute its fair quota of taxation. When I tell you that the customs revenue amounts to \$8,000,000, and the total amount of revenue derived from land and income tax in the colony is under \$1,900,000, you will see that, even in the aggregate, the taxation under this head is not by any means such a heavy burden as is sometimes represented. At any rate, I wish to tell you this: the ministry of the country have never said to any man that he must hand over his estate at a particular price to the government. The idea does exist in the minds of some people that under pressure or force this can be done by the government. I tell you in this nineteenth century no government in our country could attempt to do such a thing. If they attempted to force people to hand over what belongs to them against their better judgment, and at prices not satisfactory to them, no government would be able to continue in office in New Zealand, democratic as it is said to be, for very long."

SIR JOHN GORST'S PROGRAMME OF SOCIAL REFORM.

SIR JOHN GORST contributes to the *Nineteenth Century* an article which he calls "The Conservative Programme of Social Reform." It is not the Conservative programme, but Sir John Gorst's programme, which is quite another matter. He advocates immediate action in relation to strikes and lockouts and the unemployed.

SETTLE STRIKES.

He would deal with strikes by creating permanent councils and boards of conciliation and arbitration, which should act with the authority of law, and in the name of the people at large. They should be empowered to summon witnesses and compel the production of evidence. Their first aim should be to bring the parties together and try and arrange a settlement by mutual agreement. If they failed they then would ascertain the facts of the dispute, publish them to the world together with their own opinion as to the merits of the case. The first item, therefore, of social reform to which the new Parliament should address itself should, in Sir John Gorst's opinion, be the establishment of real and effective boards of conciliation in trade disputes.

EMPLOY THE UNEMPLOYED.

As to the unemployed, he thinks that the central government should abandon the policy of irresolution and procrastination. There is land lying waste within thirty miles of London, capital in abundance to be had at 2½ per cent., while unemployed labor is vainly looking out for something to do. He would establish labor registries with a central clearing house provided with means for shifting labor with

certainly and exactness from one place where it is not wanted to places where it is. This seems to indicate that the *bona fide* workman is to be provided with a free ticket instead of being sent to tramp the country. Local authorities should be encouraged to set the unemployed to work. Experimental labor colonies should be established for the reclamation of lapsed labor. The residuum of those who can work and won't work will then be dealt with severely.

MAKE EMPLOYERS RESPONSIBLE FOR ALL ACCIDENTS.

After these two great questions Sir John Gorst would deal with employers' liability. He would give every workman a right to receive compensation from his employer for every accident unless caused by his own misconduct. No contracting out should be allowed. The Conservative programme as thus complied is against partial indemnity. Dealing with the sick, the children, and the aged, Sir John Gorst has a programme equally explicit. He would readjust the poor law administration in accordance with the following principles: First, the interests of the children should not be subordinated to the object of using them as a deterrent to keep their parents off the rates; secondly, when the children do come upon the rates, their parents should forfeit some of their parental authority. Every child chargeable to the public should become the ward of the public authority, which should intervene to prevent the parents from injuring the child. Third, the children should be boarded out as much as possible. Fourth, where boarding out is impossible, homes should be provided like those which the Sheffield guardians have set on foot, where there is no distinctive uniform, the houses are broken up into blocks, and the children are sent to the schools. Fifth, there must be no more herding together of children in great barracks.

FREE MEDICINE AND OLD AGE PENSIONS.

Dealing with the sick he would provide free medical advice and treatment to all those who thought fit to apply. The nursing of the sick should be placed in competent hands. No workhouse infirmary should be allowed to be overcrowded. With regard to the aged poor, he would improve their lot by better classification within the workhouse, and then he would try an experiment of state pensions to the aged, beginning at first by making the conditions very stringent and allowing no right to the compensation until the claimant had reached an advanced age.

Sir John Gorst concludes his remarkable article by invoking the example of Chinese civilization, which fills him with admiration. He insists that all his proposed changes are justified by a profound regard for the permanence of social progress. In its regard for the aged, his scheme resembles the Chinese civilization, and, as Sir John Gorst says in conclusion, compared with our ephemeral Western civilization, "its days have been long in the land."

IDEALS OF SANITARY REFORM.

A VALUABLE article is contributed to *Longman's* by Sir Benjamin Ward Richardson on "Past and Ideal Sanitation." It opens with a rapid survey of the extraordinary advance of sanitary science and its application during the lifetime of the writer. Emboldened by these successes, he outlines a series of improvements in the appliances for the prevention and cure of disease, which, though they have special reference to English cities, may point us a lesson.

A NATIONAL SYSTEM OF SEWAGE.

Sir Benjamin is sadly dissatisfied with the present unconnected local arrangements for the disposal of sewage in English towns. He insists on the need of a plan of "national main drainage," and to this end would utilize the railways!

"We have nothing to do but to construct along the sides of all our lines of railways a series of tunnels in iron tubing or brickwork as may locally be most appropriate or convenient; to let this main conduit or sewer start near to the commencement of every place where there are houses that require to be drained, and lie by the side of the line; and to let the sewage from the houses be pumped into the main course and carried off, so as to be collected at distant points or conveyed by side conduits to spots selected for its utilization, that the land all over the country may receive the benefit of it for fertilization, away altogether from the residences of men, and in a manner perfectly harmless to the health of communities. For such ready transit the levels are all laid, and there is such ample open and unused space for the mains, it would be no more difficult to lay them down than it has been to lay out our telegraph lines.

"Another plan would immediately follow—that, namely, of utilizing the railway levels for supplies of water at any distance from towns, so that our great lakes could be used as sources of water supply to towns all along a line. . . . Thus there would be a kind of arterial and venous system in every place."

Rubbish should be disposed of by burning everything that fire can consume.

"HOTEL HOSPITALS"—A VISION OF THE FUTURE.

An inviting picture is given of coming arrangements for nursing the sick. For the sick in every class the hospital is to be preferred to the home. But the hospital need not, as at present, consist of huge barracks: "My ideal is that in all communities there should be, according to the numbers statistically required, hotel hospitals, comfortably, and for the richer class, even elegantly furnished and fitted with everything that is necessary for the sick in any form of disease. These hotel hospitals should be conveniently planted for the service of every one, so that if a person is ill he shall be able to find a room in one of them where he can be looked after by his own medical adviser and friends." No pri-

vate house would then become a center of infection or scene of death; and the reform could be carried out at less than the cost of the present inferior management of the sick in their own homes.

For contagious diseases the writer has modeled a special system of hospital, which he hopes shortly to see realized: "Instead of taking such cases into the upper rooms of private houses, I would have light, elegant small hospitals, placed at proper distances on the tops of special houses, with proper lifts for taking the sick into them; with every facility for free ventilation through them; and, besides, gas fire shafts for drawing up and purifying the air from the sick rooms."

HOW TO VENTILATE CITIES.

To plan the streets so as to let the wind get along them, and to line them as far as may be with vegetation, are the two secrets of urban ventilation. The usual course of the winds must be considered in laying out new streets: "In England the current is, I believe, for a great part of the year in one direction—namely, from the southwest to the northeast—so when we look at our trees, borne down by the winds, we see them bent northeasterly, that is to say, opposite to the most common current; or, if we observe the vane on a church held in a fixed position from rust, we see that it usually points southwest-erly.

"In places which are situated low, and in valleys, it would always be of advantage to bring in the air from neighboring heights, and now that we have the admirable mechanical principle of pumping in air from any height, and of compressing it in reservoirs, there ought not to be a town or village which, however unfortunately situated, should not be thoroughly ventilated by mechanism in addition to natural pressure. . . . The air might come to you and into your parlors from cloudland." The Eiffel Tower might, according to Sir Edwin Chadwick, be thus utilized. Ventilating towers might be built quite as easily as tall chimneys.

THE "UPPER LONDON" THAT IS TO BE.

"Upper London" is no celestial counterpart of the terrestrial metropolis; it is a vision of urban ventilation artistically secured: "This would consist in doing away with the chimneys of existing houses, and in making beautiful terraces which should run along the tops of the houses and be united across the streets by arches, from which could be suspended electric lights, intersecting all parts of the city or town. These terraces would form pathways for foot passengers; for men engaged in the distribution of letters; for men engaged in the extinction of fires, should they break out; and for bearing the erection of furnaces, at proper distances, into which all the smoke emanating from the houses could pass for complete combustion and clearance of the air. Along such terraces I should suggest that flowering plants should be placed so that the upper part of the town should, in fact, be a garden of beauty, with all

that is requisite to render life more cheerful and open both above and below. That this great reform will come I have no kind of doubt."

COOK AND BUTCHER REPLACED BY CHEMIST.

Diet, too, will be transformed. For drink, nothing is needed but pure water. As to food: "The conclusion I have been brought to is practically that men can live most healthily on a very light animal diet in combination with fresh fruits and green vegetables, and can learn to look on the cereals—grains and pulses—in the same way as if they were animal substances." Repugnance to animal flesh as food "increases with every step of civilization." And why use the laboratory of the living animal to prepare vegetable food for us when we have chemical laboratories? "There will, in time, be found no difficulty in so modifying food taken from its prime source as to make it applicable to every necessity, without, I repeat, the assistance of any intermediate animal. In the presence of such a development, foods of the best kind will become the cheapest of all products."

Sir Benjamin, in conclusion, notes with satisfaction the changed attitude of the English clergy. If they will only remember that sanitation is part of the religion of the Old Testament, and "if they become as teachers bold representatives of natural sanitation, they will soon rank among the first sanitarians of the world," and prepare in home and school for the general adoption of true sanitary ideals.

OUR SURPLUS GRAIN.

THE problem now before the agricultural world is not How shall the nations of the earth be fed? but What shall be done with the surplus that the nations produce? In the *North American Review* Mr. Egerton R. Williams, writing on the subject, "Thirty Years in the Grain Trade," explains the effect of a surplus in grain upon values:

"One of the greatest anomalies, probably the greatest, in the grain trade, is that the measure of value is determined by the comparatively small quantity that is shipped, and that the much greater quantity that is consumed at home is no more of an actual factor in the foreign market than if it did not exist. The first conclusion after consideration of this matter would very naturally be as follows: For the goods we send to the European market, in which we are aware we shall find competition from other sellers from other countries, of articles of the same or approximate quality to our own—for these goods we must accept the best bid obtainable and rest content therewith. But that the European prices should determine, should definitely and arbitrarily fix American values, that the less factor should control the greater, is an incongruity difficult for many to comprehend or with which to become reconciled. The burden of the complaint of the producing, milling, trading, and transporting interests is that the

'verdict of values' is rendered in a foreign, competitive, consumers' market, where the preponderance of interest and of influence is on the side of low prices. That the classes named are the chief sufferers from low markets, and the home and foreign consumers the beneficiaries, 'goes without saying.' This foreign dictation is therefore by no means an unmixed evil; in fact those benefited are the great majority, and that there is no remedy is evident. The surplus of exporting countries must always determine home values, and this surplus must be disposed of in the world's markets."

THE AVERAGE JURY OF TWELVE.

IN the *Popular Science Monthly* we have a severe analysis of the average "jury of twelve," by Dr. T. D. Crothers, and in the *Atlantic Monthly* an article by Mr. Harvey N. Shepard which depicts the wrongs of the jurymen. These two articles taken together set forth perhaps the principal faults there are to be found with our present jury system, and are valuable in the suggestions for reform they offer.

Dr. Crothers does not doubt the motive and intent of the average jurymen to be just and fair in his conclusion, but declares that from a medical and scientific point of view the average twelve men who are appealed to by the counsel and judge to wisely determine the issue of a case are usually incompetent naturally, and are generally placed in the worst possible conditions and surroundings to even exercise ordinary common sense in any disputed case. He cites several cases in support of this declaration and then says: "It is evident to any general observation that the average jury is unable to pass judgment on, or even to comprehend in any adequate way, many of the questions submitted to it—such as motives and capacity of the mind and the power of control; the analysis of conduct, and the conditions and influences which have been dominant in certain acts; the application of the law, and the distinctions of responsibility and accountability; the distinctions of science as to the meaning of certain facts, or the recognition and discrimination of facts from the mass of statements. To this incapacity are added the passionate appeals of opposing counsel, who draw the most opposite conclusions from the same set of facts. Then the judge charges that if they shall find such and such conditions to be true, they shall bring in such and such a verdict; and if such and such conditions are not true, another verdict must be given. This brings them into a state of the most bewildering mental confusion, from which only the most trained judge could extricate himself. The wonder is that they are able to reach any verdict that even approximates the levels of human justice.

"These facts are recognized by all observing men, and have been the subject of serious discussion for a long time. It has not occurred to any one to consider the conditions and surroundings of the jury who are to decide the great questions of life and death so

often submitted to them. Practically and literally the twelve men of uncertain intelligence, and doubtful capacity and training essential to determine the disputed questions, are placed in the most adverse hygienic conditions for healthy brain and functional activity. Supposing these men to have fair average intelligence with honesty of purpose, they are placed always in a close, badly ventilated court room, and are obliged to sit in one place for five or six hours a day; in cases of capital crime they are housed at some hotel at night, and have changed diet, changed sleeping rooms, imperfect exercise, continuous mental strain, and this may be continued for a week, ten days or even longer. Intelligent and sound brain reasoning would be impossible under these conditions. Even judges, trained to examine and reason from facts along legal lines, display weakness and confusion of mind at the close of a long trial on many occasions.

SIGNS OF DEBILITY.

"The practical observation of any jury in some important trial will show after the first day a listless abstraction that slowly deepens into a veritable mental confusion. At times, some one of the jury will appear impressed, but soon he settles back into a prolonged, steady, vacant stare at the counsel and witness. As the case goes on the faces of the jurors become paler, or increase in redness; their eyes lose their intelligence and become vacant or watery. Some show restlessness in their frequent changing positions of body; others become somnolent and inclined to stolidity; others are constrained, and seem to be struggling to keep up some degree of dignity, and imitate the judge in severity of manner. When the counsel flatters them they start up anew and assume the appearance of more dignity and wisdom. Every lawyer has many curious stories of the schemes and devices to capture juries and jurors. Many of these turn on the debility and confusion of mind which come from changed surroundings and functional disorders, resulting from confinement and mental exhaustion.

"After the second day all connected ideas of the case become confused; only here and there some fact impresses itself, or some witticism or story that is strange or grotesque, or some conflict of lawyers or reprimand of the judges. All the rest is vague and uncertain. The surprise on the faces of the jury, as the judge and lawyers repeat the testimony of the witnesses, shows that it is new and they did not hear it at the time it was given. The pleas of opposing counsel often create equal surprise in the faces of the jury. If the jury were to render a verdict after one side had closed, it would be for that side. The same conviction is noted at the close of the arguments of the opposite side. The judge's charge often dispels this conviction for the last speaker, and throws them back into more helpless, confused states. They are told to decide between this and that statement, and if they think this is true they must find so and so; if that is true the verdict must

be so and so. In reality they have no very clear conception of any of the facts the judge has called to their attention. They go to the jury room in a dazed mental state, or possessed with some particular idea that has become fastened in the mind; some idea that has no logical support or sequence in the testimony which has been offered."

The Wrongs of the Jurymen.

Mr. Shepard finds fault not so much with the juror himself as with his treatment. He thinks much of the complaint found with the quality of our jurymen, and especially in cities, is without foundation, and believes that if we should treat the jurymen as reasonable men, with the ordinary privileges of obtaining their food at the usual hours, and giving no more of their time in court than other officers of the law are required to give, we should see decided improvement in the working of our present system.

He says: "It would be difficult to give a good and sufficient reason why jurymen should be treated with suspicion and deprived of the ordinary privileges which are given as a matter of course to other people. The present practice in Great Britain and in most portions of the United States is practically to say to them, 'You are weak and untrustworthy men, and in order to preserve you from temptation we must shut you up.' This is not a practice conducive to strength and manliness, nor is it an efficient barrier against corruption, since, if this be intended, a dishonest jurymen can be seen before the charge of the judge, or even before the trial shall begin. Many subjects of dispute go to referees, and frequently the investigation of an insolvent's affairs, or the determination what settlement shall be made with him, is left by his creditors to a committee, and in neither of these cases would any one think of asking to seclude the referees and the committeemen until after they had come to a conclusion. They would look upon it, and rightly, as an insult to their honor and integrity to propose so to do; and yet these same men, called to similar duties under the statutes as jurymen, and for the decision of questions no more important, are subjected to this unworthy suspicion and distrust. It has been learned in the administration of schools, and learned slowly and after long trial of the opposite course, that it is far better and more efficient to trust to the manliness and honor of the scholars than to seek to compel discipline by minute and restrictive regulations. We may expect stronger and better jurymen when we come to treat them as if we had some confidence in their uprightness and honesty.

WHY MEN DISLIKE JURY SERVICE.

"This seclusion from the outside world is at times inhuman. In a recent cause the wife of one of the jurymen became suddenly ill during the progress of the trial, and this jurymen was not permitted to see her before her death, and in fact might not have had opportunity to look upon her remains be-

fore burial had not a verdict been reached before the burial took place. It is not strange that men look with aversion upon jury service, and will resort to every possible expedient rather than submit, even during a limited period, to be cut off from all knowledge of affairs of the outside world, and especially of what affects their families.

"Again, jurymen are not permitted regular hours of employment; and while ordinarily they are released at the adjournment of the sitting for the day, it frequently happens that they are kept late into the night, and sometimes until the following day. This uncertainty makes another of the valid objections to a citizen's submitting himself to jury service. In all other employments we may count with some certainty upon stated hours, but here a man does not know, when he leaves his home in the morning, whether he can return at the close of the day or at some later hour. While, of course, it may happen in any vocation that one may be called upon unexpectedly to give extra hours, he ought not, in the public service at least, to be placed habitually in a position where he can make no engagements with reasonable expectation of ability to meet them. In the State of Connecticut the jurymen serve no longer than the other officers of the court, and at the close of the sitting, if they have not agreed upon a verdict, they go from the jury room to their homes, as other men do, and return to the room the next morning to take the matter before them again into consideration, exactly as the judges themselves do. There is no more reason why jurymen should be kept in continuous session until the termination of a matter entrusted to them than there is for the keeping of other people in such a situation.

WANT OF FOOD AND SLEEP.

"A more irksome grievance than the seclusion from the outside world is the treatment of jurymen in reference to food and sleep. After a matter has been committed to them to determine upon their verdict, no one of them can know how long he will be kept without food and without sleep. Nearly always they are permitted to have their meals, though often at irregular hours; but frequently they are kept late into the night, and sometimes all of the night, in a room where there is no provision whatever for sleep. The only excuse ever offered therefor is that by this means jurymen can be brought to agree. The people, however, have gone to the expense of the maintenance of courts, not for the purpose of starving or coercing jurymen into an agreement, nor for the dispatch of business, but for the administration of justice, and that the truth may be ascertained and wrong detected and punished. Many a man has been made seriously ill by the want of food and sleep, and by the breaking up of his accustomed routine of life, and there is no necessity to expose any one to these risks. It is worth consideration and trial, at least, to discover whether men who now shrink from jury service would not be willing to perform this duty if they knew they would not be exposed to these unnecessary hardships."

NIAGARA IN CHAINS.

THE opening article of the "Niagara Power Number" of *Cassier's Magazine* is by Mr. Francis Lynde Stetson, one of the promoters of the Cataract Construction Company, who tells how they propose to utilize the power drawn from old Niagara. We learn from the article that the ordinary flow of Niagara has been found to be about 275,000 cubic feet per second, and in its daily force equal to the latent power of all the coal mined in the world each day—something more than 200,000 tons. In terms of mechanics this force, as computed by Professor Unwin, represents theoretically 7,000,000 horse-power, and for practical use, without appreciable diminution of the natural beauty, several hundreds of thousands of horse-power.

The idea of subjecting to practical uses some part of the enormous power of Niagara Falls has, since the erection of the pioneer saw-mill in 1725, occupied the minds and stirred the inventive faculty of engineers, mechanics and manufacturers. Early in the century the pioneers in the locality contemplated the probability, but were unable to demonstrate the practicability, of reducing this mighty force to obedient and useful service. They to some extent exploited the idea; but before the development or adoption of any method promising satisfactory returns, steam and steam engines had attained such a place in the favorable estimation of manufacturers that water-powers in general, and especially those inconveniently situated and variable in quantity and quality, fell into comparative disesteem. The first practical step was taken in 1861, when Horace H. Day completed a canal, about 35 feet in width, 8 feet in depth and 4,400 feet in length, by which the water of the upper Niagara River was brought to a basin or reservoir at the high bluff of the lower river, 214 feet above the natural water line. Upon the margin of this basin have been constructed various mills, to the wheels of which the water was conducted from the canal and discharged by short tunnels through the bluff into the river below, and in 1885 about 10,000 horse-power, substantially the available capacity of the canal, was in use.

PROMOTERS OF THE PROJECT.

The Cataract Construction Company, which now proposes to utilize in large measure the enormous power which for centuries has been going to waste, was organized in 1889, upon the basis that the project would be valuable, first as a hydraulic installation, and, secondly, that it might be developed so as to be made even more valuable as a source of power for transmission. That the company is very much in earnest may be judged from a glance at the list of promoters, among whom are: William B. Rankine, Francis Lynde Stetson, J. Pierpont Morgan, Hamilton McK. Twombly, Edward A. Wickes, Morris K. Jesup, D. O. Mills, Charles F. Clark, Edward D. Adams, Charles Lanier, A. J. Forbes-Leith, Walter Howe, John Crosby Crown, Frederick W. Whitridge, W. K. Vanderbilt, George S. Bowdoin, Joseph

Larocque, Charles A. Sweet, John Jacob Astor. The final plan as adopted and put into effect comprised a surface canal 250 feet in width at the mouth on the margin of the Niagara River, a mile and a quarter above the falls, extending inwardly 1,700 feet, with an average depth of about 12 feet, serving water sufficient for the development of about 100,000 horse-power. The solid masonry walls of this canal are pierced at intervals with ten inlets, guarded by gates which permit the delivery of water to the wheel-pit in the power house at the side of the canal.

MAGNITUDE OF THE WORK.

"This wheel-pit is 178 feet in depth, and is connected by a lateral tunnel with the main tunnel, serving the purpose of a tail-race, 7,000 feet in length, with an average hydraulic slope of six feet in 1,000, the tunnel having a maximum height of 21 feet, and width of 18 feet 10 inches, its net section being 386 square feet. Its slope is such that a chip, thrown into the water at the wheel-pit, will pass out of the portal in three and one-half minutes, showing the water to have a velocity of $26\frac{1}{2}$ feet per second, or a little less than twenty miles an hour when running at its maximum capacity. Over 1,000 men were engaged continuously for more than three years in the construction of this tunnel, which called for the removal of more than 300,000 tons of rock, and the use of more than 16,000,000 bricks for lining. The construction of the canal, and especially of the wheel-pit, 178 feet in length, with its surmounting power house, were works of corresponding difficulty and importance."

LONG DISTANCE TRANSMISSION.

At present the power generated by Niagara is transmitted over 2,500 feet distant from the power house, but plans have been submitted for transmission of electric power to Buffalo, and upon the adoption of the successful plan, the Niagara Falls Power Company is prepared to proceed with the construction and operation of a plant for transmission of electricity to that important city on Lake Erie. How much further such power may be transmitted at a commercial profit is yet to be determined. Two well-known electrical engineers have independently reached the conclusion that even so far away as Albany, a distance of 330 miles, electrical power, with a steady load of twenty-four hours per day, can be delivered at \$22.14 per kilowatt, which is cheaper than it can be produced by triple expansion steam engines, though the cost would be proportionately greater for 10-hour power.

"Whether or not," says Mr. Stetson, "electrical power can be furnished 330 miles away at less than \$24 a day for 24-hour horse-power, it can, within much nearer distances, be furnished at such prices as to leave very little surplus power for distribution at such remote points; and, on the other hand, if it be practicable to transmit power at a commercial profit in these moderate quantities to Albany, the courage of the practical man will not halt there, but, inclined

to follow the daring promise of Nikola Tesla, would be disposed to place 100,000 horse-power on a wire and send it 450 miles in one direction to New York, the Metropolis of the East, and 500 miles in the other direction to Chicago, the Metropolis of the West, and serve the purposes and supply the wants of these greatest urban communities.

"Conscious of the difficulties of transferring, at once, large industries to a new site, even as attractive as it has made Niagara, with its new industrial village of Echota, designed by Stanford White, and the new Terminal Railroad owned by kindred corporations, the Power Company, notwithstanding encouragement from such home tenants as the great Paper Company and the Aluminum and the Carborundum works, has definitely determined to furnish its power to distant consumers, even at the risk of work which, in some measure, must be experimental, though not in so large a degree as many may suppose. Tivoli, Turin, Telluride, Genoa, Williamette, San Bernardino, all tell that commercial success lies back of the brilliant experiment, in 1891, of Lauffen and Frankfort, 109 miles apart.

BUFFALO ONLY A STARTING POINT.

"Buffalo, being reached, is only on the way to points beyond. How far beyond, it is not necessary now to determine; but having once set in motion these mighty wheels, we may at least imagine and admire a bow of brilliant promise—an arc of electrical energy stretching from the Metropolis of the Atlantic to the Metropolis of Lake Michigan, whose waters, swelling the mighty flood that stirs Niagara, may then be called upon to drive

'The roaring loom of time itself.'

THE SUBSTITUTION OF ELECTRICITY FOR STEAM ON RAILWAYS.

THE *Electrical World* publishes Dr. Louis Duncan's address on the substitution of electricity for steam in railway practice, delivered June 25 at the Niagara meeting of the American Institute of Electrical Engineers. Dr. Duncan, after considering the questions as to whether or not it would be advantageous for a railway system at present operated by steam to change entirely to electricity or to make a partial substitution, and as to whether it would pay to equip new lines electrically, sums up as follows:

"1. The tendency of passenger transportation on the steam lines has been in the direction of the greatest electrical economy, while the tendency of the freight transportation has been in the direction of the least electrical economy.

"2. It will not pay any through line with considerable traffic, having two tracks, to equip their main tracks electrically.

"3. With four-track roads it will pay to equip all of the tracks electrically unless a considerable portion of the business is through passenger traffic.

"4. It will pay all the larger roads either to

equip a number of their branch lines electrically or to control competing electric lines.

"5. In order to remain on a dividend paying basis it is imperative that most of the two-track lines either build additional tracks or control the electric roads that parallel them.

"6. Believing that ultimately all of the traffic will be done by electricity, it is imperative that the managers of steam roads keep constantly in touch with electrical progress."

THE MODERN GERMAN NOVEL.

OF all the forms of literature the novel is surely the most representative of the present day in Germany as in this country and all other parts of the civilized world. Yet it is the one form of literature not boycotted by the German reviews, for they devote plenty of space to fiction, but the topic of all others which is least discussed in their pages. In the June number of the *Deutsche Revue*, however, Berthold Litzmann has an interesting article on the development of the modern German novel.

BEGINNINGS.

The beginnings of the German novel, he says, date back scarcely beyond the sixteenth century, and the modern types not beyond the eighteenth century. It was Gellert who, in 1747, first made the novel a form of self-expression in Germany in his "Life of the Swedish Countess of G.," but it was left to Goethe to introduce fiction as an art into German literature. No other form of composition has undergone so many changes in so short a period, and in no other is the impression so strong that innumerable germs still lie hidden and only await creative genius to develop them.

THE NOVELIST'S STANDPOINT.

To write a technique of the drama is a comparatively easy task; to attempt anything of the kind with the novel of to-day is practically an impossibility. The novelist has such perfect liberty to choose his standpoint. He may be an impartial observer of the events he depicts, or he may identify himself with the hero of his story and write it in the first person. Goethe's "Elective Affinities" and Zola's novels are good examples of the first; Goethe's "Werther," Keller's "Der Grüne Heinrich," Dickens' "David Copperfield," are conspicuous instances of the autobiographical novel.

But there are many standpoints between these two. In the letter form the novelist may describe several heroes all in the first person. This was the favorite form of the eighteenth century. Again, he may introduce a sort of subjective intermezzo in the shape of letters or journals—e. g., Ottilie's diary in "Elective Affinities." Sometimes he will view the characters and the situations as though he were among them and acting with them; and another time in the same story he will depict the same persons and their actions as they appear to him looking on through the window. What striking and unique

effects may thus be produced are evident in Sudermann's "Es war." And lastly he may play a middle part between the objective report which keeps to a silhouette representation of persons and events and actual identification with the hero. In this way he will sometimes be found acting as friend and confidant to the heroes, and will let his personal and human interest in what he is depicting appear in the manner of his description and the things which he makes his figures say. This style is very peculiar to Dickens, Freytag in "Soll und Haben," etc.

WHY THE NOVEL FASCINATES.

All these and numerous other variations are at the disposal of the writer of fiction, and it is probably in this wealth of form, this inexhaustible variety of technical aids, this elasticity of artistic articulation, that we may explain the fascination which the novel has over all other forms of modern composition. It is, it is true, the form selected by those writers whose only aim is to amuse, but it is also the form of literary art which, side by side with the development of modern life, exercises the deepest and widest influence on taste.

THE REALISM OF TO-DAY.

Concerning realism, Herr Litzmann observes that in the eighteenth century there was a loud cry for a return to nature, but it was a philosophical age, and the realism or naturalism took a philosophical phase. At the end of the nineteenth century the realistic cry is scientific, in accordance with the scientific spirit of the age. The results of scientific research leave the literary creators no rest. We have, in fact, the experimental novel. It is unnecessary to endow such heroes as Zola's with qualities which would make them interesting for themselves. The parts which Zola's characters play resemble those of animals on which experiments have been performed. We are to be interested in observing how certain charms, influences or attacks react on the persons before us. A drunkard, or any other creature with little else than animal instincts, makes a suitable hero for the experimental novel.

When Zola began his work, the effect of his appearance resembled the explosion of a bomb. On the one side there arose a cry of horror; on the other it was mute astonishment. People who professed no literary tastes thought the result repulsive; those who called themselves literary greeted his work as uncommon, and rejoiced. Since then much talent and energy have no doubt been wasted on pedantic trifling with realism, which has exposed the movement to unmerited ridicule; but the strong individual personalities, ripe and thoughtful enough to examine, and yet young enough to receive and work out new impressions without sacrificing themselves, have found and developed their best powers in the realistic movement. Such names as Fontane, Sudermann, Marie von Ebner-Eschenbach, Ilse Frapan, at once rise before the mind as typical examples, and what would their works be without the leaven of realism? It would be well if the young German nov-

elists would make their technical studies under Fontane and not under Zola.

HERMANN SUDERMANN.

From Sudermann much may be expected. In his dramas and novels he has fallen between two fires. For the young ones he does not go far enough; for the old he goes too far. He possesses great technical skill—a quality comparatively rare for a German writer, and for him, at any rate, fraught with danger. He who can get on so smoothly with externals is expected to achieve something. This power is seen in his dramas. He has been reproached with always using the same motives, and in a certain sense this must betray limits to his talent; but he seems to be the writer who will open up the way for the German novel of the future.

THE AUTHOR OF THE "BROKEN TWIG SERIES" NO ARTIST.

MARK TWAIN declares in the *North American Review* that of the 19—some say 22—rules governing literary art in the domain of romantic fiction, Fenimore Cooper has been guilty of violating 18 of them in "Deerslayer" alone. These 18 require, he says:

"1. That a tale shall accomplish something and arrive somewhere. But the 'Deerslayer' tale accomplishes nothing and arrives in the air.

"2. They require that the episodes of a tale shall be necessary parts of the tale, and shall help to develop it. But as the 'Deerslayer' tale is not a tale, and accomplishes nothing and arrives nowhere, the episodes have no rightful place in the work, since there was nothing for them to develop.

"3. They require that the personages in a tale shall be alive, except in the case of corpses, and that always the reader shall be able to tell the corpses from the others. But this detail has often been overlooked in the 'Deerslayer' tale.

"4. They require that the personages in a tale, both dead and alive, shall exhibit a sufficient excuse for being there. But this detail also has been overlooked in the 'Deerslayer' tale.

"5. They require that when the personages of a tale deal in conversation the talk shall sound like human talk, and be talk such as human beings would be likely to talk in the given circumstances, and have a discoverable meaning, also a discoverable purpose, and a show of relevancy, and remain in the neighborhood of the subject in hand, and be interesting to the reader, and help out the tale, and stop when the people cannot think of anything more to say. But this requirement has been ignored from the beginning of the 'Deerslayer' tale to the end of it.

"6. They require that when the author describes the character of a personage in his tale, the conduct and conversation of that personage shall justify said description. But this law gets little or no attention

in the 'Deerslayer' tale, as 'Natty Bumppo's' case will amply prove.

"7. They require that when a personage talks like an illustrated, gilt-edged, tree-calf, hand-tooled, seven-dollar Friendship's Offering in the beginning of a paragraph, he shall not talk like a negro minstrel in the end of it. But this rule is flung down and danced upon in the 'Deerslayer' tale.

"8. They require that crass stupidities shall not be played upon the reader as 'the craft of the woodsman, the delicate art of the forest,' by either the author or the people in the tale. But this rule is persistently violated in the 'Deerslayer' tale.

"9. They require that the personages of a tale shall confine themselves to possibilities and let miracles alone; or, if they venture a miracle, the author must so plausibly set it forth as to make it look possible and reasonable. But these rules are not respected in the 'Deerslayer' tale.

"10. They require that the author shall make the reader feel a deep interest in the personages of his tale and in their fate; and that he shall make the reader love the good people in the tale and hate the bad ones. But the reader of the 'Deerslayer' tale dislikes the good people in it, is indifferent to the others, and wishes they would all get drowned together.

"11. They require that the characters in a tale shall be so clearly defined that the reader can tell beforehand what each will do in a given emergency. But in the 'Deerslayer' tale this rule is vacated.

"In addition to these large rules there are some little ones. These require that the author shall

"12. Say what he is proposing to say, not merely come near it.

"13. Use the right word, not its second cousin.

"14. Eschew surplussage.

"15. Not omit necessary details.

"16. Avoid slovenliness of form.

"17. Use good grammar.

"18. Employ a simple and straightforward style.

"Even these seven are coldly and persistently violated in the 'Deerslayer' tale.

"THE BROKEN TWIG."

"Cooper's gift in the way of invention was not a rich endowment; but such as it was he liked to work it, he was pleased with the effects, and indeed he did some quite sweet things with it. In his little box of stage properties he kept six or eight cunning devices, tricks, artifices for his savages and woodsmen to deceive and circumvent each other with, and he was never so happy as when he was working these innocent things and seeing them go. A favorite one was to make a moccasined person tread in the tracks of the moccasined enemy, and thus hide his own trail. Cooper wore out barrels and barrels of moccasins in working that trick. Another stage property that he pulled out of his box pretty frequently was his broken twig. He prized his broken twig above all the rest of his effects, and worked it

the hardest. It is a restful chapter in any book of his when somebody doesn't step on a dry twig and alarm all the reds and whites for 200 yards around. Every time a Cooper person is in peril, and absolute silence is worth four dollars a minute, he is sure to step on a dry twig. There may be a hundred handier things to step on, but that wouldn't satisfy Cooper. Cooper requires him to turn out and find a dry twig; and if he can't do it, go and borrow one. In fact, the 'Leather Stocking Series' ought to have been called the 'Broken Twig Series.'"

THE COVENANTER NOVELIST. And How He Rose to Fame.

SAMUEL RUTHERFORD CROCKETT is the subject of a very interesting interview-sketch by Mr. Sherard in the *Idler*. The novelist is introduced to us as "a splendid athlete, a broad-shouldered giant of six-foot four, with blood tingling in his cheeks, and a mercurial activity and exuberance in every fiber of him." As yet he is only thirty-four years of age. Born at Little Duchrae, in Galloway, his earliest recollections are of the frequent struggles of his people with the River Dee, when its suddenly rising waters used to sweep off the new-mown hay from the fields. His first literary diet was meager: "There were not many books about the farm. Our people were strict Cameronians, Covenanters, and I was brought up in the faith. Most books are forbidden to the Cameronians—novels, the poets—even Shakespeare. . . . Such books as there were, were books about the Covenant."

He used to hanker after romance. The first novel he read was "The Young Marooners," in which a boat was seized upon and dragged away by a devil-fish: "I remember that I used to go and lie in a boat on the loch near our house, and pray God that a devilfish might come and drag my boat away, so that I also might have the adventures of a young—a very young—marooner."

There was no English spoken at the farm. They all spoke Scotch, using exactly the words of Burns. But young Crockett made rapid progress at school. He says: "I think back with pleasure on our Scotch Sabbaths. A great deal of nonsense is spoken in England about the Scotch Sabbath. I enjoyed my Sabbaths immensely."

A cousin of his, the original of the "Stickit Minister," introduced him to the poets. He lent him Shakespeare and Milton, which the boy smuggled into his bedroom under his clothes. A bursary of \$100 a year, and subsequent journalistic work, kept him while at Edinburgh University. He was a frequent contributor to *Lloyd's* and the *Daily Chronicle*. When he was nineteen, the late Dr. Jowett secured him a traveling tutorship, which took him all over Europe and through Siberia. From twenty-three to twenty-five he studied theology, supported himself by journalism, and worked in the slums in Edinburgh. Shortly afterward he settled as Free Church minister

at Penicuik, where he married and has remained ever since. His house is full of books, many thousands of volumes in fact, including several rare and most valuable works. From the first he spent his money freely on books. He considers that "the bang-went-saxpence Scotchman of the Englishman's imagination is a very rare type indeed. As a rule the Scotch are inclined rather to extravagance."

The sketch is illuminated with engravings of the novelist's portrait, residence, and children, as well as of scenes described in his novels.

WENDELL PHILLIPS ON PUBLIC SPEAKING.

IN a "Reminiscent Study" of Wendell Phillips, in the *Arena*, Richard J. Hinton relates many incidents of a long and intimate acquaintance with the great anti-slavery orator. Mr. Phillips' advice to public speakers was impressed on Mr. Hinton's memory, and was characteristic.

"In regard to speaking, he advised a sustained conversational tone, a little lifted above the ordinary, with an effort at distinct enunciation. He was humorously suggestive as to not trying to be too exact and prim in the use of words. He advised the vernacular speech, even colloquial in tone. One point struck me, and he gave it as a guard against timidity on the floor or platform. That was to search out some pleasing face back in the audience and talk direct to its owner. This carried the voice and gave the idea of personal presence and talk also. But the main point was to follow my own bent in delivery. I recall very clearly that he desired me to write a few brief opening sentences and commit them to memory. I was also to, as I did, write and commit some closing sentences, not to exceed a hundred words.

"Years after, another great English-speaking orator, John Bright, at his home in Rochdale, told me that he always, on any set occasion, knew exactly the words with which he would begin, while he wrote and committed the closing words or peroration of his speech.

WRITING AS AN AID TO MEMORY.

"Another point I learned from Mr. Phillips, and that is, while studying a subject, to write out your own version of any essential argument or illustration; especially to put down any figure of speech, antithesis, or epigrammatic sentence or expression that might occur to you. This habit of writing fixes the point in the mind. I remember Mr. Phillips telling me of some one's habit—I think it was Napoleon III—of jotting down a date, a brief fact, or a name, so as to fasten the same on the memory, and then throwing the note away. He found that I was a shorthand reporter, but advised me very earnestly, if I desired to speak offhand with facility, to discard any dependence thereon, other than as a help in study and a mode of making notes of results and deductions. 'A full man was needed,' he said, 'but he must depend, when on his legs, upon himself only.'"

SOME NOTES ON RUBENS AND HIS ART.

TIMOTHY COLE again appears in the *Century*, this month with some notes on Rubens, and three full-page wood cuts, engraved direct from paintings by the great color artist. Mr. Cole explains how it happens that there are so many more Rubens in the world than it would seem possible for one man to paint. "Many of them," says Mr. Cole, "perhaps a majority of them, were really executed under the eye of the master by pupils who worked from his designs. It was the custom of Rubens in the execution of his numerous works to sketch in the subject upon the canvas, and then to have his pupils paint up the body of the work; afterward he himself added the finishing touches. In this way, combined with his extraordinary rapidity of execution, he was enabled to complete a prodigious amount of work. His canvases number, it is said, several thousands."

MR. COLE'S ESTIMATE OF RUBENS.

Mr. Cole's estimate of the great artist of the seventeenth century, whose paintings he reproduces upon the block with such wonderful skill, will prove interesting:

"Rubens was an almost universal genius in his art, and has left a vast number of canvases dealing with every kind of subject. He painted pictures sacred and secular, studies of animals and men, portraits of men and women, charming pieces treating wholly of children, grand historical and mythological works and fine landscapes. The great number of works attributed to him would seem fabulous did we not know that many of them—perhaps the majority of them—were really executed under the eye of the master, by pupils who worked from his designs. His works are scattered all over Europe, but possibly the best idea of his range and versatility is conveyed by the collection in the gallery of the Pinakothek at Munich, which has ninety-five of his works. In his time over 1,200 engravings were made from his works.

RUBENS' MASTERPIECE.

"The 'Descent from the Cross,' in the cathedral of Antwerp, is generally conceded to be his masterpiece. This and the 'Elevation of the Cross,' in the same cathedral, are two magnificent examples of the genius of the painter that must be seen before one can obtain a judicious estimate of his powers. How it can be said that Rubens had no spirituality, in view of these two splendid pictures, is very hard to understand. If we are accustomed, from his numerous historical and mythological works scattered all over Europe, to regard him in the light of a boisterous painter of tremendous dash and fire, in the cool precincts of the Antwerp cathedral we obtain a different view of his character, and behold him wise, religious and restrained. These works were painted shortly after his arrival from Italy, while he was yet imbued with the Italian spirit.

"The 'Descent from the Cross,' is a touching and impressive work, profound and tender in sentiment.

The Saviour is being lowered from the cross into the arms of loving friends by means of a sheet. The view of the naked body against the sheet, in full light and relieved against a dark sky, is one of the most striking and effective things in art. The draperies of the others, in their rich and varied coloring, are subdued to the faintest note, so that the faces come out with wonderful relief, and the eye naturally dwells upon the various emotions depicted in each, from the weeping countenance of the Virgin, as pale as the body of her son, to the visage of her dead Lord calm in the repose of death, and finally to the lovely features of the Magdalene, whose bloom of health and youth, emphasizing the pallor of death, is the culminating note of color in the whole.

"The sketches in oil by Rubens are the most delightful things imaginable. Being executed in thin glazings, or washed in upon some warm ground, they have an airy and dreamily suggestive quality, or else, if painted more solidly, they have a light and spirited touch, and are charged with energy of character and dash and fire, as in his marvelous study of some negroes' heads to be seen in the museum at Brussels."

PRESIDENT POLK'S DIARY.

IT will doubtless be a surprise to many Americans to learn that another President besides John Quincy Adams kept an extensive journal while in office. In the *Atlantic Monthly* for August Mr. James Schouler brings to light a very important diary kept by James K. Polk during his four years as President. This diary is now in the Lenox Library of New York City as part of the collection which that institution purchased in 1893 from the executors of the late George Bancroft's estate. It is comprised in twenty-four volumes, each volume averaging about 100 type-written pages in the large octavo which Mr. Bancroft used. Whether or not it was so designed by Polk, the diary serves to vindicate his secret political motives and his public relations with other men, and it is perhaps fortunate that it comes down to us unrevised, accounted for by his premature death, very soon after his term of office had expired. "One cannot read this diary carefully," says Mr. Schouler, "without an increased respect for Polk's simple and sturdy traits of character, his inflexible honesty in financial concerns, and the pertinacious zeal and strong sagacity which characterized his whole presidential career."

POLK AND HIS CABINET.

If for no other reason, the diary is valuable as setting forth President Polk's relations to his cabinet: "Making all due allowance for any personal selfishness which might color his narrative, we now perceive clearly that he was the framer of that public policy which he carried into so successful execution, and that instead of being led (as many might have imagined) by the more famous statesmen of his ad-

ministration and party who surrounded him, he in reality led and shaped his own executive course, disclosing in advance to his familiar cabinet such part as he thought best to make known, while concealing the rest. Both Bancroft and Buchanan, of his official advisors, have left on record, since his death, incidental tributes to his greatness as an administrator and unifier of executive action, both admitting in effect his superior force of will and comprehension of the best practical methods for attaining his far-reaching ends. On the other hand, while the diary shows that Mr. Polk held the one secretary in high esteem, it is plain that he appreciated the many weaknesses of the other, with whom he had frequent differences of opinion, which in these secret pages elicit his own sharp comment. In fact, the Secretary of State, whom he repeatedly overruled, felt for the first sixteen months, at least, of this executive term, so much dissatisfied with various features of Polk's policy, and in particular, like others of Pennsylvania, so discontented with the famous low tariff measure which Polk was bent upon carrying, that in the summer of 1846 he arranged definitely to retire from the cabinet, to accept a middle state vacancy on the supreme bench, which the President promised him, though with an overruling discretion, deferring the appointment until the new tariff act was out of jeopardy at the capitol, when Buchanan himself at last concluded to remain where he was. Buchanan's presidential aspirations, notwithstanding a condition exacted by the President from all who entered the administration that they should cease to aspire so long as they sat at his council board, annoyed him much as time went on. 'He is selfish,' says the diary in March, 1848, 'and controlled so much by wishes for his own advancement that I cannot trust his advice on a public question; yet it is hazardous to dismiss, and I have borne with him.' And on another occasion Polk records, after repeatedly finding his secretary timid, over-anxious and disposed too much to forestall overtures from others which the administration knew were due and were sure to come, 'Mr. Buchanan is an able man, but is in small matters without judgment and sometimes acts like an old maid.'

A RECIPE FOR HANDSHAKING.

President Polk thought it worth while to write out in his diary a recipe for presidential hand shaking: "If a man surrendered his arm to be shaken by one horizontally, by another perpendicularly, and by another with a strong grip, he could not fail to suffer severely from it; but if he would shake and not be shaken, grip and not be gripped, taking care always to squeeze the hand of his adversary as hard as the adversary squeezed him, he would suffer no inconvenience from it. I can generally anticipate a strong grip from a strong man; and I then take advantage of him by being quicker than he, and seizing him by the tip of his fingers." "I stated this playfully," he adds, "but it is all true."

THE WEST IN AMERICAN HISTORY.

"THE Proper Perspective of American History" is the title of an article by Prof. Woodrow Wilson in the *Forum*. Professor Wilson takes the ground that neither New England nor the South contains the proper view-point of our national development. Our history has been very largely written by New England men who have seen in it simply the expansion of New England. Southern writers, on the other hand, find in it little more than the record of the South's abasement. The Westward movement of population has not been accurately described. The great migration across the Alleghanies that set in after the War of 1812 was a distinctively national movement. "It was then," says Professor Wilson, "that we swung out into the main paths of our history."

THE WEST SETS THE PACE.

"The East slowly accustomed itself to the change; caught the movement, though it grumbled and even trembled at the pace; and managed most of the time to keep in the running. But it was always henceforth to be the West that set the pace. There is no mistaking the questions that have ruled our spirits as a nation during the present century. The public land question, the tariff question, and the question of slavery—these dominate from first to last. It was the West that made each one of these the question that it was. Without the free lands to which every man who chose might go, there would not have been that easy prosperity of life and that high standard of abundance which seemed to render it necessary that, if we were to have manufactures and a diversified industry at all, we should foster new undertakings by a system of protection which would make the profits of the factory as certain and as abundant as the profits of the farm. It was the constant movement of the population, the constant march of wagon trains into the West, that made it so cardinal a matter of policy whether the great national domain should be free land or not; and that was the land question. It was the settlement of the West that transformed slavery from an accepted institution into passionate matter of controversy."

LINCOLN THE TYPE.

Professor Wilson takes Lincoln as the typical Western man, but he finds in him the type, not merely of the West as a section, but of the nation as a whole.

"His eyes, as they looked more and more abroad, beheld the national life, and comprehended it; and the lad who had been so rough-cut a provincial became, when grown to manhood, the one leader in all the nation who held the whole people singly in his heart—held even the Southern people there, and would have won them back. And so we have in him what we must call the perfect development of native strength, the rounding out and nationalization of the provincial. . . ."

"We have here a national man presiding over sectional men. Lincoln understood the East better than the East understood him or the people from whom he sprung; and this is every way a very noteworthy circumstance. For my part, I read a lesson in the singular career of this great man. Is it possible the East remains sectional while the West broadens to a wider view?"

THE CHINESE DRAMA.

AN entertaining description of modern Chinese plays and the manner of their presentation is contained in a *Chautauquan* article by the Rev. Frederic J. Masters. It seems that the salaries of leading Chinese actors in this country, before the restriction of immigration was enforced, were relatively large. Mr. Masters mentions one who commanded \$10,000 a year in San Francisco. Another was paid \$1,600 for a three months' engagement at Portland a few years ago. A celebrated tragedian nicknamed "Pock-marked Hoh" received \$8,000 a year at the same theatre.

"These salaries were paid ten or fifteen years ago, when merchants were making fortunes, and Chinatown had not begun to feel the pinch of exclusion laws and hard times. The proprietor formerly hired the players at fixed salaries. He takes no chances now, and simply rents the house, furniture and wardrobes to a company, who, after defraying rent and current expenses, divide the proceeds among themselves *pro rata*."

HOW THE PLAY IS "PUT ON."

The Chinese play is not "put on" in a way calculated to please the American gallery gods.

"To the nervous American a Chinese play at its best possesses few charms. A few minutes will satisfy him for a lifetime. He wonders how anything human can live through such an excruciating din. The doors open at five, and the play goes on till midnight, to be continued next day if not completed by twelve o'clock. Some of the great historical plays performed in China have been known to occupy a whole week, at least so the writer has been informed by those who have survived.

"When the doors open there is no delay. The band strikes up with ear splitting accompaniments of cymbals and gongs, amid which the actors scream forth their parts in a high falsetto key wholly unintelligible to an untrained ear. The orchestra sits in the rear of the stage, scraping fiddles and giving extraordinary emphasis to the more stirring passages of the actors' recitative by terrific crashes of gongs and cymbals. The wonder is how, in this hullabaloo, anybody can tell what is going on. There is no division of the acts, no falling of the curtain, and the play rushes along without intermission.

"As in Shakespeare's day, the performance usually opens with a prologue, in which the principal actor enunciates the plot and relates incidents which throw historic light upon the drama to be presented. The actors tell what part they perform and guide their

audience, if need be, through the intricacies of the plot. Theatre going people have no difficulty in following the play and distinguishing the different acts. Their animated faces are evidence of a thorough interest in what is going on. A burst of laughter greets some local hit or new joke, but there is no hand clapping or stamping of the feet and young China is not yet initiated into the art of whistling and caterwauling.

"The average theatre goer shows a wonderful familiarity with the librettos of the more popular dramas, as the following incident will illustrate. An actor one night stammered and broke down in the middle of his piece. Instantly a man rose in the body of the pit, uttered a coarse epithet, and savagely gave the cue word, accompanied by a piece of sugar cane hurled at the blundering actor's head.

MAKESHIFTS FOR SCENERY.

A great drawback to the Chinese theatre is the absence of artificial scenery, movable pieces, painted canvas, and other accessories to stage illusions. To supply this deficiency the stage manager resorts to some very ludicrous expedients implying a faculty for imagination largely in excess of that with which a Chinaman is usually credited. Chairs, benches and tables are made to serve conventional uses never contemplated by the manufacturer. For instance, two tables three or four feet apart, with a board laid across, represent a bridge. When the spectator sees benches and chairs piled up eight or ten feet high he must imagine himself at the base of one of China's classic mountains. When he sees a dirty piece of canvas spread upon the floor he is standing on the shore of some historic lake. When he sees men seated upon chairs with paddles and poles in their hands, he must, by a violent effort of the imagination, behold a passing barge or a regatta of dragon boats on the Pearl River. A courier plays riding horseback by striding a bamboo pole with a tuft of hair tied to the end. When he reaches the other side of the stage he announces his arrival at Peking. Soldiers fall in battle, lie still a few moments, then coolly get up, walk across the stage to a seat and sit down to fan themselves in full view of everybody.

"The audience, like little children, do not appear to feel the incongruity and absurdity of such performances. They cackle and grin out of pure delight. If the critical American feels no joy, or if he must stop his ears to the shrill pipes and clashing cymbals, so much the worse for him. He is to be pitied. The poor foreign devil has no æsthetic tastes, that is all."

MISS ELIZABETH BANKS has an interesting article in *Cassell's Family Magazine*, on "The Cost of Living in New York and London." She maintains that it is quite as easy to live in New York as cheaply as one can in London, but a family will spend more in New York than in London, because an American will not do without things which a Londoner does not yet regard as necessities of life.

THE EVOLUTION OF THE CHAUTAUQUA SYSTEM.

EVERY ONE who has set foot within the inclosure known as Chautauqua will remember the miniature Land of Palestine which rises and falls in hills and valleys to the left of the entrance. It is in keeping with the spirit and the methods of the Chautauqua system that it should thus bring the book to the student, but it is peculiarly appropriate that a model of Palestine should be given a place on the shores of Lake Chautauqua, for, according to Miss Ida M. Tarbell's sketch of Bishop Vincent's life and work in *McClure's Magazine* for August, the system itself had its origin in the "Palestine class," which in 1855 Bishop Vincent, then a young minister, organized for the study of Biblical history. One of the first things which attracted the attention of young Vincent on entering the ministry was the Bible instruction then given in his church. He saw that it dealt largely with dogma and rules, and that the Bible as history and literature was a closed volume, and it was with the view of improving the methods of study that he started in the New Jersey church where he was stationed the "Palestine Class," as he called it. Here young and old studied the Bible purely as a work of art and of record. To secure thoroughness from his pupils the teacher prepared a series of graded examinations, and it was only as one of the "passed" that he was permitted to go on with more advanced work. "This class," says Miss Tarbell, "opened Dr. Vincent's eyes to the great need of the Sunday-school—intelligent teachers, and he set about devising a means to prepare them for their work. A 'Church Normal Class' was the form he proposed, and in 1857 he organized in Joliet, Illinois, whither he had been transferred from New Jersey, the first class for training Sunday-school teachers. Several denominations were represented in it. The idea proved catching. It appealed to the intelligent everywhere. They saw in it the germ of a system which they all had long felt was essential to the future of this department of the church. There were calls made on all sides for Dr. Vincent's methods and opinions, and he saw the need of making his work broader than his parish. In 1861 he attempted this by holding the first Sunday-school Institute in America. The Palestine Class and the Normal Class were, of course, features of the Institute, and here the idea, now so generally accepted, that the Sunday-school teacher should be prepared for his work as well as the secular teacher, was advanced. In fact, at this gathering the modern Sunday-school began to take form.

"But there was no literature on the subject, and Dr. Vincent saw himself obliged to prepare handbooks and manuals, one after another, which embodied his methods and plans. The first of these was issued in 1861, 'Little Footprints in Bible Lands.' In 1865 he became a Sunday-school editor, establishing the *Sunday-school Quarterly*, and a year later the *Sunday-school Teacher*. Into the latter he

incorporated an idea which has since revolutionized the Sunday schools of the world. That idea was the germ of the present lesson system with lesson-leaves.

"This lesson system, begun in the *Sunday-school Times* in 1866, was soon afterward turned into the Berean system by Dr. Vincent. The practical good sense, the convenience, and the stimulus of the plan caused it to spread widely through the denomination with which Dr. Vincent was affiliated—the Methodist Episcopal—and to be adopted by many others. It was not long before, through the influence of the Sunday-school layman Mr. Jacobs, the Berean system became national. Later, through Dr. Vincent's influence, it was made international.

"This revolution in Sunday-school methods drew the young pastor prominently before his church, and in 1868 he was made secretary of the Sunday-school Union of the Methodist Episcopal Church, a position he held for twenty years. His activity in this new position was intense, and his fertility endless. Sunday-schools all over the country were stimulated to adopt normal methods; the lesson-leaves were placed in the hands of the ablest scholars of the denomination for annotation; the best talent was called in to contribute to the Sunday-school journals; indeed, this department of church work was revived the country over in all denominations. At the same time, Dr. Vincent continued to pour forth books designed to explain and develop the system. The complete series of books forms in reality an encyclopedia of the modern Sunday-school. It includes, among others, the well-known Berean question books from 1871 to 1882, a series of handbooks for normal work, a volume on the 'Modern Sunday-school,' another on the 'Church School.'

ORIGIN OF THE CHAUTAUQUA SUNDAY-SCHOOL ASSEMBLY.

"In carrying out his work, Dr. Vincent used fully the Sunday-school Institute, inaugurated in 1861. But it had never become as broad as it was capable of being made, in the judgment of at least one prominent Sunday-school leader of the day, Mr. Lewis Miller of Akron, Ohio. Mr. Miller was one of the most intelligent and active of the new race of superintendents. He had appreciated and used to the best advantage all the new devices introduced by Dr. Vincent, and he saw in him the man with whom to unite to carry out a pet idea of his own—an annual summer Sunday-school assembly, to be held at some spot devoted to the purpose, where the methods of the Institute might be carried to perfection, new devices introduced, and a permanency and unity given to the whole, which so far it had not attained. Dr. Vincent united gladly with Mr. Miller in this work, and the result was the opening, in 1874, of the Chautauqua Sunday-school Assembly, on Chautauqua Lake, in New York State."

The first ambition of the new institution was to stimulate to intelligent Bible study and methods of teaching, but both Mr. Miller and Dr. Vincent believed it wise to unite with this instruction more or

less popular scientific and literary lectures and entertainments, and, accordingly, the Chautauqua "platform" was instituted, where lectures on a great variety of themes were given and much good music rendered.

FOUNDING OF THE CHAUTAUQUA LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC CIRCLE.

The Assembly met with a hearty public response, and it grew steadily in attractiveness and usefulness, until, in 1878, a feature was introduced which has given it a world-wide fame and made it a prominent element in the development of popular education in this country.

"To understand this peculiar feature we must turn to Dr. Vincent's plan of self-culture. The labor he had given to self-education grew out of his keen realization of the limitations, undeveloped reasoning faculties and untrained taste put on life, and he had a keen appreciation of the value of what he had won. Endowed with a fervid imagination and a large sympathy with, and comprehension of, the limitations of humanity, he saw that most of the lives about him were poor and narrow simply because of their stunted intellectual growth; that almost invariably men and women accepted the idea that education is an affair of teachers and text-books and lessons, and that, if it is not secured in the early years of life, they must resign themselves apathetically never to know. For many years he brooded over this sad side of life. From being one of the woes of others which he could not forget, it became one of those which he felt he must try to relieve. As he pondered the subject he saw clearly that what was needed was some plan simple and practical enough to seem feasible to even the most ignorant and hard-pressed, inviting enough to awaken their imaginations, interesting enough to lead them on when they had once begun it. Unconsciously this plan developed, until suddenly it became what its author felt was a reasonable scheme.

"This plan the public now is pretty well acquainted with. It proposes a four-years' course of reading, entirely in English, along the lines of the subjects taken up in college. These readings are selected by a board of counselors, and for the most part are prepared especially to suit the needs of the organization. About an hour a day for nine months of the year is required to do the work, and, to aid the student, the reading is divided up by the week. Each year the reader fills out a memorandum on this work and is given a certificate of what he has accomplished. Arrangements are made by which readers can unite, if they will, into local circles, for mutual help in their readings.

"As soon as Dr. Vincent had developed his scheme sufficiently he submitted it to various prominent men of the country, among them William Cullen Bryant, and from everybody he received encouraging responses. The want he proposed to fill was undeniable. It looked as if his plan was practical, and so in August, 1878, the Chautauqua Literary

and Scientific Circle, as the new organization was named, was made public at the Chautauqua Assembly.

RAPID GROWTH OF THE CHAUTAUQUA CIRCLE.

"It was soon evident that the Chautauqua Literary and Scientific Circle was not to be confined to the constituency of the Chautauqua Assembly. It spread with amazing rapidity all over the country. Before the end of the first four years sixty thousand students from all over North and South America, from Europe, Japan, and the islands of the sea, were enrolled. Up to the present year some two hundred and seventeen thousand readers have joined. Take a single class, and you have a fair representation of the extent of the work—that formed in 1892, and called the 'class of '96.' Within a year of its organization at Chautauqua it numbered more than ten thousand, and nearly five hundred local circles. About one thousand of the members came from the South, an equal number from New England, some four thousand from New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio and Illinois, two hundred from Canada, six hundred from California and Oregon, four hundred from Washington, seventy from foreign lands."

THE ATLANTA EXPOSITION.

IN the August *Chautauquan*, Mr. J. K. Ohl gives an interesting account of the preparations for the Cotton States and International Exposition to be opened at Atlanta next month. (It will be remembered that a full description of the enterprise, by Mr. Clark Howell, of the *Atlanta Constitution*, appeared in the *REVIEW OF REVIEWS* for February.) Mr. Ohl mentions several peculiar features that may be expected in the exposition, and also makes a report of the progress made in material equipment.

"The main purposes in this exposition—which is essentially Southern in its idea—are: to show the world the unlimited resources of the South; to show to the people of the South what they themselves possess and what is being accomplished in the rest of the world; and to bring the Central, Southern and Latin American countries, about which we are all of us so ignorant and which unquestionably promise a vast field of commerce to this country—to bring those countries in closer contact commercially with the United States, especially through the Southern ports. Perhaps the name 'Cotton States and Pan-American' would have better expressed the idea of the exposition proposed, but 'Pan-American' had been so generally used that it was deemed best to employ another word—even broader in its scope—'International.' . . .

"Just a word about the progress of the work at the grounds, and then I am through. The contracts call for the completion of most of the main buildings by July 1. During the spring months there have been on an average about 2,000 men at work on the grounds each day, and the present condition of

the buildings indicates that most of them, if not all, will be completed at the time stated. This means that there will be no delay in the opening. There will have been spent on the grounds by the time the gates are open about \$2,000,000; and although the quantity will not equal that of the World's Fair and perhaps the Centennial Exposition, the quality will be all that could possibly be desired; the salient features of Southern life will be there to please as well as to attract the interest. There will, of course, be all manner of amusements. Pleasure Heights has taken the place of the Midway Plaisance, and in addition to some of the most notable of the amusements of that famous pleasure-way there will be others that are new and equally unique. So that he who spends his half dollar at the main gate will have ample opportunity not only to study that which will be of interest to him from an industrial and a commercial standpoint, but will have ample opportunity of enjoyment.

"It will be an exposition worth coming a great many miles to see."

FREE KINDERGARTENS.

ON the topic of "Child Life and the Kindergarten," in the *Arena*, Mr. Frank Buffington Vrooman thus sums up the argument for the foundation of kindergartens as a part of the public school system:

"The usefulness of the kindergarten having been demonstrated wherever it has been introduced, the primary importance of its thorough and immediate extension in connection with the common schools is the phase of the question which concerns us as citizens. The right and duty of state interference in the direction of public instruction has never been questioned since once it was fairly tried. There is no enlargement of state activity which will excite less criticism and cause less friction than that one proposed in offering a free kindergarten system. It is by no means an innovation to suggest that a state which was the first in history to place within the reach of every child free instruction meeting the requirements for admission to college should also give free instruction to every child at as early an age as that child may be taken from his mother. In other words, free intermediate schools should be supplemented by free kindergartens. Surely it is stupid to elaborately and carefully devote the whole attention to the superstructure without giving a thought to the foundation! If indeed, as all the great educators from Plato to Froebel teach us, the child's first instruction is the most vitally important, and the formation of his whole character is dependent upon it, so that no subsequent care can make amends for wrong beginnings, how can the state afford to discount its own work by failure to prepare the way for it? It leaves it to a chance hand, or to no hand at all, or to one that will play havoc, to form the mold into which it will pour its fine gold."

THE TEMPORAL POWER OF THE POPE.

The Day Dream of Leo XIII.

CAPTAIN J. W. GAMBIER, R. N., in a paper entitled "The Papacy, its Position and Aims," in the *Fortnightly Review*, writes very brilliantly concerning the present position and the fixed idea of the Pope.

THE POPE'S POSITION.

He says: "Reason as we may, blink facts as much as we like, the Pope, in the silence of his austere furnished room, with his simple fare of pasta and cold water, is a power in shaping the destinies of the world greater than the Czar, greater than Emperor William, greater than all the Foreign Secretaries who fret and fume on the political stage in the length and breadth of Europe. And why? Because he embodies the idea of a persistent, unwavering policy, with one distinct aim, an aim that will outlive him; that will be followed with the relentlessness of a sleuthhound by his successors."

IMPROVED BY LOSS OF TEMPORAL POWER.

Captain Gambier, looking at the question from an independent point of view, has no hesitation in saying that the destruction of the temporal power benefited the Roman Church. "To the student of history it seems indisputable that a great boon and blessing has befallen the Church of Rome through the loss of its temporalities." It is largely owing to the destruction of the temporal power and its consequences that "round the person of Leo XIII a strength has accumulated unknown to modern Papacy, while, personally, no Pope for centuries has been more implicitly obeyed or more devoutly revered. Nevertheless, it is also clearly his own remarkable personality which has greatly contributed to this state of affairs, coupled with the fact that the loss of the temporal power, and, with it, relief from the trumperies which take up the time of ordinary royalties, has left him at leisure to devote his great intellect to what may be properly called the legitimate business of his position."

THE TYRANNY OF A FIXED IDEA.

But although Captain Gambier sees this, the Pope does not, and notwithstanding the enormously improved position which has accrued to him as the result of the formation of the kingdom of Italy, Leo XIII never surrenders for one moment his favorite day dream of winning back again the temporal sovereignty of Rome. "The aim of this policy is the restoration of the temporal power. That this is the leading idea of the Vatican, the pivot on which everything turns, can be said without fear of contradiction. The precise form that this restoration will assume may not have taken definite shape even in Leo XIII's mind; but, as far as is known to one who stands near His Holiness and knows, or thinks he knows, the views the Pope holds on this subject, there is never a moment's wavering in the belief of the Holy Father that it will come about. It may

not be Leo XIII, nor the next, nor the next after him, but it is the immutable intention of God in the government of His Church that His Vicegerent shall be an independent sovereign. For a Pope without a territory of his own is a theological anomaly, a crime against the majesty of God himself, and thus the present position of the Pope is that of a prisoner—altogether an intolerable position of affairs."

HOW THE POPE HOPES TO REGAIN HIS THRONE.

Not only does the Pope sigh for the restoration of his temporal power, but he believes the attainment of this ideal is not very far out of his reach. The following is Captain Gambier's statement of the conclusions which find favor at the Vatican: "The Church believes that all the poorer and most of the middle and respectable classes sigh for the good old days—all save the political adventurer and the money-lender. The Church, therefore, bides its time until the bubble bursts; probably after the great war so long foretold, when Europe will resolve into its natural elements; when Italy, leaning on that fatal reed, England, will have ceased to be anything but a geographical expression, with France extended all along the maritime Alps to Genoa, Venice once more Austrian, with Lombardy thrown in to 'compensate' her for the loss of Herzegovina and Bosnia, formed into a new state with Hungary and Servia, while Umberto will be handed back politely to reign in Turin—if he has recognized on which side his bread is buttered, a faculty which has always hitherto distinguished the House of Savoy. The rest of Italy may have formed some kind of republic, its capital Florence, leaving Rome, and a possible twenty or thirty miles' radius of the Campagna, for the Pope. Here the head of the Church will reign as an independent sovereign over a neutral state, will levy his own taxes (which would be a species of municipal rate), and will once more strike his own effigy on coins which the experience of Pio Nono's attempt will keep up to the proper standard. This small spot on earth, dedicated to the service of God, will be under the guarantee of all the powers, will require no lines of circumvallation, no soldiers, and no ships, and Rome will once more become what it had been for nearly seventeen hundred years (with a brief interval), the home of the head of the only true Church. And the Vatican need not trouble itself much to bring about this state of affairs. By abstention on the part of the faithful in Italy from all political matters, power is gradually slipping into the hands which must ruin the country. With authority set at naught and bankruptcy at her doors, resources sucked dry, credit blasted, with the Triple Alliance fading away (her only support), bullied by France, deserted by England, Italy, the Italy of Umberto, Crispi, Rudini & Co., is tottering to destruction. And this must render the restoration of the temporal power a European necessity, for the simple reason that, failing an Italian king, no other person except the Pope would be allowed by the other powers to seat himself there."

THE BATTLE OF THE YALU.

COMMANDER MCGIFFEN, of the Chinese iron-clad *Chen Yuen*, writing in the August *Century*, gives his personal recollections of the great naval battle with the Japanese which took place September 17, 1894, off the Yalu River. His article is remarkably instructive as a first-hand description of naval warfare under modern conditions. What he says of the behavior of the Chinese under fire is especially significant.

WHY THE JAPS WON.

"The question is often asked, Why did the Japanese win? I reply, because the Japanese had better ships, more of them, better and larger supplies of ammunition, better officers, and as good men. As to the practice, it was on both sides bad; but, as the Japanese have admitted, the Chinese excelled. The Japanese percentage of hits (excluding 6-pounder and lighter projectiles) was about twelve; the Chinese perhaps twenty. But the latter had only three quick-firing guns in action—viz., the *Kwang Ping's* 50-pounders. An enormous number of projectiles could have been fired by the enemy. It must not be forgotten that the Japanese had twelve ships against our eight, as the *Tsi Yuen* and *Kwan Chia* ran away almost without having fired a shot, while the *Chao Yung* and *Yang Wei* were in flames before they had time to do much more.

BRAVERY OF CHINESE SAILORS.

"Admitting freely and heartily the courage of the Japanese crews and the dash of their commanders, I must also say a word for the despised Chinese sailor. The Japanese stood to their guns throughout; but their decks were not almost continuously swept by a storm of missiles, as were those of the Chinese. Had they been, it would have made no difference, I am sure. But owing to our paucity of ships and guns, especially quick-firing guns, they were not often so tried; while on the two ironclads, at least, a shower of missiles searched the upper works almost continuously, yet the men fought on, as a few incidents will show. . . .

"About the middle of the fight the *Lai Yuen* caught fire aft, and burned fiercely. . . . Below, in the engine rooms, with the ventilators stopped on account of fire overhead, and, in darkness, receiving orders only by voice-tube transmitted from the deck through the stoke-hole, the engineers stood to their duty, hour after hour, in a temperature bordering on 200 degrees. After several hours the fire was extinguished; but these brave men were in several cases blinded for life, and in every instance horribly burned and disfigured. There was no surgeon on board, and until Port Arthur was reached they suffered terribly. Many such incidents could be cited did space permit.

"When the *Chen Yuen* was desperately on fire in the fore-castle, and a call was made for volunteers to accompany an officer to extinguish it, although the

gun fire from three Japanese ships was sweeping the place in question, men responded heartily, and went to what seemed to them almost certain death. Not one came back unscathed. No, these men were not cowards. There were cowards present, as there have been on every battlefield; but here, as elsewhere, there were brave men to detest them.

AFTER THE BATTLE.

"The battle being over, there was time to look about, and indeed the ships were found to be in a sorry plight. On the *Chen Yuen* there had long been no sign of life in the military foretop, where five men and an officer had been stationed, the former to work the two 1-pounder Hotchkiss guns, and the latter to find the enemy's range. Two gaping holes in the top gave an ominous meaning to the silence, and on investigation it was found that a shell had penetrated and had killed every one of the six."

The views commonly held by Americans and Europeans as to the decisive character of the engagement at Yalu are not fully confirmed by Commander McGiffen's account. He leaves it to be inferred that the Japanese themselves were badly demoralized.

A VICTORY NOT FOLLOWED UP.

"The Japanese claim a victory at the Yalu, and with justice. But with the going down of the sun on that day seemed to disappear the *elan* with which they broke our formation in the early afternoon. As has been said, no attempt was made to renew the battle during the night. Four of the torpedo-boats, which (from the reports of the Japanese) seemed such a bugbear to them, never left the river; and it is hard to believe that so dashing a commander as Admiral Ito would have allowed the two boats with us to frighten him. They say that, imagining us to be bound for Wei-Hai-Wei, they kept, as they considered, a parallel course, intending to renew battle and oppose our entering the harbor in the morning. But why, in the name of common sense, should we have gone to Wei-Hai-Wei, which is over eighty miles further than Port Arthur, and had no docking facilities, nor any place where ships could be repaired, save a small yard for trifling damages, while Port Arthur, on the other hand, possessed ample facilities for repair, and abundant stores? Moreover, the course we steered—direct for Port Arthur, even before dark—should have indicated to the enemy our destination. Perhaps they were in little better condition for fighting than ourselves. The next morning a Japanese squadron from Ping Yang, which probably had not been in the battle of the day before, reconnoitered the field of battle, and, like a kick administered to a dead animal, exploded a torpedo against the stranded, fire-gutted wreck of what had been the *Yang Wei*. No attempt whatever was made on the transports, the four gunboats, and the four torpedo-boats up the river, which, some five days later, arrived safe at Port Arthur and Taku."

MOLTKE IN WAR.

IN McClure's for August Archibald Forbes, the famous war correspondent, writing on "Moltke in War," gives the following graphic account of the battle of Koniggratz, which, fought on the 3d of July, 1866, in effect ended the war between Austria and Germany.

THE BATTLE OF KONIGGRATZ.

"By four in the morning, Moltke with his staff officers was riding through the foggy drizzle on his way to the heights in front of Sadowa. Before the king arrived, at eight, the first shot had been fired, and half an hour later the cannonade was in full vigor all along the Bistritz. Then the Prussian infantry moved down to assail the villages on the stream, and immediately the battle waxed fierce. Franseky, on the Prussian left, dashed on Benatek; Horne promptly flung his Brandenburgers against Sadowa; Herwath's Pomeranians battled their way into the blazing Dohalitz, and Werder led his division through the Austrian cannon fire upon Mokrovous. An hour's hard fighting sufficed to carry the villages; but the attempts to press up the wooded slopes beyond were unsuccessful in the face of the stubborn Austrian defense, and even the advantage gained was held with difficulty.

"Three hours passed of stationary fighting and terrible slaughter, but Moltke's confidence in the issue was unimpaired. To a question put by the king, his quiet, assured answer was, 'Your majesty to-day will not only win the battle, but will decide the war.' At length was visible the smoke of the Crown Prince's cannon; the Austrians began to waver, and the order was given for a general advance. The storming masses swept up the slopes, pierced the belt of wood, overwhelmed the Austrian batteries on the upland beyond, and fell on the rear of the retreating enemy. The Prussian cavalry crossed the stream, galloped up the slope and debouched on the blood-stained plateau. Furious encounters occurred between the Prussian squadrons and the valiant Austrian horse fighting desperately to cover the retreat. Moltke and his royal master were in the heart of the *mêlée*, but escaped uninjured. After riding over the battlefield, the king went for the night to the adjacent village of Horitz. Moltke had to ride twenty miles back to Gitschin, where the bureaux were, to prepare orders for the new situation resulting from the victory. Unlike Dugald Dalgetty, he had neglected the 'proviand' and had been beholden in the battle to a uhlan for a slice of sausage. When he reached Gitschin, at midnight, he was so exhausted that he threw himself on his bed in his clothes and instantly fell asleep. It had been a great day for Prussia, of the triumph of which, while the brave soldiers had been the doers, he had been the planner."

Moltke himself, on one occasion, told Forbes something about his methods of war. "He who

would win in war," he said, "must put himself in the enemy's place. He should know all that can be known about the enemy, the character and eccentricities of the chief not less than the strength and support of the army he commands. Keep to the axioms of war," he continued, with some animation, "but do not hesitate to violate them when a specific opportunity presents itself for making a stroke by disregarding them unexpectedly. Be clear in your own conception as to what has to be done, and painstaking in making clear to the executors that which is clear to the conceiver. Yet there must be left to individual commanders, in whose capacity perfect confidence must be reposed, the fullest and freest discretion in regard to details. What has to be achieved is the result."

Commenting upon these methods Mr. Forbes says: "Both in the Austro-Prussian war of 1866 and the Franco-German war of 1870-71, Moltke freely illustrated those views. Once and again he took the most startling liberties with his enemy. Over and over again he violated the rules of war which rest upon experience and ventured on operations of extraordinary audacity. And this he did simply because he had made it a duty to gauge the calibre of the men who were opposed to him, and had formed his estimate of their capacity, or their incapacity, as the case might be."

HOW SHOULD THE INDEMNITY BE USED ?

THE Japanese are at a loss as to what to do with the 200,000,000 taels which they are about to receive from China as an indemnity under the recent treaty. The *Tokio Sun* tabulates as follows the ideas on this question advanced by the Japanese press:

- "1. To lay it up in the treasury as an extraordinary reserve fund.
- "2. To employ it in works of national defense, such as the construction of men-of-war, forts, etc.
- "3. To give it in subsidies for the extending of new lines of navigation.
- "4. To use it in the management of affairs in the occupied territories.
- "5. To invest it in establishing iron foundries.
- "6. To employ it to recompense those who have served in the late war.
- "7. To lay it up as a permanent capital for the Imperial University.
- "8. To expend it in carrying on national education.
- "9. To use it for holding a world's exposition.
- "10. To use it for constructing new parliamentary buildings.
- "11. To pay off with it the 7 per cent. foreign loan, amounting to almost 2,000,000 yen, and the 10,000,000 yen borrowed from the Fifteenth National Bank at $7\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. as a war fund.
- "12. To use it in the construction of railroads.
- "13. To use it to reduce the import tax on cotton and to adjust land taxes so that they may be reduced."

WOULD A WAR BANKRUPT ENGLAND?

THE other day the *London Spectator*, in a very remarkable article entitled "Consols at 106," quoted with enthusiasm the authority of the *London Economist* to prove that if the Chancellor of the Exchequer wanted a sum of money suddenly he could raise £200,000,000 without imposing a single tax by simply suspending the payment of the interest on the debt. The *Spectator* also pointed out that by putting a penny on the income tax and dropping the sugar duty he could raise three thousand millions more. It would be difficult to conceive a statement more likely to upset the equanimity of the champion financial pessimist of the age, and accordingly, in the *Investor's Review* for July, Mr. A. J. Wilson devotes the first place to a scathing analysis of what he calls the sugar wealth dream of the *Spectator*. The gist of what Mr. Wilson has to say is to be found in the following extracts:

THE TRUTH OF THE MATTER.

"The truth of the matter is that we have no reserves of wealth worth speaking of in this country. All our spare means is either invested in securities, is the expression of mortgages, or of capital employed in industry, or our banks have absorbed it, and turned it into 'deposits' and credits lent on the market; and if the thing deposited or pledged is only esteemed of value, or is marketable, it does not matter to the money market what its intrinsic worth may be. And because we have all our wealth directly or vicariously out at interest, or mortgaged, or in trade, because the credits of the banker are only in the main the expression of the debts incurred by one part of the community, or one part of the world to another, it follows that the entire product has not only no relation to actual wealth, but may in many instances represent the destruction of that wealth at an accelerated pace. The wealth may be consumed, as in the exhaustion of our minerals, or irrecoverably spent on buildings, 'public works,' jewels, or riotous living, but as long as the credits originally created upon securities taken to represent it can be kept afloat in the markets of the world we are not conscious of the loss. On the contrary, we see a continual increase in the appearances of wealth which abundant creations of new securities, rapid advances in the prices of old ones, or the steady expansion of bank and private investments and advances produce. Scotland, gauged by her bank deposits, does not look any the poorer because of her losses abroad, because these losses formed little part of these deposits, save to the small extent the securities the people held to represent former home deposits placed abroad might have been pledged, and because prices of home stocks have risen so much in the interval. The Scottish credit fabric was not breached by these losses causing a wholesale writing off of exhausted credits, and so long as it could be kept whole, deposits could not but grow by the law of their being. Every bank or other company dividend augments for a time the supply of credit in the market, and *ipso tanto* the

total of the deposits. Every new colonial or foreign loan, raised to pay interest on the old, does the same thing; and the steady endeavor of all banks to find a use to the last shilling, for every increase in their apparent means, encourages the pawning of these stocks and maintains or raises their price. They live to lend, and must lend to live, and the more they lend the more their deposits multiply. Thus the nation grows richer and richer by the debts it nourishes or contracts. All the while these debts may be no better than accommodation bills."

Mr. Wilson stoutly asserts that England cannot go to war without bursting up the Empire: "How foolish, in the light of considerations like these, is the statement that by merely suspending the sinking fund—i.e., stopping the pressure the terminal annuities and other debt extinguishing burdens exercise upon prices—the Government of this country could add £200,000,000 to the national debt. The moment such a strain as a large war implies is put upon us it is probable that most of the wealth we now plume ourselves upon will be discovered to have been eaten and drunk, or otherwise in wantonness consumed, with only dishonored bills to show for it. Banking wealth, at least, will probably shrink up like the carbons of an incandescent electric lamp when the air is permitted to come in contact with them. Our next great war is almost certain to be the death knell of our 'Empire' boast the feather heads, the poets of the nation's glories, and the sentimentalists of all types never so loudly."

CROMWELL AND HIS STATUE.

THE *Free Review* writes as follows on the proposed statue to Cromwell: "A thoughtful politician will look at the past of his country all round, and he may as well muse over Strafford as over Simon de Montfort, as well over Bolingbroke as over Peel. Above all, if he is to commemorate kings as kings, he may fitly commemorate statesmen as statesmen. Now, of all the men whose names bulk large in our political history there is simply none so important, so outstanding, so memorable, as Cromwell. That we should have statues in London to the two Charleses and the four Georges, and none to Oliver, testifies merely to average meanness of spirit, not at all to principled criticism of Oliver's tyranny. If we leave him statueless as a tyrant, we should leave the Charleses and the Georges statueless for no less valid reasons. The men who be-stated these cannot have done so on worthy grounds of constitutional principle. And as no Liberal can now be supposed to admire George III as a politician, no Liberal could reasonably be challenged for proposing a good statue to Cromwell while bad statues to bad kings remain standing in the name of public opinion.

"London is infamous among capitals for the quality and the *quiddity* of its statues; Shakespeare is made trivial by incompetent statuary; Cobden is made insignificant by selection of site; Keats, Lon-

don born, is represented by an American bust, stuck in a church, where it had no business to be; Milton, the greatest of English artists in verse, is but feebly grouped with Chaucer, another great Londoner born, and with Shakespeare, on the fountain in Park Lane; but George III and Charles I and Anne, though with no better statues, have some of the best available sites. In Edinburgh they have statues to Charles II and George IV, to Adam Black and to Christopher North; but none to Hume, none to Smith, none to Napier. Then we have the grotesque chaos of Westminster Abbey, with forgotten nobodies of rank and office sprawling in groups over roods of ground, while great writers and artists get inches for busts. The best that can be said for the statue system is that it reproduces the confusion and irrationality of life."

AUSTRALIAN FEDERATION.

Its Progress and Prospects.

MR. EDWARD SALMON, writing in the *Fortnightly Review*, laments bitterly the delay that has taken place in the federation of the Australasian colonies. He points out the advantages that would result from such federation, and says:

"Why is it that with such palpable boons, immediate and prospective, awaiting them when they shall enter into a state of federalism, the Australian colonies have not long since linked their fortunes in indissoluble bonds? The reasons are many. First, the unwillingness of certain leading politicians to surrender privileges which their colonies cannot possibly retain under a federal system. Second, the ambitions and jealousies of public men, who should be the first to sink personal aspirations for the sake of a great cause. Third, the exaggerated importance of tariff arrangements. A few years ago nothing was regarded as more difficult than to induce New South Wales to give up her free trade in the interest of federation. New South Wales abandoned free trade; but the cause of Federation was not advanced by her reversion to protection. Fourth, the indifference, and even the hostility, of numerous officials who have reason to fear that federation would render imperative changes which would not redound to their personal advantage. The present parliaments would become more provincial, and would probably be reduced in size, and the overgrown civil services of the colonies would probably also be more or less drastically dealt with. Fifth, and in some ways most important of all, the lack of spontaneous enthusiasm on the part of the Australian people, due in no small degree to the confusion wrought by the contentions of leading public men.

"The truth is, Australian federation has been delayed too long, and though it must come some day, if not in peace, then under the shadow of the sword, when independence itself is the stake, it cannot be too fully recognized that every year the difficulties increase. Without federation she cannot realize either Wentworth's ideal of 'A new Britain in another world,' or Sir Henry Parkes' of 'One

People one Destiny." Only by federation can she further the cause of British unity which, in its turn, means so much to the cause of civilization.

NOTHING NEW UNDER THE SUN.

A Curious List of Ancient Novelties.

PROFESSOR LOMBROSO, writing in the *Contemporary Review* on "Atavism and Evolution," says: "It is curious to examine the inventions which we deem novelties, but which are in reality very old. The ancients knew of the lightning-conductor, or, at all events, the method of attracting the lightning. The Celtic soldiers in a storm used to lie down on the ground, first lighting a torch and planting their naked swords in the ground by their side with the points upward. The lightning often struck the point of the sword and passed away into the water without injuring the warrior.

"The Romans, also, seem to have known the lightning-rod, though they let their knowledge slip again into oblivion. On the top of the highest tower of the Castle of Duino, on the Adriatic, there was set, from time immemorial, a long rod of iron. In the stormy weather of summer it served to predict the approach of the tempest. A soldier was always stationed by it when the sea showed any threatening of a storm. From time to time he put the point of his long javelin close to the rod. Whenever a spark passed between the two pieces of iron he rang a bell to warn the fishermen. Gerbert (Hugh Capet), in the tenth century, invented a plan for diverting lightning from the fields by planting in it long sticks tipped with very sharp lance heads.

"In 1662 France was already in possession of omnibuses. The Romans sank artesian wells even in the Sahara. The plains of the Lebanon and of Palmyra were artificially irrigated; traces of the wells and canals are still to be found. In 1685 Papin published in the *Journal des Savants* an account of an experiment made by one of his friends, named Wilde, who caused flowers to grow instantaneously. The secret lay in the preparation of the ground, but it was not revealed.

"Massage is a very ancient practice, and was known to the Romans. Paracelsus, in his 'Opera Medica,' speaks of homœopathy, and says that like is cured by like, and not contrary by contrary. 'Nature herself,' he says, 'shows this, and like things seek and desire each other.' Polybius also speaks of healing by similarity, and Avicenna of the use of infinitesimal doses of poison, of arsenic, for example, 'in omnibus quæ sunt necessaria de incarnatione et resolutione sanguinis et prohibitione nocimenti.' Mireppus also used arsenic in infinitesimal doses as a remedy for intermittent fever. In China *Cannabis Indica* was used as a sedative 220 years before our era. The Arabs used aloes and camphor as we do. The speculum, the probe, the forceps, were known in the year 500; indeed, specimens of

them have been found in the ruins of Pompeii, and are preserved in the National Museum at Naples. Galande, in 1665, gives a theory of psychic centres, pointing out the anterior portion of the brain as the seat of imagination, the center of reason, and the back of memory. Aristotle noticed that sea-water could be made drinkable by boiling it and collecting the steam.

"The Greeks had a *pilema*, a woolen or linen cuirass, so closely woven as to be impenetrable by the sharpest of darts. We have not found out the secret of it. The Romans had better mills than ours for pounding olives. The Chinese had invented iron houses as early as 1200. Glass houses were found among the Picts in Scotland and the Celts in Gaul, and many centuries earlier in Siam. The systems of irrigation which made Lombardy and England so fertile were in existence in the time of Virgil. Grass cloth was used many centuries ago by the Chinese. All this is explained by the fact that man naturally detests what is new, and tries his best to escape it, yielding only to absolute necessity and overpowering proof, or to an acquired usage."

HOSPITAL SURGERY.

IN the *Revue de Paris* Dr. Pierre Delbet contributes a remarkable paper in praise of the methods pursued by surgeons of the present day.

He declares that the surgical ward has by no means the infernal aspect which the outside public imagine it to possess; and adds that, however unlikely such a statement may sound, suffering is the exception rather than the rule, most of the patients who have undergone operations being cured in a few days without pain and without increase of temperature. He asserts that chloroform and the new antiseptic treatment have almost put an end, not only to the mortality formerly attendant on many operations, but that they have caused fever and pain to disappear.

Some hopeless and very painful maladies yet afflict humanity, but they are not those which can be cured by surgery. Most patients are resigned to the decisions of the doctors; tears and cries are rare.

The author—whose paper is evidently a reply to criticisms—denies that useless operations are ever undertaken. He admits having heard people say that their friends had been cured at home without an operation of exactly the same ailments as were treated in a hospital by aid of the knife. But, he asks, how is the outsider to know that the cases were exactly similar? Moreover, surgery itself has learned many lessons. It now not unfrequently happens that surgeons refuse to perform operations which they do not think necessary.

The treatment of the goitre, for instance, has undergone a radical change. It was at one time customary to remove these excrescences, and under modern antiseptic treatment no ill effects were at first discernible; but thirteen years ago a Genevan doctor made the curious observation that patients so

treated gradually failed from some defect of nutrition, and now goitres are no longer cut.

Some readers may perhaps be repelled by Dr. Pierre Delbet's evident inclination to abuse antivivisectionists, but his article is powerful and interesting from the average scientific point of view, although one would like to hear the other side of the question.

THE RED BLOOD CORPUSCLE.

DOCTORS disagree as to whether or not the red human blood corpuscles can by the use of the microscope be clearly distinguished from the red blood corpuscles of the guinea pig and several other mammals. In the *Medico-Legal Journal* Prof. M. C. White, of the Medico-Legal Society of New Haven, Conn., discussing this question, comes to the conclusion that the following claims have been substantiated beyond any reasonable question:

"1. That in favorable cases blood stains can be so treated that reliable measurements and credible diagnosis of their origin can be given, as shown in the tables given and in others which might be referred to.

"2. That if error occurs on account of imperfect restoration of the form and diameter of the corpuscles obtained from a stain proved (by [a] the guaiacum test, [b] the spectroscope, [c] by the production of hæmin crystals) to be blood, the error, if any, will be to make human blood appear like that of one of the inferior animals, and never to mistake the blood of the ox, pig, horse, sheep or goat for human blood.

"3. In general, when a stain has been proved to be blood by the above tests, it may be decided certainly whether it is or is not mammalian blood. So also, a stain from the blood of the ox, pig, horse, sheep and goat may be distinguished from human blood; thus confirming the claim of an accused person in many cases that his clothes are *not* stained with human blood. This negative testimony is certainly quite as important in many cases as testimony inculcating a prisoner.

"Lastly, the expert can say, when the average of a suitable number of corpuscles from a blood stain corresponds with the average of fresh human corpuscles, that the stain is certainly not from the blood of the ox, pig, sheep or goat; and in other cases he can say, with great certainty, that a given stain is not human blood.

"Such testimony by a skilled microscopist is of untold importance in saving the lives of the innocent, and often in overthrowing the plea of those who are guilty. Such testimony is quite as reliable and important to the welfare of society as that of the chemist who testifies to the presence or absence of poison that might have some resemblance to the many recently discovered ptomaines."

THE PHYSIOLOGY OF RECREATION.

A Plea for Healthy Games.

MR. CHARLES ROBERTS, writing on the "Physiology of Recreation," in the *Contemporary Review*, gives some interesting information and makes some valuable suggestions as to amusements from the point of view of the physiologist. He thinks that women can play at most of the games that men amuse themselves with, but their inferior strength renders it impossible for them to compete with men on even terms after they are ten years of age. He says: "The average differences between fully grown men and women of the age of twenty-five years are: Women are about 5 inches shorter of stature, 24 pounds lighter in weight, and 36 pounds weaker in strength. The average drawing-power of men being 84 pounds and that of women 46 pounds, the ratio of the strength of women to men is as 1 to 1.82—or, in other words, an average man of twenty-five years has very nearly double the strength of arms of a woman of the same age. It is obvious, therefore, whether for labor or for recreative games requiring strength, that women are physically inferior to men. Moreover, there are anatomical changes at puberty which place women at a disadvantage. Women cannot walk or run as fast as men, and their lower limbs being attached at a wider angle to the trunk are more liable, if subjected to much strain, to deformities in the shape of flat-foot, knock-knee, bow-leg, and spinal curvatures."

The following table of different forms of recreation will be scrutinized by many of our readers, who will dissent widely from Mr. Roberts' judgment:

"The different forms of physical recreations are classified by Mr. Roberts according to their physiological value as follows:

OUTDOOR.	INDOOR.
Running, athletics, games, skating, skipping, etc.	Fencing and other military exercises with arms.
Riding	Boxing, wrestling.
Rowing.	Dancing.
Swimming.	Billiards.
Walking.	Dumbbells.
Cycling.	Machine gymnastics.
Marching.	Trapeze and high gymnastics.
	Singing, reading aloud.
	Playing musical instruments.
Natural History.	Reading.
Gardening, farming.	Chess, draughts, cards.
Carpentry and other technical work.	Music.

Mr. Roberts, it will be seen, puts cycling very low down on the list. He laments that children don't know how to play unless they are taught, and he suggests that "teachers of both sexes should be required to pass an examination, theoretical and practical, in children's games as an essential qualification for their duties. Unfortunately, we have almost forgotten our old English games, and I know of no book which sufficiently describes them for the use of teachers and children. A recent French commission on physical education has, among other things, collected and described a considerable number of children's games, many of which I recognize

as English games with French variations. We have need of a similar commission in this country, but failing this, a committee of men and women interested in the subject might investigate and report on games suitable for school use, and bring pressure to bear on the Education Department to introduce them into training colleges and schools."

Another suggestion which Mr. Roberts makes is that churches should be more utilized for recreation than they are at present. "Of the outdoor exercises which are within almost every boy's and man's reach are rowing, swimming and walking; while of the indoor exercises dancing, billiards, dumb-bells and singing are within most people's means. It is most unfortunate that the admirable game of billiards should have become associated with the public-house, but this is a proof of its attractiveness. A divine is credited with the saying, when he adopted a brighter and more cheerful set of tunes for his hymns, that it was no use letting the devil have all the best tunes, and I would say likewise, there is no use letting the devil have all the best games. Directly or indirectly, nearly the whole of our best games are associated with the public-house, and it is time they should be retrieved and placed on an independent footing. The Church might well do for games what it has done for music and singing."

THE BRAIN IN THE LIGHT OF SCIENCE.

DR. S. MILLINGTON MILLER, writing in the *New Science Review*, presents some of the results of recent researches in neurology. His remarks on thought considered as a "habit of nerve cells" are suggestive.

"Little, if anything, has been written on the tremendous part played by habit in the lower and higher processes of the brain. Perhaps the most striking illustration of this force is what is generally known as 'presence of mind.' The least amount of thoughtful consideration will prove to the most skeptical that this condition of affairs does not originate *de novo*, that it is nothing more or less than the result of constant practice.

"The most alert and serviceable mind is undoubtedly that which accompanies a perfectly healthy body. Deficient or ill-regulated food supply, unfortunate environment, disturbances of digestion, or of circulation, or of any normal secretion, renders such a thing as 'presence of mind' absolutely out of the question. But given a child born of strong and intelligent parents, and under the intellectual supervision of a decided and intelligent mother, mental readiness is something of easy acquirement. The child learns altogether by imitation, and its first efforts in this line will be an exact copy of the mental processes of its educator. And that educator's will, in the shape of commands given to the child, must be exerted in the line of prompt appreciation of sensations and correct and immediate motion or action based upon them.

"The power to act instantly in the wisest and

most serviceable manner is impossible as an unpremeditated action. If presence of mind were due to a something called 'intelligence' inhabiting the brain, but apart and entirely distinct from its structure, prompt action might reasonably follow as a primal act, but all analogy proves that this is not the case."

HOW PARIS IS FED.

IN the fifth of a series of articles appearing in the *Revue des Deux Mondes* on "The Mechanism of Modern Life," by Vicomte d'Avenel, the writer describes how Paris is fed through the great shops and stores devoted to alimentation. The French nation are now noted for their delicate cooking, but in the Middle Ages they seem to have been very poorly fed.

A FAMOUS PARISIAN GROCER.

Of the great Paris grocers Felix Potin was the chief. His father, who cultivated his own land at Arpajon (Seine-et-Oise), desired to make a lawyer of his son, and Felix was put into an office at the age of sixteen; but the lad had an irresistible desire to become a grocer, and before he was twenty-four years old he had started in business. He is now perhaps the biggest grocer in the world. When he married he possessed about \$2,000 and his bride brought a dowry of a similar amount. The couple lived above their first shop, in sloping rooms under the roof, and were obliged to collect each day their receipts from the till and pay them away in the evening for the purchase of their stock. But as time went on they grew wealthier and wealthier, thanks, it must be admitted, to a timely loan from M. Potin's father-in-law. Felix Potin acted splendidly during the siege of Paris. He refused to allow his stock of eatables—which had by that time become immense—to be bought up by speculators, and he rationed carefully his supplies of food, which he doled out to the public at the same prices as before. It is sad to think this large-hearted man died in the year following the war at the early age of fifty-one.

THE MAISON DUVAL.

Neither butchers' meat nor bread has yet been subject to the methods of accumulation and distribution pursued in the grocery trade; but an immense establishment has been started in Paris by a M. Cléret for the making of sausages and black pudding, the price having been sensibly lowered by the concentration of manufacture. But these remarks only apply to pork. Reckoning that there are a thousand co-operative food supplies in France, four hundred are bakeries, and nineteen deal exclusively with the fresh meat trade. The famous Maison Duval possesses not only its restaurants of world wide fame, but three immense butchers' shops, distributing meat each year up to the value of a million of francs. It was founded by a very intelligent butcher at the time of the Exhibition of 1867, and may be regarded as a lasting triumph of successful organization. Scarce a visitor, or, indeed a resident in Paris, but has cause

to bless the world-famed Bouillons Duval, where a good meal is served at a maximum of comfort for a minimum of cost.

THE OASES OF MARS.

THE so-called canals of Mars are probably not canals at all, but are strips of land irrigated by threads of water in the midst of these strips, the canals themselves being far too small to be perceptible, so we are told by Mr. Percival Lowell in the fourth of his series of papers on our nearest neighbor, now running in the *Atlantic Monthly*. What the astronomer, with his telescope trained on Mars, sees, therefore, are oases irrigated by canals and not the canals themselves. Mr. Lowell pieces together the various Martian phenomena he has observed in a very convincing manner: "Dotted all over the reddish-ochre ground of the great desert stretches of the planet, the so-called continents of Mars, are an innumerable number of dark circular or ovate spots. They appear, furthermore, always in intimate association with the canals. They constitute so many hubs to which the canals make spokes. These spots, together with the canals that lead to them, are the only markings to be seen anywhere on the continental regions. Otherwise, the great reddish-ochre areas are absolutely bare; of that pale fire opal hue which marks our own deserts seen from afar.

A SYSTEM OF IRRIGATION CANALS.

"That these two things, straight lines and roundish spots, should, with our present telescopic means, be the sole markings to appear on the vast desert regions of the planet is suggestive in itself.

"Another significant fact as to the character of either marking is the manifest association of the two. In spite of the great number of the spots, not one of them stands isolate. There is not a single instance of a spot that is not connected by a canal to the rest of the dark areas. This remarkable inability to stand alone shows that the spots and the canals are not unrelated phenomena, for were there no tie between them they must occasionally exist apart.

"Nor is this all. There is, apparently, no spot that is not joined to the rest of the system, not only by a canal, but by more than one; for though some spots, such as the Fountain of Youth, have appeared at first to be provided with but a single canal connection, later observation has revealed concurrence in the case. The spots are, therefore, not only part and parcel of the canal system, but terminal phenomena of the same.

"The majority of the spots are from 120 to 150 miles in diameter; thus presenting a certain uniformity in size as well as in shape. There are some smaller ones, not more than 75 miles across, or less."

INTELLIGENCE OR COINCIDENCE.

Reviewing the chain of reasoning by which he has been led to regard it probable that upon the surface

of Mars is to be seen the effects of local intelligence, Mr. Lowell says: "We find in the first place, that the broad physical conditions of the planet are not antagonistic to some form of life; secondly, that there is an apparent dearth of water upon the planet's surface, and therefore if beings of sufficient intelligence inhabited it they would have to resort to irrigation to support life; thirdly, that there turns out to be a network of markings covering the disc precisely counterparting what a system of irrigation would look like; and, lastly, that there is a set of spots placed where we should expect to find the lands thus artificially fertilized, and behaving as such constructed oases should. All this, of course, may be a set of coincidences, signifying nothing; but the probability seems the other way. As to details of explanation, any we may adopt will undoubtedly be found, on closer acquaintance, to vary from the actual Martian state of things; for any Martian life must differ markedly from our own."

In the *New England Magazine* for August Mr. Lowell has an article on the same subject, illustrated with twelve plates reproduced from photographs of Mars taken near Flagstaff, Arizona, November, 1894.

THE MODEL LAUNDRY.

MESSRS. LOWRY AND CROWTHER instructively describe in the *Windsor* the latest applications of steam and machinery to the world-old art of washing.

THE WASHING MACHINE.

"The machine which does the washing consists, in the first place, of a big cylinder of metal. Boiling water and steam pass in at the top and can be drawn away at the bottom. Inside there is another cylinder, made of metal rods and divided in the middle by a partition. The inner cylinder takes the clothes; into the outer some hot water is admitted. Then the machinery is set in motion, and the inner cylinder revolves. By this means the clothes in the one half fall heavily upon the water, then rise again, while those contained in the other half fall in their turn. The force of the concussion drives the water through the material and cleanses it very thoroughly, so that the 'break-down,' which used to be effected by a whole night's soaking, is now carried out in ten minutes or thereabouts.

"The 'break-down' being accomplished, the water is drawn off, the washing compounds are admitted, and the water renewed. The door of the outer cylinder is closed, and, as the safety-valve shows, the pressure of steam soon becomes considerably over the normal. This means that the temperature is higher than that of boiling water, and that, as the clothes revolve, they are being to all intents and purposes disinfected as well as washed.

A HINT FROM A TWIRLING MOP.

"The centrifugal drying machine, invented by a German named Seyrig, is wonderfully quick, and

involves no exposure to the air. The inventor hit upon the idea through seeing a woman who was twirling a mop round and round to rid it of superfluous water. . . . His machine consists, first of all, of a sort of round tub of metal, having an outlet at the bottom. Inside is another round tub, whose sides are perforated. The clothes are picked away in this, and by means of machinery it is made to revolve, the pace increasing until the inner cylinder is moving at the rate of perhaps 1,200 revolutions to the minute.

"At the end of fifteen minutes, perhaps, the clothes have been so effectually dried that in some cases they only need to be ironed.

HOW CAME THE SHEEP BY ITS WOOL?

DR. LOUIS ROBINSON devotes the third of his series of articles on "Wild Traits in Tame Animals," now running in the *North American Review*, to the sheep and the goat. His answer to the question, "Where did the sheep get its wool from?" is intensely interesting.

He says: "The wool was of course developed primarily to protect the sheep from cold. But from what cold? The cold of winter? That can scarcely be, since the wool persists and continues growing all the year round. The cold of Arctic climates? That also must be excluded, since no sheep, either tame or wild, thrives in the extreme North. On the contrary, in Australia and many other warm countries, the flocks flourish abundantly. Certain naturalists say that the so-called musk ox is really a sheep, but it is plain that that curious beast is a very distant relative of the familiar varieties. Neither this nor any other Arctic animal would long survive a removal to a sub-tropical region.

A BORN MOUNTAINEER.

"If we study the various kinds of wild sheep all the world over, we at once find an answer to the question. Without exception they are dwellers upon high mountains. Some live almost among perpetual snow. The Bighorn inhabits the Rockies, the Moufflon, the mountains of Corsica, the gigantic Ovis Poli, the Argali and the Burriel make their home upon the high ranges of Siberia and Thibet. On the grassy slopes and terraces they find sustenance, and among the giddy precipices above they take refuge when danger threatens them. They took to the hills in the first place, like the wild asses, because the fierce carnivora of the lowlands were too many for them. Their cousins, the antelopes and deer, were swift enough to hold their own on the plains, but the only chance of survival which was open to the more sluggish *Ovidæ* was to take to the mountains. Many a human refugee, hunted by a human beast of prey, has had to do the same. Having once chosen their habitat, it was necessary that their instincts and structure should become adapted for the life of a mountaineer; and throughout long ages, by the survival of those individuals

best fitted to this kind of existence, and by the elimination or sifting out of the unfit, they have developed into what they now are.

"As a protection against the cold of high altitudes they grew a thick woolly covering beneath their long coarse hair. The need of mounting steep slopes with rapidity, and of propelling their heavy bodies by leaps among the rocks, caused the muscles of the hinder quarters to become stout and fleshy. To the former fact we owe our woolen clothing, and to the latter, the succulent 'legs of mutton' which so often appear on our tables.

"Now let us see what other relics of wild life can be found in the sheep. It is always, as I have said in a previous paper, worth while to examine immature animals, if we wish to find out the habits of their early ancestors. Young lambs have enormously developed legs and can run about smartly when only a few hours old. This at once suggests that they had to keep up with their parents when the flock moved from place to place, and were not hidden in secluded spots by their dams. They have a curious habit of following anything large and light colored which moves quickly away from them. A new born lamb will rush after a newspaper blown along by the wind, or, as Mr. Hudson says in his delightful book, 'The Naturalist in La Plata,' they will persistently gallop after a horseman on the Pampas. It is the old and most necessary instinct of following the flock when it was fleeing from an enemy, but the instinct is at fault in civilized regions.

"Doubtless on the tops of the Corsican or Thibetan mountains, both newspapers and horsemen are too rare to be taken account of in the formation of habits of self preservation. However white the fleeces of their elders may be, young lambs are usually of a dirty gray color, so as to harmonize with the rocks of their ancestral home. When at play they always seek the steepest parts of the field, and if there is a rock or a log lying about, they will skip on to it and butt at one another, as if playing 'King of the Castle.'

"If the dog was the first animal tamed by man, the sheep was certainly the second. The immense varieties of sheep and the widely different character they present, prove that they have been domesticated for a very long time."

THE BRIGHTER SIDE OF CHINESE LIFE.

ACCORDING to Julian Ralph, who, in *Harper's*, is giving us a glimpse of the brighter side of Chinese life, China is one of the most charming places in the world in which to spend a few months; that is, if you carry with you, as did Mr. Ralph, a large stock of good nature. Wherever Mr. Ralph went he found the people, not preternaturally grave, as have all visitors before him, but full of fun and good humor; forever playing tricks, joking, exchanging wit, chasing one another, shoving and pushing and wrestling like schoolboys at home. They will live in his mind forever, he

rejoices to say, here and hereafter, as the jolliest, kindest, most sympathetic, generous souls he ever found anywhere in all his roamings.

FEEDING THE MULTITUDE.

The way to reach the Chinese heart is through candy and pudding. Carry with you a bottle of ordinary mixed candy, distribute same generously, and you will have the multitude with you. This is what Mr. Ralph did; but if you don't happen to have any candy about you, tapioca pudding will do. "Our moon-faced cook, Ah Chow, had made a most excellent tapioca pudding, topped by a delicious layer of cream made of sugar, egg and milk. The *Swallow* was tied to the bank, and on the foot-path squatted a long line of men, women and children, bent double so as to peer in at our cabin windows while we dined. Everything that we ate and handled was strange to them. Impulsively, and full of friendliness toward them, I begged Mr. Weldon to join with me in abstaining from eating the pudding, and then, with a long plated spoon in one hand and the granite ware dish in the other, I leaped upon the towpath and offered the first spoonful to the first man on the line. The mothers who carried or led little boy children in every instance refused the food in favor of the children, and I had difficulty in getting them to taste it at all. It must have made a funny picture—this spectacle of a solitary American feeding babies, and men old enough to be his grandfather, with mouthfuls of airy sweetened froth out of a long spoon. And it was even funnier to see how quickly we sailed away from there, lest one of those natives should take sick, and we be charged with poisoning by an angry mob of rioters."

TWO BLOCKS OF TAME DUCKS.

The Chinese farmer does not take his ducks to market in a hand-basket. "What would the reader think of seeing a farmer traveling to market with as many ducks as could be crowded into more than the space of the park between the City Hall and the Post Office in New York City—a mass of perhaps two city blocks of duck flesh and feathers? That was what was driven past us on the Grand Canal one day. Two men in two boats were driving the ducks before them, all as thick upon the water as they could swim. Each man carried a long slender bamboo rod with the heart of a palm leaf on the end of it. With this he kept the red and gray squawking mass in order. He whipped back into its place every duck that sagged out of the mass, or that lagged behind, or showed a disposition to make for the shore. Suddenly several boats came along in the opposite direction—a big chop-boat and two or three smaller vessels. They were sailing swiftly before a fresh breeze directly down upon the acre or two of ducks. There seemed no way of preventing a terrible slaughter of poultry. The big chop-boat, like a house blown before a gale, sped toward the advancing feathered host, and at last the birds that were in the way were almost under her bows. Then

a flutter seized many square yards of ducks, the immense flock broke apart, a crack in it opened before the chop-boat, and widened until the boat swept through a canal that divided the flock. Not one duck was run over."

PHOTOGRAPHING BIG GAME IN THE ROCKIES.

A COLORADO sportsman, Mr. A. G. Wallihan, describes in the August *Cosmopolitan* what he terms "A New Sport in the Rocky Mountains." This new sport is nothing more nor less than the swift and ready handling of the camera in encounters with large game. Of course, this involves something more than the peaceable taking of an animal's portrait; the nerve of the marksman is required, as well as the skill of the photographer. According to the *Cosmopolitan* writer, the method of writing hunting stories will be wholly reconstructed, to meet the demands of the new style of sport.

"As children, we were thrilled by the accounts of the lion-hunters of South Africa and the tiger-hunters of India. We were by their sides in the long, damp grasses and dark jungles, and waited with them for the signal of the glowing eyeballs. We endured the terrible uncertainty between the first crack of the rifle, the spring of the wounded animal, and the final shot which sent him to certain death. In the future, the literary hunter will tell you of his emotions while arranging his camera, how he felt as he looked into the eyes of the advancing animal, measured the angle of the sun, calculated the shades and shadows, and prospected the chances of a good negative. Then, when the final moment arrived, how he snapped his camera, and, quickly reaching for his trusty rifle, planted one, two, three well-directed shots at the still advancing bruin, and saw him roll on the earth at the very foot of his tripod."

TAKING PHOTOGRAPHS OF ANTELOPE.

Mr. Wallihan's experiences have been varied. He begins his narrative with an account of his first attempts to photograph antelope, after having erected a blind for himself and his camera in a gulch which he had found to be frequented by these animals.

"Patience is a necessary ingredient of the character of the photographer, as well as of that of the hunter. As I waited, I shifted my tripod into all possible positions for sweeping the gulch, but as noiselessly as possible. Suddenly, by some impulse, I glanced over my shoulder, and there, peeping above the bank—for antelopes are curious—were half a dozen heads. Of course, a snort and a stam-pede followed, and I was forced to readjust the camera and possess my soul in sufferance. Presently, others came down in front, but they were out of range. Nevertheless, I held out motionless and expectant. At last, when my patience was almost gone, there was a slight movement directly on the other side of the gulch. Treading gingerly and scenting danger, they came over the bank straight toward me. The keen-eyed rascals did not see the

camera. They scampered down to the water's edge, and were just getting their noses to the stream when they turned, quick as a flash, and ran back. But it was only ten feet or so, and then they stopped to wonder why they had been so foolish. They did not seem to hear the click of the shutter; they stood a moment or so, walked up to the water, drank their fill, and slipped away to the feeding-grounds. The plate-holder was reversed and I was ready for more.

"Even as I finished adjusting, a band was coming slowly down the slope below me, but too far to think of using the camera. These fellows were mostly bucks—perhaps fifty—and represented every shape of horn possible for an antelope. Finally they mustered up courage enough to go down to the water, and while I watched them I discovered that others were above me. I was elated to see these, too, making for the watercourse, and turned my camera in the direction from which they must appear. Finally a head was raised, vanished almost as quickly, and then came up again. Gradually, step by step, its owner emerged into view, and he stooped down to drink. I hardly ventured to breathe, for behind him were two more. The three were barely ten yards distant when I snapped them, and in an instant they were gazing curiously at the brass and wooden concern looking at them over the brush. Little they dreamed that their greatest enemy was also behind that brush. But as they perceived no motion they were satisfied, and passed slowly on until they had drunk their fill. This gave me an opportunity to get another plate-holder ready.

"But here is a regiment! Over the gulch, two by two, they surveyed the ground for the sight of an enemy. On they came, right down in front of me, but I was helpless, as I dared not move, and was forced to let them go by.

"An expedition which I made in the following year was equally interesting in its results. After being on the hunt for several days, I finally selected as my place of operation a bunch of cedars where three trails converged. We had moved forward in the early morning, and when the instruments were in position the shadows were still long. It was not many minutes after everything was in readiness before I could hear the crushing of hoofs among the pine-needles, and presently there came in sight on one of the upper trails the antlers of a magnificent buck. Would he keep that trail, I wondered breathlessly, or would he cross over to the main one where I was lying in wait for him? It was certainly not a case of mind-reading, for, even as I stood trembling with expectation, he turned into the trail covered by my instrument. He was a beauty. Should I take him at sixty feet, or risk scaring him at thirty? If he crossed the little gully and came so close, possibly he might hear my heart beat, for it was pounding away as it had never done before. The buck had evidently been running hard, for he was panting and restless. I attempted a ruse, and bleated an imitation of a fawn. He stopped instantly and looked straight at me, whereupon I hastened to

spring the shutter to make sure of him, and obtained, even in my excitement, what proved afterward to be a firm negative. He was standing gazing intently to discover what I might be. But when I made a movement he could see, he bounded off up the hill. At the crest he paused to assure himself that he was justified in his alarm, and looking back at me over his shoulder, he assumed a pose that was grace itself."

Mr. Wallihan's efforts to obtain pictures of mountain lions were also rewarded with success. In every case, he says, much patience was required, and sometimes the pursuit had an element of danger.

DEMOCRACY AND RELIGION.

IN the current number of the *New World*, the Rev. J. H. Crooker writes from a somewhat novel point of view concerning the contributions made by modern democracy to religious progress.

"Democracy helps to reinterpret the ministry of Jesus, more, probably, than all other influences combined. Formerly Jesus was set on the platform of monarchy, and his mission was described from the point of view of the Universe, as a despotism presided over by a distant and arbitrary sovereign. The oriental king is a secluded being, between whom and the world intervenes some method of mediation. Messengers bear out from his presence the commands of the royal will to his abject subjects, whose only purpose in life is to contribute to his pleasure. Intercessors, in humble fashion, carry up to this sacred personage the piteous pleadings of the people for pardon and protection. Is not this just the language which has been applied to Jesus of Nazareth? He has been pictured as a mediator between monarch and people, between the pitiless judge and perishing sinners. He bears downward from God to mankind the message of pardon; he carries upward from humanity the petitions for forgiveness. His office as mystical God man hinges upon the monarchical theory of the divine government.

"The spirit of democracy rescues the universe from this monarchical superstition. It brings God and man together in such a manner that no room is left for a mediator. The old 'economy of redemption' is an interpretation of Providence in the language of an oriental court, offensive to the ear of modern citizenship. All souls lie equally and immediately in touch with the Father. Sonship flows directly to all men who participate at first hand in the life of God. Democracy emancipates from both priest and dogmatist. To him who pretends to possess the sacrament which alone admits to the presence and favor of God, it commands: 'Away with this artificial contrivance which shuts men from God and destroys the equality of souls!' To the dogmatist who has thrust Jesus as a sacrifice between Father and son, it commands: 'Take down all these mechanisms which disturb the direct fellowship of human and divine and obscure the glorious truth of God's indwelling in man.' Under the shelter of democracy, all men enjoy free access to the Almighty, who is the Father of all souls."

POETRY IN THE PERIODICALS.

IN the *Century* for August James Whitcomb Riley reverts to the dialect of his forefathers in the following poem "The Green Grass av Owld Ireland:"

The green grass av owld Ireland !
 Whilst I be far away,
 All fresh an' clean an' jewel green
 It 's growin' there to-day.
 Oh, it 's cleaner, greener growin'—
 All the grassy worl'd around,
 It 's greener yet nor any grass
 That grows on top o' ground.

The green grass av owld Ireland,
 Indade, an' balm 't 'u'd be
 To eyes like mine that drip wid brine
 As salty as the sea !
 For still the more I'm stoppin' here,
 The more I 'm sore to see
 The glory av the green grass av owld Ireland.

Ten years ye 've paid my airmin's—
 I 've the l'avin's on the shelf,
 Though I be here widout a queen,
 An' own meself meself.

I 'm comin' over steerage,
 But I 'm goin' back firrst-class,
 Patrolin' av the foremast deck
 For firrst sight av the grass.

God bless yez, free Ameriky !
 I love yez, dock and shore !
 I kem to yez in poverty
 That 's worstin' me no more.

But most I 'm lovin' Erin yet,
 Wid all her graves, d' ye see,
 By reason av the green grass av owld Ireland.

MR. SWINBURNE contributes to the *Nineteenth Century* some spirited verses on Cromwell's statue. The grant for the statue was refused on June 17, and three days later Mr. Swinburne indited this poem of eight verses. The following two verses will give our readers the note of the poem:

There needs no witness graven on stone or steel
 For one whose work bids fame bow down and kneel;
 Our man of men, whose time-commanding name
 Speaks England, and proclaims her commonweal.

The enthroned republic from her kinglier throne
 Spake, and her speech was Cromwell's. Earth has known
 No lordlier presence. How should Cromwell stand
 By kinglets and by queenlings hewn in stone ?

In the *Leisure Hour* there are four pleasant little stanzas by Elsa D'Esterre Keeling, which are an agreeable contrast to most of the verse written nowadays:

Spring came to me, in childhood, long ago,
 And said, "Pick violets; they're at thy feet."
 And I fill'd all my pinafore, and O,
 They smelt most sweet !

Next, Summer came, in girlhood, long ago,
 And said, "Pick roses, they are everywhere."
 And I made garlands out of them, and O,
 They were most fair !

Then Autumn came, in womanhood, you know,
 And said, "The apples garner; it is late."
 And I filled wagons with their load, and O,
 My store was great !

Last, Winter comes; for Eld has brought its snow,
 And says, "Sit quiet, shelter'd from the storm."
 And I sit in my easy chair, and O,
 The hearth how warm !

D. McCAIG, in the *Canadian Magazine*, laments in tuneful verse the revelations of the scientist with his microscope. His song is of the microbe. We will sing the first two and last two stanzas:

Oh leave me, Science, let me sleep
 And turn my face unto the wall;
 I've nothing now to guard or keep,
 You've left me bankrupt, taken all.
 My breakfast waits, I dare not look;
 You've spread o'er all your spawn and fry
 I can't dislodge by hook or crook,—
 There's nothing left me but to die.

I look and long for vanished faith;
 It won't return—you stand between,
 And cover with your scum and skaith,
 My beef and bacon, dry and green.
 You're omnipresent, that's enough—
 Have lien and mortgage, interest high,
 On puffy paste, and pastry puff,
 On lemon tart, and pumpkin pie.

* * * * *

We thought, Ah well ! what matter how
 We thought or felt, in part or whole,
 Since Wright or Wrong or Conscience now,
 Is but some microbe in the soul !—
 We thought that strain from viol or lute,
 Were spirit notes of higher things.
 Alas ! t'was but some gay galoot,
 That kicked and hopped among the strings.

We thought a spirit dwelt in song,
 And joy behind a maiden's laugh,—
 That God mayhap touched poet's tongue,
 More than the soulless phonograph.
 Oh leave me, Science ! let me sleep
 And turn my face unto the wall,
 I've nothing now to guard or keep ;—
 You've left me bankrupt, taken all !

THE PERIODICALS REVIEWED.

THE issue of the *Forum* for July, which is reviewed in our present number, is said to be the last which will bear the name of Mr. Walter H. Page as editor. Mr. Page's resignation of his position in the *Forum* office was announced early in the month. The *Forum*, as many of our readers will remember, was originally edited by Mr. Loretus S. Metcalf, who retired from his post four years ago, to be succeeded by Mr. Page, who stood in the line of succession. Mr. Metcalf's remarkable experience and



WALTER H. PAGE.

ability as the editor of a serious review representing the dominant lines of contemporary thought and discussion, had set an exceedingly difficult standard for any successor to maintain. Mr. Page quickly demonstrated the fact that no mistake had been made by those who designated him for the vacant chair. He had served on the *Forum* for more than three years, in the capacity of a general manager of the interests of the periodical. The organization of the *Forum* as he now leaves it has been chiefly Mr. Page's work, and it gives evidence of his widely varied range of managerial and editorial abilities.

Mr. Walter Page is still a young man, having graduated from Randolph-Macon College, Virginia, in 1876. That was the year in which the Johns Hopkins University was opened, and Mr. Page was one of the successful applicants for a fellowship. The Greek language was his one absorbing thought in those days, and he held a fellowship in Greek under Professor Gildersleeve at Baltimore for two years. Instead, however, of seeking a Greek professorship, Mr. Page adopted journalism as his practical calling, and took his apprenticeship,—as most good newspaper men do,—in several different places. He began, if we mistake not, upon a daily paper in St. Jo, Missouri.

Then he left his impression upon affairs in the State of North Carolina, where he edited a paper for some time with distinct ability, if not with impressive financial results. The best part of his apprenticeship, however, was served upon the *New York Evening Post* in the capacity of a reporter and special writer. It was from the *Evening Post* that Mr. Page went to the *Forum* in 1887, and there he has continued for seven and a half years. The *Forum* readers have been served by Mr. Page with the fresh opinions of the great thinkers upon all sides of all the leading questions of the time. They had some reason to regret that Mr. Page did not give them more of his own writing; for he has an incisive and lucid style, and commands respect whenever he chooses to express his opinions. He is highly esteemed in the literary circles of New York, and last year succeeded Mr. Horace E. Deming as president of the Nineteenth Century Club for the usual term of two years. The name of Mr. Page's successor as editor of the *Forum* has not yet been publicly announced.

THE FORUM.

IN the department of "Leading Articles" will be found quotations from Prof. Woodrow Wilson's article on "The Proper Perspective of American History."

There are two articles in this number on the income tax decision. Ex-Senator Edmunds and Assistant Attorney-General Whitney express diametrically opposite views as to the probable effects of the decision. Mr. Edmunds rejoices that the citizens have had restored to them by the Supreme Court the constitutional guarantees of equality before the law; Mr. Whitney sees in the decision a perpetuation of injustice to the poor man, but advocates a constitutional amendment to prevent the exemption of wealth from the federal taxing power.

Max Nordau writes of "Society's Protection against the Degenerates." Newspaper advertising of "the cripples and clowns of art and literature" is responsible, in his opinion, for a great part of the influence now possessed by the productions of these people.

In connection with Professor Laughlin's savage review of "Coin," it is stated that the number of copies of Mr. Harvey's various "Coin" publications thus far circulated runs up to nearly three-quarters of a million. In the case of all but one of the books, the first publication was less than a year ago.

Mr. William Salomon seems to forecast a new political cleavage on the currency question:

"The citizens of the United States who will organize, irrespective of party, for the resistance of further unsettlement of the currency, and for a long postponement of any further legislation to protect silver; unless by international agreement, will win the next Presidential election; and they will have shown themselves the best friends of silver, and assuredly will have performed patriotic service in their defense of the honor of the nation."

Mr. Frederic Harrison's paper in this number is concerned with Charles Kingsley's place in literature.

"Charles Kingsley was a man of genius, half poet, half controversialist. The two elements did not blend altogether well. His poetic passion carried away his reason and often confused his logic. His argumentative vehemence too often marred his fine imagination."

THE ARENA.

ELSEWHERE we have made quotations from Richard J. Hinton's study of Wendell Phillips, and from Frank B. Vrooman's article on the kindergarten.

Two papers in this number are devoted to psychical science: the Rev. T. E. Allen labors to disprove the theory of the duality of mind set forth by Mr. Thomson Jay Hudson, and Lillian Whiting contributes "A Story of Psychical Communication."

Mr. Flower contributes his sixth paper on "The Century of Sir Thomas More."

"Very marked and interesting is the threefold awakening of this century. Thus, as has been observed, the multitudinous voices of the time appealed irresistibly to the æsthetic and artistic impulses of the Italians, to the moral and scientific spirit of the more sturdy people north of the Alps, while among the energetic, intense, but cruel and selfish people of the Spanish Peninsula, the lust for power and greed for gold, mingled with a devotion to dogmatic theology, as savage as it was blind, as intense as it was unreasoning, furnished the motor power for the wonderful and, in many instances, terrible deeds which shed glory and gloom over the Spain and Portugal of this century."

THE NORTH AMERICAN REVIEW.

ELSEWHERE we have reviewed "Mark Twain's" onslaught on Fenimore Cooper, the article by Mr. Egerton Williams, on "Thirty Years in the Grain Trade," and Dr. Robinson's chapter on "Wild Traits in Tame Animals."

The Hon. Frederic C. Penfield, United States Diplomatic Agent and Consul-General to Egypt, writes on "Contemporary Egypt." His account of the financial condition of the country is decidedly gloomy reading. There seems to be fair cause for hopefulness, however, as regards progress toward a higher civilization, at least in the domain of law and administration, but Mr. Penfield sees no indication of radical change in the national character.

"It is the veriest fiction of thought that the Egyptian himself is being Europeanized, as one learning of the Egyptian administrative policy might infer. He is being superficially modernized only, which he does not object to so long as his beloved religion is not molested. At heart he is as unchangeable as the Sphinx, and Islamism must ever dwell on the banks of the Nile."

Mr. Edward O. Leech, late Director of the Mint, sums up the dangers of free silver coinage as viewed by advocates of the gold standard, while Mr. W. H. Harvey is permitted to reply to the various criticisms passed upon "Coin's Financial School."

In "Coin" and "Degeneration" the reviews have two never-failing bones of contention for their contributors to fight over. Dr. Nordau replies in this number to the criticisms by Messrs. Cox, Seidl and Hazeltine, which appeared in the June *North American*. Needless to say, Dr. Nordau remains unshaken in his pessimistic conviction.

"I believe I have established my thesis. Our age certainly has individual features in common with other ages, but at no time known to me were there, in addition to phenomena of mere brutality and lewdness, so many symptoms of organic ruin observable as now. The diagnosis—'degeneration'—is justified by these symptoms of organic ruin, and is more applicable to our times than to previous epochs. And infidelity cannot be the sole or even the principal cause; for to assume so would be equiv-

alent to shutting one's eyes completely to alcoholism and to overexertion, which are discovered as the etiology in numerous cases."

Mr. Theodore Roosevelt gives proof that his engrossing duties as Police Commissioner of New York City are not so distracting as to prevent a thoughtful and scholarly study of Kidd's "Social Evolution." Mr. Roosevelt writes with keen appreciation of many of the more important truths set forth in the book which he is reviewing, but his analysis of the author's argument is always searching and sometimes destructive.

Edmund Gosse bewails "The Decay of Literary Taste." His chief lament is, not that we have no taste, but so much of it—and of so low an order. He cites the "New Woman" craze in England as an instance of popular retrogression.

THE ATLANTIC MONTHLY.

WHILE most of the literary magazines have lightened up a bit in recognition of the summer season, the *Atlantic Monthly* continues to pursue the even tenor of its way as a magazine of literature, science, art and politics. In the preceding department we have quoted liberally from Mr. Percival Lowell's article on Mars, Mr. James Schouler's account of President Polk's diary, and "The Wrongs of the Jurymen," by Mr. Harvey N. Shepard.

The most notable of the articles in the August *Atlantic*, besides the three reviewed elsewhere, is Mr. Jacob Dolson Cox's account of "How Judge Hoar Ceased to be Attorney-General." Many will remember the excitement caused by the resignation of President Grant's first Attorney-General. Current popular opinion in 1870 ascribed Judge Hoar's retirement from the cabinet to discontent with his position and duties, irritation at the rejection of his nomination to the Supreme Court, and to personal chafing in his relations to those with whom a public officer must work. It was left in most men's minds vaguely doubtful whether he had taken the initiative in the matter of his resignation, or whether President Grant had been led to ask for it on account of embarrassments occurring out of supposed eccentricities of temper, which interfered with cordiality between the legislative and executive departments of the government. Mr. Cox is able to clear up this doubt. At the time, there appeared in print only Judge Hoar's letter of resignation and President Grant's letter accepting it. We now know that there was a third letter, one which was not given to the public and which wholly changes the aspect of the correspondence, in which President Grant stated that he was under the necessity of asking for Mr. Hoar's resignation. In this letter no explanation of any kind was given or reason assigned, but on next meeting Judge Hoar President Grant enlarged to some extent upon his confidence in him and the real regard with which he severed their relations, and frankly connected his own action with the exigency in which he found himself and the necessity to carry out his purposes of securing support in the Senate from Southern Republicans, who demanded that the cabinet place should be filled from the South. The President's explanation was accepted by Judge Hoar as removing any painful impression that might have been made by the short and rather curt request and their relations seem to have continued as cordial as before.

Mrs. Mary Logan writes an article on "The New Art Criticism" in which she seeks to answer the questions "What are the requisites of helpful criticism?" and "Wherein has the old criticism failed that the new should be necessary?" Her answer to the first question is that

there are two requisites: that the critic should know the subject and that he should feel it. She attributes the failure of the old criticism to that lack of discriminating knowledge which makes it impossible for the real appreciator, whether as writer or mere sightseer, to avoid wasting time and strength upon the worthless things and missing much that is valuable. She concludes her article by saying: "The effort of the new criticism, then, is to lead us to the works of art which are really significant and to tell us whether they mirror or interpret the epoch, whether they express its actualities or portray its ideals and thus to prepare us to get from them all the enjoyment and all the inspiration possible to our temperaments."

HARPER'S.

"HARPER'S" for August opens with article XIV on the plays of Shakespeare, with illustrations by E. A. Abbey, and comment by Andrew Lang. The play commented upon this month is the comedy "Midsummer-Night's Dream." Of this, Mr. Lang says, there is no play more absolutely Shakespeare's own in plot and invention, character and color. "Here he is untrammelled by an earlier canvass, while the original of the story is not extant elsewhere, as far as the researches of the learned have discovered. Here he dwells free in a fairy world, and only copies men where grace is most courtly, as in Duke Theseus, or where nature is most frankly humorous, as in Snug and Quince and their goodly company."

In an article, "Roundabout to Boston," William Dean Howells tells of the four years of his life as consul at Venice, of the things he did and of the persons he saw, among whom were the historian, John Lothrop Motley, who, as United States Minister at Vienna, was the official chief of the consul at Venice; Richard Hildreth, who was in the consular department at Trieste, and half a dozen others almost as well known to the world. Of Mr. Motley, he says: "My recollection of him is of courtesy to a far younger man unqualified by patronage, and of a presence of singular dignity and grace. He was one of the handsomest men I ever saw, with beautiful eyes, a fine blond beard of modish cut and a sensitive nose, straight and fine. He was altogether a figure of worldly splendor; and I had reason to know that he did not let the credit of our nation suffer at the most aristocratic court in England for want of a fit diplomatic costume, when some of our ministers were trying to make their office do its full effect upon all occasions in 'the dress of an American gentleman.'"

The fiction writers this month are Hamlin Garland, Thomas Hardy, Margaret Sutton Briscoe, Madelene Yale Wynne and the great unknown who subscribes himself as Sir Louis De Conte, page and secretary to Joan d'Arc.

Among the "Leading Articles" will be found quotations from Julian Ralph's article, "Everyday Scenes in China."

THE CENTURY.

MR. TIMOTHY COLE'S article on Rubens, and Commander McGiffen's account of the battle of the Yalu, in the August *Century*, have been selected for quotation among our "Leading Articles of the Month."

Isabel F. Hapgood tells the story of Sonya Kovalevsky, the famous Russian mathematician, the first woman in Europe to hold a University professorship, and the winner of the Bordin prize. This gifted woman's femininity was ever in evidence.

"The one thing for which Sonya Kovalevsky was con-

spicuous, in spite of her masculine learning, was her feminine foibles, contradictions and dependence. She was so essentially and hopelessly feminine that even absorption in the most exact of all sciences failed to destroy the bloom of that old-fashioned, charming ideal, except in the point of carelessness as to her attire. In ordinary life she was as helpless as a child, and to the day of her death she never learned self-reliance. . . .

"Notwithstanding her genius, Prof. Sonya Kovalevsky was always mentally dependent upon a man. We have her written confession that she lectured better when Prof. Mittag-Leffler was in the audience. Notwithstanding her solid contributions to applied mathematics, she originated nothing; she merely developed the ideas of her teachers.

"What is the conclusion of the whole matter? Setting aside all partisan questions, it would seem to be this: that a masculine head united to a feminine heart is likely to prove a very unhappy combination for a woman."

Henry Dwight Sedgwick contributes some highly entertaining "Reminiscences of Literary Berkshire." Fifty years ago, or more, this particular corner of New England was the haunt of an unusual number of literary folk. Taking into account the many distinguished men and women who at some time in their lives have visited the spot, it may be said that no rural region in America has more interesting personal associations. These afford material which has been used by Mr. Sedgwick in his article to good purpose.

SCRIBNER'S.

"SCRIBNER'S" for August is largely given over to fiction, and fiction by the best story tellers of the day—Octave Thanet, Anthony Hope, H. C. Bunner, Richard Harding Davis, George Meredith and George P. Putnam. Theodore Roosevelt's article, "Six Years of Civil Service Reform," is reviewed at length in another department.

The number is opened by F. Hopkinson Smith with a short article on "The Pastels of Edwin A. Abbey," illustrated with reproductions of Mr. Abbey's works of this kind. Mr. Smith is very appreciative. He considers Abbey's women characters his best. "They are always so wholesome. Even in their dejected moments they are never lackadaisical. They have always a reserve fund of spirit. They are full of sprightliness, of grace, vitality, beauty, refinement. They are eternally young. If he has ever shown them to us in old age, we have forgotten them in delight of their younger sisters. They are never, to be sure, every-day home acquaintances. Our introductions to them are more or less formal; on occasions as it were—when they are in some mood or some dress that sets them apart for the moment. We see them always through the medium of the picturesque, removed from us by tradition, by a different habit of living, by almost impassable barriers of another time and custom. They are to us like people who speak a different tongue, with whom we cannot be *en rapport* at once. Yet we know them to be always delicate, always pure, always vivacious, always buoyant, always tender."

Arsène Alexandre, who writes on the subject, "All Paris A-wheel," gives the following as the orthodox and really fashionable Parisian bicycle costume for women: "Very full knickerbockers, the folds falling below the knee, the appearance being that of a skirt and yet without a skirt's inconvenience; the waist may vary, but the most popular, especially with slim-waisted women, is that known as the Bolero. And above all a man's cap or hat, in warm weather of straw, at other seasons of felt. The

stockings may be of fine wool, black or dark blue; silk stockings are tabooed and any color but black or dark blue, such as stripes or 'loud' colors, are considered deplorable. Finally, laced or buttoned shoes, but not reaching above the ankle. Gaiters are a blunder, and moreover they are apt to hurt."

THE COSMOPOLITAN.

IN another department we have quoted from Mr. Wallihan's account of his experiences in photographing big game in Colorado, as narrated in the August *Cosmopolitan*. Mrs. Reginald de Koven contributes a sensible article on "Bicycling for Women." Mrs. de Koven refuses to regard the present widespread devotion of American women to the wheel as a passing craze; she prefers to consider it as a rational and healthful impulse to better living.

"The woman who dons her knickerbockers and her gaiters and spins out into the open country will find her mind opening to the wonders of sky and air, the beauties of the fields and streams; she will learn to take comfort in the world about her, will find her mind soothed and her spirits uplifted; she will forget troubles and anxieties, real or imaginary; she will become mistress of herself, as of her wheel; no longer a victim to hysterics; no longer seeking for unhealthy excitement; a rational, useful being restored to health and sanity."

The results of Mr. J. Howe Adams' investigation into English salt-water bathing customs seem to have confirmed him in his opinion that the American methods of conducting this kind of recreation are superior to European. He finds that the beaches, both of England and France, are inferior to those of New Jersey, and of the English costumes he especially disapproves.

Captain Robert Hanna, U. S. A., gives a detailed description of the Whitehead auto-mobile torpedo, which has been adopted by our Government and is now manufactured in this country under an arrangement with the inventor. It seems that our torpedo-boat, the *Cushing*, has proven herself a stealthy assailant.

"In recent experiments at Newport, when certain cruisers had been warned that an attack would be made by the United States torpedo-boat *Cushing* within half an hour of a certain designated time, when all had their search-lights sweeping the horizon and every one was on the alert, the *Cushing* has repeatedly approached to within close torpedo range unobserved, until she announced her presence by firing a gun."

MCCLURE'S.

"MCCLURE'S" for August is a fiction number, opening with another of Rudyard Kipling's delightful jungle stories, "Good Hunting." Then there are stories by such well-known writers as Anthony Hope, Bret Harte and Stanley J. Weyman. Miss Tarbell's sketch of Bishop Vincent and his work we have reviewed in another department, as also Archibald Forbes' article on "Moltke in War."

There is left for mention, besides Cleveland Moffett's story of the "Great Northampton Bank Robbery," which is not to be condensed, "Behind the Scenes in the Circus," by a writer whose name is not given. Circus life, we are told, is a monotonous one. The perfection of organization makes the life very monotonous. A man must do exactly the same thing in exactly the same time every day for the thirty-two weeks during which the circus season lasts. It would be difficult for young America to believe the writer when he says that many of the circus people, per-

haps most of them, have never sat through a performance from beginning to end. Mr. Newman, the elephant trainer, for instance, who has been with Barnum & Bailey's circus for years, told the writer in *McClure's* that he had never seen a performance, and Mr. Kohl, the head of the cook tent, said the same thing.

"Most people have an idea that the circus is a free and easy place, and that those who travel with it are a Bohemian crowd, whose leisure hours are spent in more or less riotous pleasures. Never was a greater mistake made. In the first place, no one connected with the circus has much leisure; and, then, the discipline maintained is more rigid than that of any army. Drunkenness is very rare, and, if detected, is followed by immediate dismissal. And in other respects conduct is controlled rigorously. A week's experience with the circus convinced me that for sobriety, industry and general virtue and morality, there is no other community numbering so many people which can be compared with it."

MUNSEY'S.

"MUNSEY'S" for August is more than ever a picture book. Its notable articles are a sketch of James Gordon Bennett, editor and proprietor of the New York *Herald*, by Henry Fish, and "Bismarck's American Friends," by Henry W. Fischer.

From Mr. Fish's article we learn that Mr. Bennett entered upon his newspaper work at the age of seventeen; that he is now fifty-one or fifty-two years old, a well preserved man, elastic of step, impulsive, hard working and enjoying life hugely at the same time, and that he is a bachelor, a sportsman and very fond of travel. "Although at the *Herald* office little is known of the proprietor's private life, it is as open and unreserved as that of any gentleman who minds his own business and desires to be left alone. Mr. Bennett keeps a hospitable table, a well appointed yacht, an extensive stable, which latter has been curtailed in consequence of the coaching accident that came near ending his life two summers ago."

As an editor, Mr. Bennett is a strict disciplinarian: "He is the editor of his paper in all the term implies, though he may be ten thousand or twenty thousand miles away, and there are people who have refused to recognize that fact at times. If you take a stroll through the *Herald* building, from basement to roof, you will be surprised at the host of graybeards to be seen at work there. Employees with a record of twenty or thirty years of service, and men and women who have worked up from the lowest ranks to the headship of their departments, are not exceptional. Even in the reporters' room you will run across them, and there is not one among these veterans who does not recount some act or acts of generosity on Mr. Bennett's part of which he or she was the recipient. Not infrequently a writer finds a crisp fifty dollar bill added to his "space account" on Friday noon, with Mr. Bennett's compliments, for this or that story printed during the past fortnight. Perhaps the author never dreamed that he had done more than his duty, that he had surpassed his average efforts; but the watchful eye of the editor, studying the columns of the *Herald* in his Paris library, with a determination to detect the good points as well as the errors of judgment, noted the good work and cabled an order for a suitable reward. The heads of departments in the *Herald* office constantly receive large money donations in addition to high salaries."

Mr. Fischer declares the prevailing impression that Bismarck dislikes America and American friends erroneous and in proof gives a list of representative Americans whom

the Iron Chancellor has counted among his friends; John Lothrop Motley, George Bancroft, William Walter Phelps, Carl Schurz. He reminds us that when Carl Schurz, "the rebel of 1848," visited the fatherland after forty years' absence, the great Chancellor ordered that he should receive a semi official reception—an incident unprecedented in Prussian history. Herbert Bismarck, in the name of his father, welcomed the former senator and secretary on the evening of his arrival in Berlin and a few days later presided at a dinner given in his honor, which was attended by a brilliant gathering of representative men from the realms of diplomacy, science, art and letters. To Mr. Schurz, the Chancellor spoke of the United States and their people in the highest terms, giving evidence that he had read American history with the greatest interest, and followed the course of affairs on this side of the Atlantic with a watchful and sympathetic eye.

NEW ENGLAND MAGAZINE.

ELSEWHERE we have quoted from the article on "Flagstaff Photographs," in the August *New England*.

The story of the discovery of silver in the West, as told by Eliot Lord in this number, will be new to most people. He asserts that the brothers Grosh prospected on the Comstock Lode in 1857, and several years before that had extracted the "white metal" from quartz veins in which the usual mixture of gold occurred, while mining for gold in the Sierras.

Katharine Hillard, in a study of "Hawthorne as an Interpreter of New England," brings evidence to show that the great romancer never attempted to fill such an office. Hawthorne's object was rather to "remove himself far enough from the actual world to allow his fancy free play." If he interpreted New England at all, he did so involuntarily.

"The Story of the Boston Public Library" is related in an elaborate illustrated article by Edmund J. Carpenter, who brings out the facts that the inception of this great institution is due, in a sense, to a citizen of Paris, M. Vattemare, while the first great donation to the library came from a citizen of London (of Boston birth), Mr. Joshua Bates.

LIPPINCOTT'S MAGAZINE.

WRITING of "The Bicycling Era," in the August *Lippincott's*, Mr. John Gilmer Speed hazards the guess that there are now a million riders of the wheel in the United States, that within three years there will be three and a half million and that ten years hence fifteen millions of Americans will be cyclists. Going back to the beginnings of things, Mr. Speed resurrects the following passage in a letter from John Keats to his brother in America, in February, 1819:

"The nothing of the day is a machine called the velocipede. It is a wheel carriage to ride cock-horse upon, sitting astride and pushing it along with the toes, a rudder wheel in hand. They will go seven miles an hour. A handsome gelding will come to eight guineas; however, they will soon be cheaper, unless the army takes to them."

Mr. William T. Larned's article on "The Passing of the Cow-Puncher" recalls attention to the decline of the industry for which the cow-puncher existed. "The business is not simply suffering from stagnation; it has almost ceased to exist. Early in the eighties a beef steer running on the range represented \$40; one-fourth that sum would pay for him now. Thirty dollars was the average price

for a cow with a calf at her side; now whole herds are disposed of for \$6 a head. Ever since the drop in prices ten years ago the cattlemen have courageously and hopefully clung to their herds. That is, they clung to them until about the beginning of this decade, when one big company after another went to the wall."

THE CHAUTAUQUAN.

IN another department we have quoted from Mr. J. K. Ohl's article on the Atlanta Exposition.

The opening article of the August number is an illustrated account of the Santa Barbara floral festivals, which tourists in Southern California have come to regard as events not to be neglected in making up the itinerary.

Prof. Henry C. Vedder, writing on "Journalism of the Baptist Church in the United States," states that the denomination supports 122 newspapers and periodicals, exclusive of merely local publications. Of the weekly newspapers, probably not fewer than 300,000 copies are printed; of the periodicals no estimate of circulation can be given.

In an article on "Lands of the English Tongue," Mr. S. Parkes Cadman states that there are 18,000,000 Hindoos, Mohammedans, Buddhists, etc., in Eastern regions, who speak and read English. All told, 135,000,000 people now use the language.

THE PETERSON MAGAZINE.

IN the August *Peterson*, Margherita Arlina Hamm writes about the coming Cotton States and International Exposition at Atlanta. Her article is illustrated with portraits of members of the Women's Board of Managers.

"The Woman's Building will be an agreeable surprise to every woman in the land. It was designed by a woman, has been managed by women, and will be devoted exclusively to women's work, women's ware and women's ideas. It was designed by Miss Elise Mercur, of Pittsburgh, her plan being the successful one in a competition among over thirty architects. The building is almost classic in appearance, being a structure in the Colonial Renaissance style, with a handsome flat dome and extremely beautiful treatment of details. It is two stories in height, with a magnificent basement, larger than the floor of average government buildings; has handsome approaches and a mighty roof which can be utilized as a promenade. It is almost square in design. The interior arrangement is in every respect a model."

"French Art at the Paris Salon of '95" is the subject of an illustrated article by Rupert Hughes.

THE BOOKMAN.

IN an article entitled "The Drama of Revolt," Prof. H. H. Boyesen writes with enthusiasm of the recent stage successes of Ibsen, Sudermann and Hauptmann, of whom he says: "I should not have the hardihood to claim that the achievements of this school are above legitimate criticisms. They suffer from many blemishes which are easy to discover. All I assert is, that they are vital and interesting productions which may serve as guide-posts pointing the way of the probable development of the drama during the twentieth century."

W. L. Andrews contributes an interesting sketch of Joseph Sabin, the New York bookseller, who undertook the compilation of the great "Dictionary of Books Relating to America," and died in the midst of the task.

THE BACHELOR OF ARTS.

THE first two numbers of the new college magazine are bright and well written. The editor is Mr. John Seymour Wood; Mr. Walter Camp supervises the athletic department and Mr. Edward S. Martin is in charge of the university news notes. There is an advisory board of editors, made up of representatives of twenty-five leading American colleges and universities. The typography is excellent, the general appearance artistic and the form unique (the size of the page corresponding to that of an ordinary railway time table). For the future contributions on serious topics are threatened, but thus far the editors have wisely refrained from even the appearance of competition with the heavy reviews. Stories and sketches from personal reminiscence, together with paragraphs of fresh and "live" information from the college world make up the major part of the contents.

THE ENGINEERING MAGAZINE.

THE "railroad number," (July) of the *Engineering Magazine* deserves special mention. It presents a group of eleven articles, by experts, on topics connected with railway development in its various phases. An article by Benjamin Reece discusses "First Principles in Railroad Management;" Albert Fink writes on "The Legislative Regulation of Railroads;" Henry Clews outlines proposed "Reforms in Railroad Management;" Frank J. Sprague considers the question, "Will Trunk Lines be Operated by Electricity?" Bradford L. Gilbert has something to say about "The Architecture of Railroad Stations," considered as an educational influence; Thomas L. Greene describes "The Advance in Railroad Securities." Other subjects treated in this number are, "The Car Building Industry of the United States," by John C. Wait; "Effects of Railroads on Mining," by T. A. Rickard; "The Modern Railroad Machine Shop," by H. D. Gordon; "A Review of Railroad Invention," by C. P. Mackie, and "The Causes of Railroad Accidents," by Julien A. Hall. There are forty or fifty illustrations of famous bits of scenery along the lines of American railways.

CASSIER'S MAGAZINE.

THE "Niagara number" of *Cassier's* is a truly remarkable piece of magazine enterprise. It signals the completion of the great work of the Cataract Construction Company, undertaken for the purpose of developing the power of the falls on a large scale. The immense labor of the past six years in constructing a tunnel 7,000 feet long, 18 feet wide and 22 feet high through solid rock at a depth of 140 feet below the surface, is fully described in *Cassier's* group of articles, as are also the electrical machinery and other mechanical appliances used for the transmission of 120,000 horse-power. From Mr. F. L. Stetson's account of the general scheme we have quoted elsewhere. Prof. W. Cawthorne Unwin, F.R.S., writes on the general engineering problem; Mr. Albert H. Porter and Mr. Geo. B. Burbank on the details; Mr. Clemens Herschel on the hydraulic connections; Mr. Lewis Buckley Stillwell on the electrical equipment; Mr. John Bogart on the industrial village of Echota; Col. Turrettini on the European water power installations; Mr. S. Dana Greene on the transmission of the power to other places and Mr. Peter A. Porter on the Niagara region in history.

All of these articles are elaborately illustrated. They tell the whole story of one of the greatest engineering

achievements of modern times. Few American magazines have ever issued two hundred pages of more absorbing interest.

THE NATIONAL REVIEW.

CAPTAIN LUGARD discusses the rival pretensions of France and England in the Nile Valley, in a paper excellently illustrated by a map. Lord Houghton, for this occasion only, unites the functions of Lord Lieutenant and Cook the Tourist, and in his paper "Ireland Unvisited," he sets forth the great attractions which the island offers to tourists and sportsmen. In the chronicle, Admiral Maxse, discussing the proposals of the Archbishops that the denominational teachers should be quartered on the taxes, makes the following cynical observation: "It may be irritating to point out that if good Churchmen devoted a tithe of what they spend on horse-racing (which is probably quite as injurious to the nation as religious training is elevating) to the support of their schools, the situation would be saved—but it is none the less true."

We have another paper by the irrepressible Bishop of St. Asaph's on the Welsh Church. Hon. N. G. Lyttelton writes on "Former Eton and Harrow Matches;" Mr. Spielmann describes the rivals of *Punch*; and an ex-Private Secretary explains the duties of an Australian governor. Mr. W. Chance replies to Mr. Hunter, defending the principle of indoor against outdoor relief. His paper is valuable and very statistical. He is a strong advocate of indoor relief. Earl Percy sets forth some considerations for small holders and Mr. Austin Dobson writes upon George Colman's "Polly Honeycombe."

THE NEW REVIEW.

THE *New Review* contains only one article of much importance, and that is Mr. Arnold Forster's paper on "The Navy and the Colonies." Mr. Forster is much perturbed in spirit over the fact that the British colonies, while profiting by the Empire's naval and military expenditure, refuse to contribute any sum worth speaking of toward the expense of policing the seas. He says: "The commerce of the Empire protected by the Royal Navy amounts to no less than £970,000,000; and of this total the commerce of the self-governing colonies alone represents no less than £143,000,000, or one-seventh of the whole. For the protection of this commerce a sum of £20,000,000 sterling is to be spent this year. Toward this the self-governing colonies contribute £268,000 or one one-seventy-fifth part of the whole! The balance of seventy-four seventy-fifths is paid by the tax payers of the United Kingdom! The revenue of the United Kingdom amounts to £91,000,000 contributed by a population of 38,000,000; the self-governing colonies, with a population of 11,000,000, raise an annual revenue of £11,000,000."

Mr. E. E. Williams, in a paper entitled "Nationalization by Inches," declares that the State is gradually taking over the railways by a process of perpetually interfering with the rates, management, etc. Mr. Eugene Bevan describes the origin of Romeo and Juliet, and an anonymous writer, signing himself, "Diplomaticus," endeavors to set forth the reasons which lead him to think that the present Orleanist Pretender to the throne of France is a fraud. Mr. Reuben Butler discusses the chances of the Scotch Church at the coming elections under the title of "The Kirk's Alarm." Vernon Blackburn praises Eleonora Duse to the skies; Mr. Justin M'Carthy writes an essay on Barras; there is a literary article upon the Picaresque Novel, and we have, of course, the usual quantity of fiction.

THE CONTEMPORARY REVIEW.

TWO of the best articles in the *Contemporary* are noticed elsewhere, Mr. Charles Roberts' "The Physiology of Recreation" and Professor Lombroso's catalogue of new things.

ENGLISH INFLUENCE IN RUSSIA.

Mr. P. Boborykine has a short article in which he contrasts the quiet, progressive growth of English influence in Russia to the more or less fitful and spasmodic popularity of France and Germany. "Great Britain, its political and social condition; its customs of private and public life; its philosophy, science, literature, economical welfare, have always been and are at the present moment the object of most serious interest among the cultivated classes of Russia. Within the last ten years these intellectual and moral ties have been strengthened by the rapid rise in England of a general solicitude or interest for the working class; of the sincere desire of highly educated classes to advance the culture of the mass of the people. The Irish question, in which a great part of the nation has manifested such generous aspirations, has also contributed in no small measure to create a good feeling among liberal-minded Russians."

THE BEST ROUTE TO UGANDA.

Mr. G. F. Scott Elliot argues that the best way to go to Uganda is by the equatorial lakes. Although this may seem a longer way about, he argues that it would be cheaper and much more important from a political point of view: "The whole capital cost of the lakes route is £1,700,000, as contrasted with £2,240,000 by the Mombasa route. There is a thriving, prosperous colony to develop by the one and a population of under forty Europeans by the other. If this lakes route is opened we will see in perhaps twenty years the whole of Africa south of the Zambesi and east of 30 degrees longitude in the hands of England, Italy, Egypt and Germany, with whom we are on friendly terms. We can afford to leave the unhealthy coast district to Portugal, and the Congo to Belgium, if a continuity from Cairo to Cape Town *via* the Nile, Tanganika and Nyassa is kept clearly before our eyes.

TWO PAPERS ON RELIGION.

Canon Cheyne, writing on the "Archæological State of Old Testament Criticism," implores our Biblical critics to pay more attention to archæology. He concludes his paper by expressing his earnest hope "that Assyriology, which throws a flood of light on so much Eastern mythology, may more and more become the honored assistant of Biblical criticism and exegesis."

It is impossible to summarize Signor Fogazzaro's sermon, preached before the queen of Italy, on "The Origin of Man and the Religious Sentiment." The preacher believes in evolution, and states his reason for doing so, as follows: "An art which thus draws inspiration from the hypothesis of evolution, both in the moral and physical order of things, is clearly religious in character. The conception of human evolution thus applied harmonizes with the purest religious and moral feeling. This is why I believe with my whole soul that the great hypothesis is true."

OTHER ARTICLES.

Mr. E. F. Benson, in a pleasantly written paper on "Undesirable Information," makes his moan for the disillusion which follows too intimate acquaintance with the personality of great writers. Mr. J. G. Fitch produces a somewhat woolly paper on "Education and the State," which he addressed to the annual Congress of the

Teacher's Guild at Birmingham; Mr. A. W. Hul'on writes on a national Opera House, and Herbert Spencer discourses on the evolution of "Dancers and Musicians."

THE NINETEENTH CENTURY.

WE notice in another department Mr. Swinburne's poem on Cromwell's statue and Sir John Gorst's programme of social reform. The other articles are less interesting.

THE PAID MEMBER BLIGHT.

Major-General Tulloch has a very envenomed attack upon Australian institutions and Australian methods of government under the title of "An Object Lesson in the Payment of Members." He selects Victoria specially for treatment, but he says all the rest of Australasia, with the exception of Western Australia, is suffering from the paid member blight, and until the system is abolished it is impossible for the colonies to establish themselves on a firm financial basis, or for Australia to become a great nation. It is a very curious story which he tells. He says that the annual loss on Victorian railways is half a million a year. The tariff has gone up from 25 per cent. *ad valorem* in 1887 to 35 per cent in 1889 and to 59 per cent. in 1892. As duties went up wages came down.

HOME RULE FOR WALES.

The Bishop of St. Asaph trots out again all the well worn arguments which are urged in defense of the Established Church in Wales, and incidentally he makes an observation on the Home Rule movement in Wales which is well worth quoting: "Home rule for Wales," and 'Wales for the Welsh,' represent no doubt the sentiment and the aspiration of a certain section of the Gladstonian party in Wales; but if Home Rule for Wales were to be settled by the polling booths in Wales and Monmouthshire, not 47 per cent. but 80 per cent. of the registered householders would vote against such a proposal. Wales for the Welsh means England for the English, and the great majority of the Welsh people are shrewd enough to see that such a compact would not suit Wales. Between England and Wales there is no natural or scientific frontier, but only a ragged and capricious edge. Some parishes are torn out of the diocese of Hereford and thrust into Wales; others are torn out of Wales and thrust into Hereford or Lichfield. In both cases an absolute disregard has been shown for local sentiment. Geographically there is no common centre in Wales for Wales. I can reach Paris more quickly than I can reach St. David's from St. Asaph. London is some hours nearer than Swansea.

THE NAVAL VALUE OF THE KIEL CANAL.

Mr. W. Laird Clowes, writing upon "Some Lessons from Kiel," says that the result of the completion of the canal is that Germany's naval strength is doubled, and her defensive power increased by the equivalent of an army corps. Within sixty hours of the receipt in Berlin of the news of a decisive French defeat at sea, troops could be dispatched from the Elbe and Weser, and France would find herself invaded from the seaward. So much is he impressed with this that he urges France to reflect whether the time has not come for her to abandon her wish for revenge and to reconcile herself to accomplished facts.

Mr. Henry Jephson writes on the Irish fiasco a dreary retrospect which was hardly worth while printing. Sir Herbert Maxwell's paper on "Intellectual Detachment" is breezy and gossip, although it has not any particular point.

FRENCH AND ITALIAN REVIEWS.

THE NOUVELLE REVUE.

The two June numbers of Madame Adam's review, though not lacking in interesting matter, contain no article calling for very special notice. Maurice Maeterlinck, the Belgian Shakespeare, as he has been sometimes styled, contributes three strange essays, dealing severally with the Soul, Mystic, Morality and Womanhood. The writer is evidently a believer in "L'Eternel Féminin." "Be she good, be she evil, be she tender, be she cruel, be she loving, be she unfaithful, woman is always the same." He is evidently a fatalist, and at the same time a believer in the power of true love. "Let us approach with respect the smallest and the haughtiest, those who are thoughtless and those who think, those who laugh and those who weep, for they are familiar with much we know not—they belong to the Inevitable."

M. Hamelle sums up, under the title of "A Tory Democrat," the life and career of Lord Randolph Churchill, and he recalls the significant fact that his hero was the great nephew of carotid-artery-cutting Castlereagh.

Those who care for modern French art will value M. LeComte's short account of Corot, the great landscape painter, whose centenary has just been celebrated by an exhibition of his works in Paris. In the same order of thought is Saint-Saëns' analysis of the life and work of Anthony Rubinstein. The French composer knew his German comrade intimately, and describes him as having been "a fine athletic looking man, with a stature as colossal as his talent."

Victor Hugo's grandson continues his "Recollections of a Sailor." He writes with ease and eloquence, and it will be interesting to see if he gives to the world what were his impressions of England during his short visit to M. Daudet when the latter was in London.

Sir Henry Parkes' "Fifty Years of Australian History" is reviewed at some length. Sir Henry's critic, M. Quesnel, declares that the true wealth of Australasia is to be found in the soil, both below and above ground.

As is natural, Madame Adam is among the first to welcome Paul Bourget's election to the French Academy. He published some of his most remarkable novels and studies in psychology in the *Nouvelle Revue*, as did, it will be remembered, another of Madame Adam's literary children, Pierre Loti. The article dealing with the new Academician is analytical rather than personal, but we are told in it that Bourget's favorite among French works of fiction is the little known "Dominique" written by Fromentin.

THE REVUE DES DEUX MONDES.

WE have noticed elsewhere Vicomte d'Avenel's article in the number of June 1, on the alimentation of Paris.

MEHEMET ALI.

The first number contains an article upon the last years of Mehemet Ali by Comte Benedetti, who at the beginning of his career, so long ago as 1840, was sent to Egypt on a diplomatic mission. The famous Viceroy was born at La Cavalla, on the Gulf of Salonica, of a Turkish family of modest origin, and in his earliest youth had joined an irregular troupe raised by the Sultan to oppose Bonaparte's famous expedition to Egypt. It was Mehemet Ali who, in later years opened up the valley of the Nile to Western ideas, who founded schools and published news-

papers in many languages, and who by his reforms, which were not always mercifully carried out, earned for himself a great historical name. The rough soldier who had survived many a bloody struggle became in mature life something of a dandy. He wore no gloves, those appendages not being considered necessary to a refined oriental toilet; but his delicate hands showed no trace of the labors of his early life. Dressed in a large caftan lined with light fur, with a turban bound round his head, he evoked the image of an early Caliph. To do him justice, he resembled Haroun-Al-Raschid, in more ways than one. He was a great ruler. He gave the cotton culture to Egypt, he broke down the barriers between that country and the Western world, and Comte Benedetti says that his memory acquires daily fresh veneration, although he died in silence and retreat.

In his fifth paper upon Spain, M. René Bazin draws a lamentable picture of the cigar manufactory at Seville, which employs a multitude of women, sometimes at moments of pressure increasing the number to four thousand hands.

M. Albert Sorel writes of Bonaparte in Italy, and of the treaty known as that of Campo-Formio. When this treaty was presented to the French Directoire, Talleyrand made a panegyric of Bonaparte, and Larevalliére, who was the president, so far forgot his official dignity as to enfold the envoys in an embrace. "Happy France," said he "enjoy the fruit of thy conquest; nevertheless before reposing finally upon your laurels, look toward England." The extermination of England was considered a necessary condition of peace. Bonaparte knew this so well, that in 1797 he wrote to Talleyrand these words, which summed up his future destiny: "That which you desire that I should do is to accomplish miracles, and I do not know how to perform them."

An article on the Salons of 1895 is followed by one on the finances of Italy. M. Adrien Dubief fiddles on the old string when he winds up by saying that military expenses are a continuous source of danger. Italy can borrow for five or six more years, and pay the interest by increased taxation; but this will only, in the long run, increase the difficulties of the Treasury.

The first article in the second June number of the *Revue des Deux Mondes* is on naval matters. The anonymous author says that cruisers are coming into favor after having long been sacrificed to iron clads. He discusses elaborately the best methods of harassing the British commercial fleet, not so much in the Channel as upon the high seas, and he discusses the question with a vivid appreciation of the necessity of starving out England in case of a war.

The theories of heat are treated by M. P. Duheim; and his travels in Central Asia are recorded by M. Edouard Blanc.

THE REVUE DE PARIS.

THE youngest of French reviews is doing its best to keep up a superiority to its older established contemporaries. The June 1 number begins with an installment of Charles Gounod's memoirs, where the great composer starts by paying an eloquent tribute to his mother. "If I have achieved anything good during my life, I owe it to my mother, and it is to her I desire to render homage. She it is who nursed me, who brought me up and who formed me, not, alas, in her own image, for to this I could

not aspire; what is lacking in me is not her fault, but mine. . . . The following pages are my tribute of veneration and love to the creature who loved me most, my mother."

Charles Gounod seems to have inherited his musical genius from the woman to whom he pays so noble a tribute. She belonged to a well-known Norman family and was born in the year 1780, becoming a pupil of Hummel, the contemporary and friend of Beethoven. She married, at the age of twenty-six, a distinguished painter many years older than herself, and became a widow some sixteen years later, when her younger son Charles was only five years old. It was then that Mme. Gounod *mère*, as they in France so touchingly style dowagers, began teaching both music and drawing with a success that enabled her to educate her two sons, the one as an artist, the other as a musician. Charles Gounod's posthumous memoirs are good reading, and give a high idea of the writer's nobility and single-heartedness, and they further offer, all unconsciously, a charming picture of the love and confidence so often seen existing between a French mother and her sons.

M. Masson is making for himself quite a Napoleonic specialty, and his account of the Empress Josephine's early life will certainly prove of interest to those who care for what may be called the feminine side of history. The story of the lovely Creole's first marriage to Beauharnais is told at great length, and proves, if the historian's assertions be relied on, how entirely the life led by his heroine fitted her for the great position which she was so soon to occupy. M. Masson deals but briefly with Josephine's incarceration in the Prison des Carmes, where it will be remembered the terrible September massacres took place. But he states clearly that had it not been for an accident Mme. Beauharnais would have shared the fate of so many and been guillotined. What this accident was nobody seems to know. By some it has been asserted that she was forgotten, by others that her name was crossed out of one of the fatal lists by a Republican friend. Be that as it may, she lived to become the great love of Napoleon First's life, and one of the causes of his ultimate undoing.

In the same number two ardent French Wagnerians, Catulle Mendès and Alfred Ernst, contribute their impressions of "Tannhauser" as performed in Paris and at Bayreuth, and their few pages will be found to be of great value to those interested in the German composer's works and method.

The present mania for the posthumous publication of diaries, memoirs and so on, has its drawbacks; and it is to be doubted if Taine's friends have done wisely in publishing extracts from a diary kept by him during a journey in Belgium and Holland. The worthy citizens of Brussels will not be pleased with the unflattering portrait the famous historian has left of them. "As a whole they are sensual," he notes lightly; "the wealthier merchants each boast of at least two households, and, of course, two families. . . the women are sedentary and make good wives; the husbands spend their evenings at the club, and the ladies pass their evenings in contented solitude." On the other hand, Taine's art criticisms are worthy of study to those who regard the Continent from a picture-gallery point of view.

A naval authority, who prefers to remain anonymous, discusses with shrewdness and impartiality the strategic import of the Kiel Canal. He evidently considers that Germany's latest achievement will enable her ultimately to compete with other naval powers.

M. Lucien Perey, most admirable of chroniclers and modern historians, adds in the second number of the *Revue* his quota to the revival of French interest in Russia and things Russian, by publishing a selection of the Prince de Ligne's correspondence with Catherine the Great. The originals of these letters, which have not hitherto been published, are to be found in the Russian Imperial Archives, and they show that the redoubtable Empress had, when writing even to unknown friends, a pretty wit, and that the Russian court, even in those far off days, took a keen interest in the Chinese and China.

Many of those familiar with Miss Mary F. Robinson's (Madame James Darmesteter) charming writings, will read with interest the touching pages in which she attempts to give some idea of what her husband was both as historian and as the high-minded, single-hearted man, universally beloved and respected by a multitude of known and unknown friends, who all hailed in him, as did Gabriel Monod, "the soul of an apostle and the heart of a hero."

THE ITALIAN MAGAZINES.

THERE is very little of interest in the Italian magazines this month. The *Civiltà Cattolica* (June 1), with unquenchable hopefulness, professes itself much gratified at the reception granted to the Pope's letter to the English people by the Protestant press. At the same time, the Jesuit organ, while admitting that Leo XIII makes no pronouncement concerning Anglican orders, gives its own opinion very definitely against any formal recognition of the ecclesiastical status of the English clergy, founding its position on a Bull of Pope Paul IV, dated June 20, 1555, in which the Pope declared invalid all the ordinations performed according to the Ordinal of Edward VI, the same by which Archbishop Parker was himself ordained. The bringing to light of this important document from among the secret archives of the Vatican seems to be due to Fr. Aidan Gasquet, the indefatigable historian of the English Reformation.

In the *Nuova Antologia* a lengthy article on "The Science of the Point of Honor" enters with much detail into the true inwardness of dueling, and sketches its developments in the various countries of Europe. It is satisfactory to learn that the disrepute into which dueling has fallen in this country is mainly due to the superior quality of our administrative justice. For any one interested in the private history of the always fascinating Medici family there is an instructive article by E. Saltini on the private amours of Cosimo de Medici, which clears him, however, from some of the grossest accusations that have been brought against him.

The *Rivista per le Signorine*, a little magazine for girls edited by Signora Albini, is doing its best to cultivate a taste for English literature in its young readers, and has a series of excellent articles in progress on Charlotte Brontë and another on Dickens.

THE NEW BOOKS

RECENT AMERICAN PUBLICATIONS.

BIOGRAPHY.

Abraham Lincoln: Tributes from His Associates, Reminiscences of Soldiers, Statesmen and Citizens. With an Introduction by Rev. William Hayes Ward, D.D. 12mo, pp. 308. New York: Thomas Y. Crowell & Co. \$1.25.

This volume is made up of the numerous articles which appeared in the special "Lincoln number" of the *Independent*, April 4, 1895. The value of these estimates by Lincoln's contemporaries in various callings lies chiefly, perhaps, in the wide diversity of the view-points from which they are made. Considered as a character study, this group of papers is something almost unique in literature. Among the reminiscences of the martyr President are many which now appear in print for the first time. Several of these are related by men whose names have not heretofore figured in Lincoln literature, but whose personal acquaintance with Lincoln entitles them to a hearing. As a contribution to this generation's knowledge of "the first American," this volume must be ranked second only to the monumental work of Nicolay and Hay.

The Rise of Wellington. By General Lord Roberts, V.C. 12mo, pp. 208. Boston: Roberts Brothers. \$1.25.

Last month we noted the appearance of Lord Wolseley's *Pall Mall Magazine* papers on Napoleon in book form, and now the articles by General Lord Roberts, on "The Rise of Wellington," which originally appeared in the same magazine, have been collected and published in a volume by themselves. These articles embody the results of a very careful study of Wellington's military genius and achievements. The author places Wellington in the very first rank of commanders; even Napoleon is not granted precedence.

Life of Her Majesty Queen Victoria. By Millicent Garrett Fawcett. 12mo, pp. 266. Boston: Roberts Brothers. \$1.25.

This is a compact, well-arranged sketch of the life of Great Britain's reigning sovereign. The book is made interesting by the exercise of rare judgment in the selection of materials. The chapters relating to the Prince Regent and the home life of the Queen in the early years are particularly well written. The period covered by Her Majesty's reign is undoubtedly one of the most important in all English history, and while it is difficult for Americans to appreciate the reverence still felt by Englishmen for the Crown as an institution, we are not lacking in regard for the noble character and high purposes of the woman who for nearly sixty years has represented imperial sovereignty in the most democratic of monarchies. The author of this biography believes that Victoria has "created modern constitutionalism;" this we cannot admit, and yet in her lifetime the forces have been constantly at work from which modern constitutionalism has been evolved, and she could not, if she would, have remained out of touch with the general movement.

John Dalton and the Rise of Modern Chemistry. By Sir Henry E. Roscoe, D.C.L. The Century Science Series. 12mo, pp. 216. New York: Macmillan & Co. \$1.25.

Macmillan's "Century Science Series" is well begun in Professor Roscoe's sketch of John Dalton, an out-of-the-way personality to whom the world is indebted for the atomic theory and for divers other contributions to the modern science of chemistry. Dalton died in 1844. Several memoirs of his life have been published, but none of these has had a popular circulation. Professor Roscoe has brought out the interesting points in a very original character. Dalton was a member of the Society of Friends, and passed the greater part of his life in Manchester, where he taught private pupils in the ordinary branches of knowledge for years after his scientific discoveries had given him a world-wide reputation.

Sónya Kovalévsky: Her Recollections of Childhood. Translated from the Russian by Isabel F. Hapgood. Octavo, pp. 318. New York: The Century Company. \$1.75

One of the most fascinating of the summer books of serious import is this volume, which contains Sónya Kovalévsky's recollections of her childhood, and the Duchess of Cajanello's biography of Madame Kovalévsky. The translation is in every way admirable, and the portrayal of Russian life and

character is full of a strange power of attraction. Sónya Kovalévsky was one of the greatest of the women scholars of her time, and was professor of higher mathematics at the University of Stockholm when she died in 1891. Her experiences as a typical "new woman" of the Russian student type were representative of tendencies strongly at work in the empire of the Czar. Certainly this is one of the notable books of the season.

The Ameer Abdur Rahman. By Stephen Wheeler, F.R.G.S. 12mo, pp. 251. New York: Frederick Warne & Co. \$1.25.

The visit of the son of the sovereign head of Afghanistan has been one of the absorbing incidents of the summer in England. It is, perhaps, due to this circumstance that a new series of biographical sketches, entitled "Public Men of To-day," has been opened with a bright, easily read volume on the old Ameer himself. The volume is written by a gentleman who has had large experience in India, and its picture of life and personality in the buffer state between British India and Russian territory in Asia shows ample familiarity. The volume is essentially, however, a political review of the most critical of international situations.

Li Hungchang. By Prof. Robert K. Douglas. 12mo, pp. 251. New York: Frederick Warne & Co. \$1.25.

The story of Li Hungchang in the series of "Public Men of To-day" follows quickly after that of the Ameer Abdur Rahman. Professor Douglas has drawn his materials altogether from Chinese sources, and writes with a certain kind of intimate knowledge of Chinese life which, so far as we are aware, has not been shown in other accounts of the distinguished Chinese statesman. The book is fresh from the press and its preface is dated June 7, 1895. Its concluding chapters, therefore, deal with the recent war and the conclusion of peace, although scant space is given to the discussion of the treaty between Japan and China. It happens that Stambuloff of Bulgaria is announced for the next volume in this series; and it will reach the market at a timely moment in view of the recent deadly assault upon that public character.

Washington; or, The Revolution. A Drama. By Ethan Allen. 12mo, pp. 225. Chicago: F. Tennyson Neely.

Mr. Ethan Allen, one of the most distinguished and patriotic of the citizens of New York, and a descendant by collateral line of the family to which the Vermont revolutionary hero of the same name belonged, has given us a biography of Washington in the form of an extended drama or dialogue in which the events of the Revolution are made clear by imaginary conversations between the leading figures in the action upon both sides. Mr. Allen's book might be listed as history, or as dramatic literature; but we have preferred upon the whole to classify it as a biographical portrayal of the character of Washington. However great its value in other regards, this book would seem to us most important for its character as a vivid account of the drama of the revolutionary period by a citizen who is at once a thorough student of that period and a man of practical affairs. We venture to say that the average reader will have a better notion of the Revolutionary War from Ethan Allen's work than from anything else that he has ever read.

Mahomet and Islam. By Sir William Muir, LL.D. Third edition, revised. 16mo, pp. 256. New York: Fleming H. Revell Company. \$1.

Sir William Muir is the author of a large and standard work on the life of Mahomet. The present little volume is an abridgement of that work. It can be highly recommended as a readable sketch of the life of the prophet of Islam, together with an understandable account of the chief tenets of Mohammedanism.

English Writers. By Henry Morley. Vol. XI.—Shakespeare and His Time: Under James I. 12mo, pp. 483. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. \$1.50.

This volume of the familiar "English Writers" series was left in an unfinished condition by the late Professor Morley and has been completed, according to the general plan of the work, by Professor W. Hall Griffin, of Queen's College, London. The principal subjects treated, historically, critically, or by analytical exposition, are Shakespeare's plays, from "Measure for Measure" to Henry VIII, and his sonnets, the relation of Church and State under James I, "England Over

the Sea," and the lives and works of Ben Jonson, Beaumont and Fletcher, Dekker, Chapman and a few other writers. An important portion of this volume is a bibliography of Elizabethan literature occupying more than one hundred and twenty pages and printed from type of several sizes. It is arranged, for the most part, alphabetically by authors.

Shadows of the Stage. Third Series. By William Winter. 18mo, pp. 351. New York: Macmillan & Co. 75 cents.

Another little volume on actors and the stage from the pen of William Winter will be as welcome as its predecessors have been. This one tells us of Ada Rehan in several of her parts, of Henry Irving, of Mansfield, of Willard, of Lawrence Barrett, of Mary Anderson, and of many more people and topics of the stage. The little essays are reprinted largely from Mr. Winter's criticisms in the *New York Tribune*, though some of them were originally done for other purposes.

HISTORY.

The Story of Patriots' Day: Lexington and Concord, April 19, 1775. By George J. Varney. 16mo, pp. 179. Boston: Roberts Brothers. 60 cents.

This account of the battles of Lexington and Concord was prepared with reference to the celebration of April 19 as "Patriots' Day" by the Commonwealth of Massachusetts. Mr. Varney has grouped his materials in an attractive way, and his book contains much information not easily accessible elsewhere. Paul Revere's narrative of his famous ride, and the stories told by men and women living in 1894, who had them from the lips of the heroes of Concord and Lexington, are well worthy of preservation in this form. There are several poems brought out by the first observance of the holiday. Most of the views of buildings and historic spots are from photographs. The view of the Lexington fight is from a copperplate engraving made in 1775.

White Servitude in the Colony of Virginia. By James Curtis Ballagh, A.B. Paper, octavo, pp. 99. Baltimore: The Johns Hopkins Press. 50 cents.

The system of indentured white labor which prevailed down to the time of the Revolution in Virginia and other American colonies has always been imperfectly understood. It has been alleged that most of the laborers held under the system were British convicts. The writer of the Johns Hopkins monograph, which has recently appeared, shows that the larger proportion of them were honest and industrious people who were too poor to pay their own way to America, and so bound themselves out for a term of years in order to obtain transportation. He also shows that the system had its advantages—moral and social, if not economic, when compared with negro slavery, and that it aided in the development of an important class of citizens.

A Short Constitutional History of England. By H. St. Clair Feilden, M.A. Third edition. 12mo, pp. 378. Boston: Ginn & Co. \$1.35.

This latest edition of the late Mr. Feilden's excellent work has been prepared by Mr. W. Gray Etheridge, M.A., late scholar of Keble College, who has in part rewritten the book, treating certain subjects more fully than before. The views of recent writers on disputed points have been incorporated in the text. As a brief manual of English constitutional history, probably nothing better is in print.

The Narrative of Captain Coignet (Soldier of the Empire), 1776-1850. Translated from the French by Mrs. M. Carey. 12mo, pp. 324. New York: Thomas Y. Crowell & Co. \$1.50.

A new edition of Mrs. Carey's excellent translation of Captain Coignet's famous "Narrative." The publication of this work at this time, in a popular form, is most fortunate, in view of the recent revival of interest in everything relating to Napoleon. Captain Coignet was one of Napoleon's Body Guard, and fought in many of his campaigns. His story is simple and straightforward, and thereby all the more impressive as an historical record.

POLITICAL AND SOCIAL SCIENCE.

Natural Taxation: An Inquiry into the Practicability, Justice and Effects of a Scientific and Natural Method of Taxation. By Thomas G. Shearman. 12mo, pp. 239. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. \$1.

Mr. Shearman exposes the faults in existing methods of taxation unsparingly. It is quite unlikely that any one will

come to the defense of our state tax systems; they long ago lost favor with about every class in the community. Most readers will sympathize fully with Mr. Shearman in his vigorous onslaughts. Midway in the volume will be found the author's enunciation of the principle which, in his opinion, constitutes "natural taxation." This is nothing more nor less than the single tax on land values. In the chapter headed "One Tax Enough," Mr. Shearman makes a reply to those opponents of the single tax who have asserted that nowhere are land rentals sufficient to pay even present taxes. While the conclusiveness of his argument will be very generally called in question, it must be admitted that his positions are stated with great force and clearness. It is doubtful whether the single tax, as a practical fiscal measure, not as a scheme of social reform, has ever been more ably advocated even by Henry George himself.

How Canada is Governed. By J. G. Bourinot, Clerk of the Canadian House of Commons. 12mo, pp. 358. Toronto: Copp, Clark Co., Limited.

Students have repeatedly been placed under obligation to Dr. Bourinot, for his able and helpful expositions of the Dominion system of government. He is virtually the sole authority on Canadian constitutional questions. His present book is offered as a manual of the executive, legislative, judicial and municipal institutions of Canada. Not only the general government of the Dominion, but the powers of the provincial governments composing the federal union, the system of courts and legal procedure, and the public school system are carefully described. An appendix contains the full text of the British North America act of 1867, with amendments. While intended primarily for the use of Canadian citizens, the book will prove a most convenient compendium in the hands of the general student of political institutions.

Government & Co., Limited. An Examination of the Tendencies of Privilege in the United States. By Horatio W. Seymour. 16mo, pp. 148. Chicago: A. C. McClurg & Co. 75 cents.

The argument of this book is directed against paternalism in our government. It is the author's aim to show that this evil is so strongly entrenched in the republic that only the most strenuous efforts can dislodge it. So much of his ammunition is used on the protective tariff and pauper labor that very little remains to be expended on other forms of American paternalism. All this wickedness is personified in Privilege. Mr. Seymour makes a vigorous attack on Privilege, and embodies in his discourse an expression of much of the thought current among Western farmers and others concerning the injustice of our present social system.

England's Responsibility Toward Armenia. By the Rev. Malcolm MacColl, M.A. Pap. r, 12mo, pp. 128. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. 75 cents.

This pamphlet by Canon MacColl contains the whole case against Turkey in a nutshell. It is the record of Turkish misrule made up from official documents, chiefly the British consular reports. It does not deal particularly with the Armenian atrocities of 1894, but with the Sultan's course toward the Armenians in the past. A reading of the evidence massed by Canon MacColl tends to convince us of the general truth of his bold assertion in the introductory pages, that "the presumption is always in favor of the truth of such reports [as those of last autumn] from any part of the Turkish Empire."

Wheelbarrow on the Labor Question. 12mo, pp. 503. Chicago: Open Court Publishing Co. 35 cents.

"Wheelbarrow" (the late Gen. M. M. Trumbull, of Chicago) wrote several meritorious articles on the labor problem which were published in the *Open Court* and elsewhere before the author's death. These papers have now been collected and printed in a neat volume which forms No. 13 in the "Religion of Science Library." The articles which appeared in the controversy with Mr. Lyman J. Gage on the ethics of the Board of Trade, and in the controversy with Mr. Hugh Pentecost and others on the single tax question, are appended.

New York Charities Directory. Sixth edition. 16mo, pp. 572. New York: Published by the Charity Organization Society. \$1.

The Directory issued each year by the Charity Organization Society of New York City has long been accepted as the standard guide to all useful information relating to New York charitable institutions. Even with the condensation of statement employed by the compiler, upward of 500 pages are required to complete his laborious task. The greatest efforts have been made to insure accuracy, and all interested in charitable work and social regeneration will find the book indispensable.

The American People's Money. By Ignatius Donnelly. 12mo, pp. 186. Chicago: Laird & Lee. 50 cents.

The Middle Ten. By F. F. Murray. Paper, 12mo, pp. 119. Titusville, Pa.: World Publishing Company. 50 cents.

The Way Out: Exemplified Philosophy. By Moses Samelson. 12mo, pp. 428. New York: The Irving Company.

Speeches and Addresses by Judge Edgar E. Bryant. Paper, 12mo, pp. 95. Fort Smith, Ark.: Chauncey A. Lick.

RELIGION AND PHILOSOPHY.

Plain Facts for Fair Minds: An Appeal to Candor and Common Sense. By George M. Searle. 16mo, pp. 360. New York: Catholic Book Exchange. 50 cents.

This volume is written by the Professor of Mathematics and Astronomy in the Catholic University of America. It gives separate consideration to each point of the Catholic creed with the purpose of removing misconceptions and furnishing a simple but sufficient explanation. The more common charges against the Catholic Church, apart from its doctrine, are also discussed. The book is largely addressed to Protestant believers, and endeavors to show the "reasonableness of what is really the only thoroughly reasonable form of Christianity." The style is attractively clear and intelligent. The author has for the most part avoided both the controversial and the over-learned. The chapters upon "The Infallibility of the Pope," "The Immaculate Conception," "Catholic Education," "Indulgences and Dispensations" and "Modern Miracles" must be of particular interest to many candid readers.

Spiritual Law in the Natural World. By J. W. Thomas, F.I.C. 12mo, pp. 423. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. \$2.

The author of this volume explains in his preface that the title is an afterthought suggested by a friend, and that the book was not in any sense written as a counterpoise to Mr. Drummond's "Natural Law in the Spiritual World." Mr. Thomas' sub-head is, "A Metaphysical and Psychological Exposition of the Operations of the Holy Spirit and Other Agencies." The volume is constructed upon the lines of the systematic theology of the most standard and orthodox school. It is a piece of dialectical writing which for logical strength suggests a class of books much more common a generation ago than now.

A Lent in London: A Course of Sermons on Social Subjects. With a Preface by Henry Scott Holland, M.A. 12mo, pp. 248. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. \$1.25.

Canon Holland has collected in this volume a series of sermons preached to business men in the city of London during Lent of the present year, by a number of clergymen, under the auspices of the London branch of the Christian Social Union. The preachers include the Archbishop of Canterbury, Canon Holland himself, and a number of well-known Church of England clergymen. They deal with a wide range of topics, and the volume is a particularly useful one as illustrating both the spirit and also the manner and method of the great living preachers in the Church of England.

A New Programme of Missions. By Luther D. Wishard. 16mo, pp. 97. New York: Fleming H. Revell Company. 50 cents.

Mr. Wishard, as a member of the International Committee of the Y. M. C. A., has personally investigated most of the important (Protestant) mission stations of the world. He has intimate knowledge of the "Student Volunteer Movement for Foreign Missions," which President McCosh, of Princeton, declared to be the greatest missionary revival since the first century of Christianity, and believes that its history points to the true method of evangelizing the world—making the colleges in all lands centers of missionary effort.

How Christ Came to Church: A Spiritual Autobiography. By A. J. Gordon, D.D. 12mo, pp. 146. Philadelphia: American Baptist Publication Society. 75 cents.

In "How Christ Came to Church," the late Dr. A. T. Gordon explains those principles of his spiritual life and his ministry which he held with firmest conviction. Among his ideals was that of a church entirely conforming to a Biblical pattern—repudiating all secular elements such as a paid choir,

oratorical preaching, etc. In the last fifty pages of the volume Dr. A. T. Pierson writes of the temperament, character, methods, aspirations and teaching of Dr. Gordon—a man certainly of remarkably intense consecration to his calling.

Pleasure and Profit in Bible Study. By D. L. Moody. 12mo, pp. 137. New York: Fleming H. Revell Company. 50 cents.

This is not a systematic treatise in all respects, but it gives valuable hints to Bible workers. Mr. Moody draws principally from his own long evangelistic experience for the anecdotes and suggestions for study. Every page reveals the faith, directness, practical spirit and other well-known characteristics of the great revivalist.

The Talmud. By Emanuel Deutsch. 12mo, pp. 107. Philadelphia: Jewish Publication Society of America.

The Jewish Publication Society has done well to reprint Emanuel Deutsch's essay on the Talmud. Many readers who have a vague notion of the Talmud would like to know better what it really is. Clergymen of all denominations will find the publications of the Jewish Publication Society useful for their purposes.

OUT-OF-DOOR BOOKS.

Handbook of Birds of Eastern North America. By Frank M. Chapman. 12mo, pp. 435. New York: D. Appleton & Co. \$3.

Mr. Chapman is an assistant curator in the American Museum of Natural History, New York City, and has prepared this ornithological manual with enthusiasm and according to the methods of a competent naturalist. The volume is free from burdensome technicalities, however, and is adapted for practical service to bird students, even when abroad. The first chapters treat of "The Study of Ornithology," "The Study of Birds Out-of-Doors" (including a calendar of bird migrations and dates of nesting), and "Collecting Birds, Their Nests and Eggs." There are carefully arranged keys to orders, families and species, accurate descriptions of the separate species, with comments upon their songs, habits, etc. The illustrations, which are of a high order of excellence, include twenty full-page plates and one hundred and fifteen figures in the text.

Birdcraft: A Field Book of Two Hundred Song, Game, and Water Birds. By Mabel Osgood Wright. Octavo, pp. 333. New York: Macmillan & Co. \$3.

This is an admirable book for bird lovers by the author of "The Friendship of Nature," which was noticed in this department of the REVIEW some months ago. There are short introductory chapters upon "The Spring Song," "The Building of the Nest," "The Water Birds" and "Birds of Autumn and Winter." The synopsis of families is followed by two hundred pages of "bird biographies," including a concise description of each species, its song, nesting, etc., and a delightful commentary after the manner which Burroughs, Bradford Torrey and other revealers of outdoordom have made familiar. A key to the birds is given based upon the color of plumage or other distinctions readily perceived. The volume is made attractive and more serviceable by fifteen double-page plates, showing one hundred and twenty-eight birds in natural colors and about two score more in black and white. It is a welcome addition to the extensive literature of the New England poet-naturalists.

Pocket Guide to the Common Land Birds of New England. By M. A. Willcox. 16mo, pp. 170. Boston: Lee & Shepard. 70 cents.

This guide, by the Professor of Zoology in Wellesley College, is avowedly a compilation, but is the result of much experience in teaching college women to study birds. About ninety of the more common birds are described concisely, and some account of their habits given. The artificial key to the species is based upon distinctions in the color of plumage. The volume is of convenient size and is commendable as a very brief introduction to recreative ornithological study.

Familiar Flowers of Field and Garden. By F. Schuyler Mathews. 12mo, pp. 315. New York: D. Appleton & Co. \$1.75.

Mr. Mathews has prepared a very pleasant volume for such readers as are interested in our common (Eastern) flowers in the spirit of the artist and the Rambler. He has described about two hundred and fifty species, selecting those which were "most familiar or interesting, or even homely, to one who spends a great deal of time in the garden and fields surrounding a hillside studio." Both the scientific and the popular names are used. Mr. Mathews has given particular attention to form, color and the æsthetic values of these

plants. The text is illustrated with over two hundred drawings by the author, many of them sketched directly from nature. The last fifty pages of the book are occupied by a systematic index which includes names, colors, localities and a calendar of many hundreds of the familiar flowers of the United States.

The Horticulturist's Rule-Book. By L. H. Bailey. 16mo, pp. 302. New York: Macmillan & Co. 75 cents.

This is the third revised and enlarged edition of a compendium for fruit-growers, truck-gardeners, florists and others, by a Cornell University professor. It gives in a concise, well-arranged form a great deal of carefully compiled information regarding insecticides, plant-diseases, waxes, seed-tables, greenhouse work, the weather, horticultural literature, technical terms and other subjects of practical interest to the horticulturist. An extended index is provided.

Ten New England Blossoms and Their Insect Visitors. By Clarence Moores Weed. 12mo, pp. 153. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. \$1.25.

These chapters are, in the main, studies of the agency of the insect world in the "pollination" of flowers. The observations are recorded with scientific accuracy, but in a simple style which will entertain most people genuinely interested in botany, entomology or the living processes of nature in general. The fertilization of flowers is a fascinating and comparatively new field of investigation. The volume is liberally supplied with attractive illustrations.

The Natural History of Aquatic Insects. By Prof. L. C. Miall, F.R.S. 12mo, pp. 400. New York: Macmillan & Co. \$1.75.

It is enough to say of Professor Miall's book that he has accomplished most happily the thing he undertook to do as explained in the first sentence of his preface. That sentence is as follows: "I have here attempted to help those naturalists, especially those young naturalists, who take delight in observing the structure and habits of living animals." The chapters on gnats, mayflies, dragon-flies and water boatmen ought to be hailed with delight by thousands of inquiring children who spend their summers out of doors.

The Story of the Plants. By Grant Allen. 16mo, pp. 213. New York: D. Appleton & Co. 40 cents.

However opinions may differ about the work of Grant Allen as a novelist, and particularly about his unhappy story of "The Woman Who Did," there can be no two opinions about Mr. Grant Allen as a popular scientific writer. Science is his life study and his true field. This little book, which tells us about the manners and customs of plant life, is quite the most interesting book of its kind we have ever seen. It is fascinatingly written, and it embodies in small compass a prodigious amount of botanical knowledge.

Wayside and Woodland Blossoms. By Edward Step. 16mo, pp. 173. New York: Frederick Warne & Co. \$2.50.

A stoutly-bound little manual prepared as a "pocket-guide to British wild-flowers for the country rambler." It contains colored figures of one hundred and fifty-six species, black and white plates of twenty-two species and accurate descriptions of four hundred species. In the body of the book the plants are arranged according to seasons, though at the end of the work they are classified according to the natural orders.

The Friendship of Nature: A New England Chronicle of Birds and Flowers. By Mabel Osgood Wright. 32mo, pp. 238. New York: Macmillan & Co. 25 cents.

This little volume further defines itself to be "A New England Chronicle of Birds and Flowers." It is made up of charming little essays which the summer and autumn visitor to New England country scenes might find a keen pleasure in reading.

Golf in America: A Practical Manual. By James P. Lee. 16mo, pp. 194. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. \$1.

Golf seems to be gaining ground—literally as well as figuratively—among American lovers of outdoor sports. Last December representatives of leading clubs met and organized the "United States Golf Association." Mr. Lee's manual includes a brief history of golf, an account of the principal clubs in America, explanation of the game, the method and rules of playing, glossary of technical terms, constitution of the United States Association and related matter. There are

a dozen full-page illustrations of club houses, players in position, etc.

POPULAR SCIENCE.

A Hand-Book on Tuberculosis among Cattle. Compiled by Henry L. Shumway. 16mo, pp. 191. Boston: Roberts Brothers. \$1.

This volume has been prepared by a member of the Boston Herald staff, and is evolved from an article published in that periodical. Mr. Shumway has gleaned his facts from competent veterinarian authorities, but his book is intended to interest and give information to the intelligent public in general. The sub-title is needed to show the scope of the work: "With Considerations of the Relation of the Disease to the Health and Life of the Human Family, and of the Facts concerning the Use of Tuberculin as a Diagnostic Test." The simple language and the illustrations render the subject clear to common understanding, and it is a subject which is of importance to all public spirited citizens. "Consumption" is but one form of tuberculosis, which many consider to be the most fatal disease among human beings; one physician going so far as to assert that "at least one person out of every seven dies of some form of tuberculosis."

Magnetism: Its Potency and Action. By George W. Holley. 16mo, pp. 283. Boston: Arena Publishing Company. \$1.25.

The author's preface states that he has long been interested in the various phases of the magnetic energy, and has for several years thought and experimented in this line of study. One object of his book is to demonstrate the "universality, pervasiveness and constancy" of magnetism in animal and vegetable life. In this connection he records observations of the actions of cattle, dogs, birds and insects. Not content with this phase of the subject, the author goes to consider "Stellar Systems and Celestial Geography," hypnotism and spiritualism, in which he is a believer. The book seems lucidly written in its several portions, but as a whole will probably not be "taken seriously" by the scientific mind.

Elasticity a Mode of Motion. By Robert Stevenson, C.E., M.E. Paper, 12mo, pp. 61. San Francisco: Industrial Publishing Company. 50 cents.

Mr. Stevenson, who is a member of the American Institute of Mining Engineers, believes he has discovered in the principle of "kinetic stability" (persistence of energy) the "true and proximate cause of universal gravitation." The old Newtonian theory of "attraction" between molecules of matter he considers false and obstructive to the progress of science. In this present pamphlet he endeavors to support his position by arguments based on mathematical reasoning and on the results of physical experimentation.

The Eye in Its Relation to Health. By Chalmer Prentice, M.D. 12mo, pp. 214. Chicago: A. C. McClurg & Co. \$1.50.

Dr. Prentice's work at least suggests the great facts of scientific exploration that still lie before the medical and surgical specialist. This work throws much important light upon the obscure relationships between the eye and the general operations of the nervous system. It is a book principally for professional readers, but its terminology is not beyond the understanding of the intelligent layman.

TRAVEL.

Our Western Archipelago. By Henry M. Field. Octavo, pp. 250. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. \$2.

Dr. Henry M. Field's annual book of travel is something that a host of devoted readers is always glad to welcome. This time the venerable but intrepid traveler carries us with him to Alaska, and besides his account of that wonderland, he tells us in an informal way much that is interesting about his outward trip through Canada by the Canadian Pacific Railroad, and of his homeward journey and his observations in the states of Washington, Oregon and Montana, including a Yellowstone Park visit. It is a charming volume in mechanical make-up, as well as in manner and matter.

Foreign Experiences of an American Girl. By Elizabeth E. Miller. 12mo, pp. 148. Meadville, Pa.: Published by the author. \$1.

The value of this particular volume of travel lies in the fact that the American girl who tells her experiences represents fairly the great majority of travelers in foreign parts who have no exceptional opportunities for seeing and doing interesting things. Miss Miller went to Germany by way of

Holland, made a standard round, and came home by way of Canada. Her account of it all narrates those simple incidents which more ambitious writers would not have thought it worth while to mention, but which after all for most people make up the charm of a trip.

In the Land of Lorna Doone, and Other Pleasurable Excursions in England. By William H. Rideing. 16mo, pp. 173. New York: T. Y. Crowell & Co. \$1.

Lorna Doone has been so thoroughly read by thousands of Americans that Mr. Rideing's dainty little sketch of a visit in Devonshire will be read with keen delight, while the other essays in this volume, which tell of trips in Cornwall, Warwickshire, and Yorkshire, will be no less enjoyable, as auxiliary to the regular guide books.

ESSAYS, CRITICISM AND BELLES-LETTRES.

The Life of the Spirit in the Modern English Poets. By Vida D. Scudder. 12mo, pp. 349. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. \$1.75.

To the student or serious reader who looks to literature for a solution of the deepest problems of the moral life this volume is certainly one of the most stimulating and most valuable in recent criticism. It examines thoroughly the spiritual teaching of the great English poetry of our century, and is written in a noble, intensely living style. The general subjects considered, are "Science and the Modern Poets," "Wordsworth and the New Democracy," "Ideals of Redemption: Medieval and Modern," "The New Renaissance," "Browning as a Humorist," "The Poetry of Search," and "The Triumph of the Spirit." As may be gleaned from the last subject the author is an idealist and believer that the final tendency of the poetry of our day is toward faith, freedom and human fellowship. She goes so far as to say in the closing words of the volume, "From pantheism toward Christianity: this is the spiritual pilgrimage of our modern English poets." In some respects this book of criticism has fellowship with Professor Royce's "Spirit of Modern Philosophy"; at least it might very appropriately be read in connection with that work. It is printed and bound in the usual excellent style of Houghton, Mifflin & Co.

Readings from the Old English Dramatists. By Catherine Mary Reynolds-Winslow. Two vols., 12mo, pp. 699. Boston: Lee & Shepard. \$3.50.

This work would by no means satisfy a close student of English literature, but it may be commended to the general reader interested in the old English drama—a subject to which much attention is just now being paid. Mrs. Winslow gives a large number of selected scenes from typical dramatic productions from the time of the fifteenth century masques and miracle plays to Sheridan's "School for Scandal," with comments upon authors, scenes and characters. John Heywood, Lyly, Marlowe, Jonson, Beaumont and Fletcher, Massinger, Farquhar and Goldsmith are among the authors studied. The two volumes, therefore, offer an intelligible survey of the development of the English drama throughout the most important portion of its history. Much of the material has been used in lectures before student audiences. The publishers have given the work an appropriate appearance.

The Temple Shakes. eare. Henry VI, parts I, II, III. With preface, glossary, etc., by Israel Gollancz. 32mo, pp. 160-166-155. New York: Macmillan & Co. Each volume 65 cents.

Another installment of the "Temple Shakespeare," of which frequent mention has been made in this department of the REVIEW. Each volume of Henry VI has its own glossary and notes. The frontispieces for the three parts are representations, respectively, of the tower of London, remains of the Abbey at Bury St. Edmunds and Micklethorpe Bar, York.

The Love Letters of a Portuguese Nun. 32mo, pp. 148. New York: Cassell Publishing Company. 25 cents.

A neat, convenient edition of one of the classics of epistolary literature. The five letters were written in 1668 to a young officer of the French army, and overflow with the complex and passionate emotion of a woman's first love and the despair of her abandonment. A sympathetic introduction and a preface prepare the way for the translation of the letters.

POETRY AND MUSIC.

The White Tsar, and Other Poems. By Henry Bedlow. Illustrated by J. Steeple Davis. Quarto. New York: J. Selwin Tait & Sons. \$3.50.

There are but three poems in this volume, all written in eight-line stanzas. The first is composed of eleven stanzas de-

scriptive of the life of the polar bear; the second, "Dies Caniculares," pictures in twenty stanzas the exhaustion and desolation of nature in the dog-days season; the third piece is a fanciful, dreamy love poem about a dark-eyed Asiatic beauty. The versification is generally smooth and pleasant to the ear. Mr. J. Steeple Davis interprets the poems by fifty-five full-page illustrations, many of which are exceedingly attractive. The volume, in typography, paper and binding, is fitted for presentation and drawing-room table use.

Church Harmonies, New and Old. Complete Edition, with Psalms and Chants. Octavo, pp. 456. Boston: Universalist Publishing House.

In addition to an excellent collection of seven hundred and eight hymns and about as many tunes, this volume contains more than a score of chants, several orders of service and forty pages of selections from the Psalms. There is a variety of serviceable indices. The music and words are of a high order and the book has a satisfactory appearance. It is especially prepared for the Universalist denomination and has been edited by Charles R. Tenney and Leo R. Lewis.

The New Era of Song. Composed and edited by I. V. Flagler. Octavo, pp. 193. Meadville, Pa.: Flood & Vincent. 35 cents.

Mr. Flagler is organist of the Chautauqua Assembly. The hymns and tunes of his new book are intended for use in Sunday schools, young people's meetings, prayer meetings and other religious gatherings where bright but artistic music is desired. Competent musical authorities have given high praise to the volume. Mr. Flagler aims to strike the golden mean between "Gospel hymn trash" and the elaborate classicism which hinders congregational singing.

Oklahoma, and Other Poems. By Freeman E. Miller, A.M. 16mo, pp. 126. Buffalo: Charles Wells Moulton.

Mr. Miller, who is professor of English in the Agricultural and Mechanical College of Oklahoma Territory, dedicates his collection of verse to James Whitcomb Riley. A few of the poems in the volume are genuinely Western, but the majority are of more conventional tone, including poems of love and of moral reflection. Mr. Miller has to some extent used the sonnet and rondeau forms of versification.

Sappho, and Other Songs. By L. B. Pemberton. Paper, 12mo, pp. 72. Los Angeles: Published by the Author.

FICTION.

The Adventures of Captain Horn. By Frank R. Stockton. 12mo, pp. 404. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. \$1.50.

Mr. Stockton's latest production has not been dealt out to the public as a serial, but has been offered *in toto* in all its freshness to the summer reader, and pushed with the most effective "booming" that any American publishers have ever given to a novel. Happily, Mr. Stockton's story, like everything else he has ever done, is entertaining enough to be worth reading, whether or not it justifies the marvelous superlatives of the advertisements. A really thrilling book of adventure could scarcely be written by a novelist of Mr. Stockton's temperament and methods, but fancy, ingenuity and safe amusement abound in the pages of "Captain Horn," and we advise everybody to read it as a wholesome recreation and an antidote to the mawkish literature that the "new-woman" novelist of England continues to pour out upon a distressed world.

Children of the Soil. By Henryk Sienkiewicz. 12mo, pp. 675. Boston: Little, Brown & Co. \$2.

The eminent Polish novelist, whose half dozen previous works are accessible to us through Mr. Jeremiah Curtin's admirable translations, has earned a reputation and a constituency of readers in the United States which might well cause him some satisfaction. Human nature is much the same everywhere, and although Sienkiewicz writes of life and society in Poland, his genius gives him a world-wide acceptance. To some readers this book will be chiefly interesting because it deals with fundamental social problems of our own day, while to many others its attraction will lie in its pictures of modern Polish life.

The Heritage of the Kurts. By Björnstjerne Björnson. Translated from the Norwegian by Cecil Fairfax. 12mo, pp. 306. New York: United States Book Company. \$1.

Björnstjerne Björnson's novels, which used to delight us so much, have not appeared very frequently of late years, because the great Norwegian author has been engrossed in poli-

tics and current reform work. The present book was written more than ten years ago, but has only now been translated. It is considered by Mr. Edmund Gosse, who writes the introduction, as one of the novelist's strongest and best works.

The Grasshoppers. By Mrs. Andrew Dean. 12mo, pp. 341. New York: Frederick A. Stokes Company. \$1.

This is the story of an English widow and her three daughters who are fashionable and frivolous but in financial eclipse. They take up their abode in Hamburg with some family relatives, and Mrs. Andrew Dean's keen and satirical pen finds a congenial topic in lampooning the pretentious social life of a German city of to-day. Hamburg society would not enjoy this novel, but, perhaps, Hamburg may never learn of the book's existence.

Bleak House. By Charles Dickens. 12mo, pp. 849. New York: Macmillan & Co. \$1.

This attractive and standard edition of Dickens approaches completion. Many readers have considered "Bleak House" as Charles Dickens' masterpiece, and they will find the thirty-four pages of introduction by Charles Dickens the younger to be exceedingly valuable for the light thrown upon several questions which have occasioned controversy.

An Errant Wooing. By Mrs. Burton Harrison. 12mo, pp. 258. New York: The Century Company. \$1.50.

Mrs. Burton Harrison's new story, which has just finished its course as a serial in the *Century Magazine*, is selling extensively and is accounted one of the best and most popular novels of the summer. It is a story of love making on the wing, and the scenes shift from London to southern Spain and northern Africa. These circumstances give opportunity for a number of photographic illustrations.

A Bit of Finesse. By Harriet Newell Lodge. 12mo, pp. 104. Indianapolis: The Bowen-Merrill Company.

Mrs. Lodge is a Western writer who has shown in this slight story a considerable ability, which may well be expected to lead to further and more important work. The story is one of New England society life and the plot is light enough for an idle summer day. Mrs. Lodge's style is fastidious, and the Indianapolis printers and publishers are to be complimented upon the dainty manner in which they have brought out her story.

Fromont Junior and Risler Senior. By Alphonse Daudet. Octavo, pp. 399. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Company. \$2.

Lovers of modern French fiction who do not read it in the original will doubtless be glad to avail themselves of this translation from Daudet. While the plot of the novel, after the prevailing fashion, is unpleasant, concerned with a tragic destruction of family life, the story is told both artistically and purely. The genuine humanity of the characters, the pictures of contemporary life in the middle class of Parisian society and the flowing, transparent style render the novel truly entertaining. This English version, by Edward Vize, is agreeably illustrated by eighty-eight wood engravings from original drawings by George Roux.

The Impregnable City. A Romance. By Max Pemberton. 12mo, pp. 416. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. \$1.25.

This story, rightly named a "romance," is told in the first person, and relates various exciting experiences in an imaginary "Isle of Lights," in the Southern Pacific. This secret island, reached only by a submarine passage, was governed by an eccentric Austrian count, driven from the world by the "ingratitude of courts and the love of humanity." He gathered here, from various parts of the earth, a population of several hundred souls, largely fugitives from justice and many of them still criminals in spirit. The descriptive passages of the book are often stirring and the love story interwoven is of a romantic coloring.

Captain Close and Sergeant Croesus. Two Novels. By Captain Charles King. Paper, 12mo, pp. 245. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Company. 50 cents.

Captain King's stories of American army life are well adapted for recreative summer reading. The two in this volume are of nearly equal length. "Captain Close" has both Northern and Southern characters and is a tale of the Reconstruction days in Dixie soon after the Civil War. The scenes of "Sergeant Croesus" are laid upon the Western plains, and some spirited descriptions of landscape and Indian fighting

are given. Both novels are "love stories" of a rational species.

Senator Intrigue and Inspector Noseby. A Tale of Spoils. By Frances Campbell Sparhawk. 16mo, pp. 162. Boston: Red Letter Publishing Company. \$1.

This story is too decidedly a "purpose novel" to be considered as a work of art. It portrays earnestly and effectively the disastrous results of the spoils system as it shows itself in our Indian service. The characters are Indians and good and bad agents upon a Western reservation, and unscrupulous politicians at Washington. The book presents an important problem in a spirit of unselfish concern, and in a story form not without interest.

Stories for all the Year, for Boys and Girls. By Katharine McDowell Rice. Octavo, pp. 168. New York: Frederick A. Stokes Company. \$1.50.

A collection of nine stories, reprints from *Harper's Young People*, *St. Nicholas* and other periodicals. The stories are of a hearty, wholesome nature, sensibly told, and about boys and girls as well as for them. The volume is attractively bound and its pages are brightened with twenty-five original illustrations by W. St. John Harper.

Spring Blossoms. By Mary Lowe Dickinson. Octavo, pp. 54. Philadelphia: American Baptist Publication Society. 75 cents.

A tenderly-told American story, in which the good nature and the dangerous sickness of a child overcome some unamiable tendencies in the heart of an "old maid." The booklet is illustrated, and is daintily printed and bound. The author is secretary of the "Society of King's Daughters."

A Quaint Spinster. By Frances E. Russell. 16mo, pp. 119. Boston: Roberts Brothers. 60 cents.

A cheerful and even humorous tale about a Miss "Prissie Trippings," whose quaintness of a companionable type—culminates in the establishment of a "Home for Spinsters." This institution is, of course, excited by the desertion of one of its members to the ranks of wifehood.

Melting Snows. By Prince Schoenaich-Carolath. Translated by Margaret Symonds. 12mo, pp. 238. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. \$1.25.

A simply-told story of the first love—pure, passionate, even transforming—of a young Scandinavian student at one of the German Universities. He fights a duel and suffers a fever resulting from a wound for the sake of an Italian girl, "Giacinta Galieri." She returned the passion of the student, but was fated to marry an older man, and the lovers were "to live on and to learn to forget one another."

One Hundred Bear Stories: Historical, Romantic, Biblical, Classical. By Murat Halstead. Paper, 12mo, pp. 238. New York: J. S. Ogilvie. 50 cents.

Mr. Halstead evidently appreciates the fact that there is something in American human nature—a sort of indigenous quality, perhaps, suggesting how near we are to our pioneer forefathers—that relishes a bear story above all other tales of wild beasts. The distinguished editor has made it one of his diversions to collect stories about bears, and he has edited up a choice collection of them. There is as much of human nature as of bear nature in this volume, and altogether it reveals a side of American pioneer and frontier life that will amuse boys of all ages.

Tales from Scott. By Sir Edward Sullivan, Bart. With an Introduction by Edward Bowden, LL.D. 12mo, pp. 331. Boston: Roberts Brothers. \$1.50.

Sir Edward Sullivan has tried the experiment of sifting the actual march and movement out of a number of Scott's novels in such a way as to bring into the scope of one moderate volume the essential parts of the plot or tale contained in "Waverley," "Guy Mannering," "The Antiquary," "Rob Roy," "The Black Dwarf," "Old Mortality," "The Bride of Lammermoor," "A Legend of Montrose" and "Ivanhoe." He has succeeded better than one would have expected.

Colonel Norton. A Novel. By Florence Montgomery. 12mo, pp. 461. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. \$1.50.

The regulation English society novel with its love making and its good moral will always find readers. Florence Montgomery knows how to make this standard product for a market that somehow never seems to be quite glutted.

Thomas Boobig: A Complete Enough Account of His Life and Singular Disappearance. By Luther Marshall. 12mo, pp. 349. Boston: Lee & Shepard. \$1.50.

Thomas Boobig is decidedly a new character in fiction. He starts life as nothing but an ordinary shy American boy; but he begins to grow in a startling way both physically and mentally until he takes on somewhat the cast of one of the Titans of fabulous ages. After doing a lot of remarkable things, and when only about twenty-one or twenty-two years old, Boobig disappears. Whether or not Mr. Marshall will give us another book in which Boobig will come to light again and perform for another decade or two, is not announced. This may possibly depend upon the success of the present volume. Upon the whole we hope Mr. Marshall will call Mr. Boobig back.

Master and Man. By Count Leo Tolstoi. 32mo, pp. 155. Chicago: F. Tennyson Neely. 50 cents.

This simple sketch of plain, country life, written some years ago by Count Tolstoi, but only now made accessible in English, is one of the most touching and powerful pieces of his minor literary work. The admirers of the great Russian master will find this study, whether as literature, as fiction, or as social ethics, well worth their attention.

Heart of the World. By H. Rider Haggard. 12mo, pp. 347. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. \$1.25.

Mr. Rider Haggard's tales of thrilling adventure are quite beyond the possibility of successful emulation by Mr. Frank Stockton. This remark is not of necessity a compliment to Mr. Haggard or a disparagement to Mr. Stockton. In this latest book Mr. Haggard takes us to the scene of those wonderful ruined cities of Yucatan and Central America which were described in our article last month on Le Plongeon's discoveries. There is scant history and still less archeology in this book, but there is plenty of startling adventure.

That Eurasian. By Aleph Bey. 12mo, pp. 309. Chicago: F. Tennyson Neely. \$1.25.

We are informed that the author of "That Eurasian" is in fact an English missionary, who has lived many years in Asia, and who under the guise of a story gives us much valuable knowledge about the doings of the British in India and their relations with the native races. The book is an instructive one, with high motives, and it is powerfully written.

Lucien de Rubempré. By Honoré de Balzac. 12mo, pp. 367. Boston: Roberts Brothers. \$1.50.

This latest issue in Roberts Brothers' handsome edition of Balzac is the story which constitutes the third and last part of "Lost Illusions," and comes in the group of "Scenes from Parisian Life," which form a part of the vast *Comédie Humaine*.

An Experiment in Altruism. By Elizabeth Hastings. 16mo, pp. 213. New York: Macmillan & Co. 75 cents.

This little book has already been much read and talked about, and the conclusion has been rather too hastily formed in some quarters that it is intended as a satire upon college settlements and kindred social movements. It is in fact a bright little story which the settlement idea has made possible, but which is not designed to diminish the flow of enthusiasm toward reform work in our city slums.

The Commodore's Daughters. By Jonas Lie. Translated from the Norwegian. 12mo, pp. 276. New York: United States Book Company. \$1.

This is a Norwegian story, and Mr. Edmund Gosse tells us something about the author in an introductory chapter. Lie is a Norwegian literary man who has done various kinds of literary work, and after many years has begun to obtain considerable recognition. As Mr. Gosse puts it, "his truthfulness, his simple pathos, his deep moral sincerity, have gradually conquered for him a place in the hearts of his countrymen and countrywomen which no one can dispute with him." This simple story has no deep-lying purpose, but it is an attractive piece of work by the best-beloved of the living novelists of the Norwegians.

John Ford: His Faults and Follies, and What Came of Them; and, His Helpmate. By Frank Barrett. 12mo, pp. 304. New York: United States Book Company. \$1.

Here we have two regulation English love stories, written in a direct and realistic style.

The Deane Girls: A Home Story. By Adelaide L. Rouse. 12mo, pp. 406. Boston: A. I. Bradley & Co. \$1.25.

There is a large and legitimate field for the kind of stories of wholesome American home life that Miss Alcott and "Fanny" and other of our women writers have written for girls. Adelaide Rouse seems to belong to that school. The "Deane Girls" are the eight daughters of a clergyman whose charge is located in a suburban town near Boston. These young women help their father and help each other by taking summer boarders, teaching school, dipping into journalistic undertakings, and in various other ways, until at the end of seven years of this sort of thing they are most of them suitably married off.

Annals of the Parish, and the Ayrshire Legatees. By John Galt. 12mo, pp. 367. New York: Macmillan & Co. \$1.25.

John Galt was one of the most prolific English writers of a bygone day. He was born in 1779 in Scotland, but became a London literary man at an early age. He wrote books of travel, poems, essays, statistics, and everything imaginable. This attractive volume reproduces two stories of Galt's which belong to the period of about 1820, and which while possessing considerable humor and literary merit are particularly valuable for the lights they throw upon the social and political conditions of England and Scotland at that precise time. The book has an introduction that adds much to its value.

The Wish. A Novel. By Hermann Sudermann. Translated by Lillie Henkel. 16mo, pp. 309. New York: D. Appleton & Co. \$1.

Elizabeth Lee's biographical introduction to this translation from the most famous of the young German novelists is exceedingly welcome. It would seem that no one can justly estimate the character and position of fiction in the closing years of this century without bringing Sudermann into the account.

A Madonna of the Alps. Translated from the German of B. Schulze-Smidt by Nathan Haskell Dole. 16mo, pp. 207. Boston: Little, Brown & Co. \$1.25.

Another distinguished and brilliant young German novelist finds representation in the month's list of novels through Mr. Nathan Haskell Dole's fine translation. This, Mr. Dole reminds us, is the first of Schulze-Smidt's works to be translated into English. The book is at once artistic and ideal, and strong in its plot.

"Considerations." By Mrs. C. F. Easton. 12mo, pp. 223. New York: John B. Alden. 75 cents.

The author of this story is wife of the principal of Geauga Seminary, Ohio, an institution with the honor of having been an *Alma Mater* of President Garfield. Mrs. Easton has turned out a conscientious piece of work, in which the religious teaching is prominent though not dogmatic. The characters are drawn from the middle classes of American provincial life, and the general style of the story places it among the good old-fashioned "domestic novels." The simple plot is carried out naturally and sensational elements are avoided; character is made more important than adventure. The book is a safe one to place in the hands of young people, and will doubtless interest older readers who are attracted to this quiet type of fiction.

The Gods, Some Mortals and Lord Wickenham. By John Oliver Hobbes. 12mo, pp. 271. New York: D. Appleton & Co. \$1.50.

"John Oliver Hobbes" is a woman—a woman of the artistic temperament, if one may judge from her portrait, which serves as a frontispiece for this volume. The scenes of the novel are mainly English. It relates the history of a weak, immoral woman and of the worthy man—an idealist—who married her under a mistaken impression of her character. A few other people are introduced, but the plot, despite the title of the story, is a simple one.

The Head of a Hundred. By Maud Miller Goodwin. 16mo, pp. 225. Boston: Little, Brown & Co. \$1.25.

This romance of colonial days in Virginia is attractive as a story, and most faithful and commendable as an incidental study of the very early days of the Virginia colony. It is a charming bit of romance.

The Mystery of the Patrician Club. By Albert D. Vandam. Paper, 12mo, pp. 343. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Company. 50 cents.

The Black Patch. A Sporting Story. By Gertrude Clay Ker-Seymer. Paper, 12mo, pp. 153. New York: George Routledge & Sons.

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James Rumsey, Steamboat Inventor. James Weir, Jr.
Business Opportunities in Colombia. C. F. Z. Caracristi.
The Magnetic Separation of Iron Ores. Clinton M. Ball.
The Destructive Use of Machine Tools. H. L. Arnold.

Frank Leslie's Popular Monthly.—New York. August.
Historic Perth Amboy. Frances Stevens.
Schoharie in the Catskills. Eleanor M. Lawney.
Straggling Setauket. Thomas J. Vivian.
Caserta: The Italian Versailles. A. H. Cady.
Samoan Life on the Copra Plantations. F. M. Turner.

Robert Louis Stevenson at Vailima, Samoa.
In the Down Country of England. G. R. Tomson.
The Emperor of Japan. Teichi Yamagata.
Salt Sea Nymphs. W. de Wagstaff.
Torpedoes. Lieut. J. B. Briggs.

Harper's Magazine.—New York. August.
The Comedies of Shakespeare.—XIV. E. A. Abbey, Andrew Lang.
Cracker Cowboys of Florida. Frederic Remington.
Everyday Scenes in China. Julian Ralph.
The German Struggle for Liberty.—VI. Poultney Bigelow.
Roundabout to Boston. William Dean Howells.
Personal Recollections of Joan of Arc.—V. Louis de Conte.

Ladies' Home Journal.—Philadelphia. August.
American Girls as Violinists. Frederic Reddall.
The Writer We Know as Octave Thanet. Mary J. Reid.
Tom Moore's First Sweetheart. Edward W. Bok.
Louis XV Embroidery Designs. Helen M. Adams.
The Training of a Child. Charles H. Parkhurst.

Lippincott's Magazine.—Philadelphia. August.
The Bicycling Era. John Gilmer Speed.
Caricature. Nellie B. McCune.
The Passing of the Cow-Puncher. William T. Larned.
The Pleasures of Bad Taste.—II. Annie S. Winston.
The Mystery of Sound. W. M. Clemens.

McClure's Magazine.—New York. August.
Moltke in War. Archibald Forbes.
Gold Hunting: A Story of the Jungle. Rudyard Kipling.
Bishop Vincent and His Work. Ida M. Tarbell.
"Human Documents": Portraits of Bishop Vincent.
The Great Northampton Bank Robbery. Cleveland Moffett.
Behind the Scenes in the Circus.

Munsey's Magazine.—New York. August.
James Gordon Bennett. Henry Fish.
Should Your Boy Go to College?
The Great Masters of Music. George Holme.
Bismarck's American Friends. Henry W. Fischer.
William T. Darnat. Julia F. Opp.
The Antlered Game. Robert S. Osborne.

New England Magazine.—Boston. August.
Mars: The Flagstaff Photographs. Percival Lowell.
Machias in the Revolution and Afterward. M. E. C. Smith.
The Discovery of Silver. Eliot Lord.
The Streets of an Old Town. Elisabeth M. Hallowell.
Swiss Idyls. William D. McCrackan.
In the Middletown of Whitefield.—III. Helen M. North.
Hawthorne as an Interpreter of New England. Katharine Hillard.
The Story of the Boston Public Library. E. J. Carpenter.

The Peterson Magazine.—Philadelphia. August.
George Washington.—III. T. J. Mackey.
Christ Church, Philadelphia. E. Leslie Williams.
Portraying the American Racial Type.
The Cotton States and International Exposition.
Henrik Ibsen. K. Monck.
French Art at the Paris Salon of '95. Rupert Hughes.

Scribner's Magazine.—New York. August.
The Pastels of Edwin A. Abbey. F. Hopkinson Smith.
Wood Engravers. A. Léveillé.
Our Aromatic Uncle. H. C. Bunner.
All Paris Awheel. Arsène Alexandre.
Miss Delmar's Understudy. Richard H. Davis.
Six Years of Civil Service Reform. Theodore Roosevelt.
The "Scab." Octave Thanet.

American Naturalist.—Philadelphia. July.
The Symbiosis of Stock and Graft. Erwin F. Smith.
Parallelism in the Genus *Palaeosyops*. Charles Earle.

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American Magazine of Civics.—New York. July.

The "Distress of Nations." James M. Beck.
The Citizen a Sovereign. Wilmot H. Goodale.
The Woman Question: Retrogressive Pathways. Mary J. Eastman.
Ought We to Annex Cuba? A Symposium.
A Plea for the Gold Standard. W. R. Harper.
The Progress of Municipal Reform, 1894-5. C. R. Woodruff.
Civics in American Universities. Frank Julian Warne.
National Political Parties. W. H. Brown.
The Public Schools and Good Citizenship. C. R. Skinner.

The Arena.—Boston. July.

Hudson's Duality of Mind Disproved. T. E. Allen.
The Universal Church. A. Taylor.
The Century of Sir Thomas More. B. O. Flower.
Outline of a New Philosophy of Money. Anson J. Webb.
Legislators on the Age of Consent. A Symposium.
Wendell Phillips: A Reminiscent Study. R. J. Hinton.
The Right of the Child. B. O. Flower.
Napoleon Bonaparte. John Davis.
Women on the Single Tax.
Child-Life and the Kindergarten. F. B. Vrooman.

Art Amateur.—New York. July.

Hints About Sketching.
Drawing for Reproduction. Ernest Knauft.
Among the Wild Flowers. Thomas Holmes.
Talks on Embroidery.—XIII.

Art Interchange.—New York. July.

Art Instruction in the Public Schools.—II. Douglas Volk.
Notes on Travel in Spain.—VI.
On Painting Out of Doors. Thomas Allen.

Atlanta.—London. July.

The Romance of London. Continued. Edwin Oliver.
Crowns and Coronets. Mary Howarth.
Underground Jerusalem. Charles Harris.

Bankers' Magazine.—London. July.

One-Man Companies.
The Financial Situation Economically Considered.
The Land Transfer Bill as it Affects Deposit of Deeds.
Railway Companies' Savings Banks.

Biblical World.—Chicago. July.

Biblical Theology: Its History and Its Mission. G. H. Gilbert.
The Burning of Jeremiah's Roll. E. B. Pollard.
What Higher Criticism is Not. Milton S. Terry.
An Introduction to the Quran. Gustav Weil.

Blackwood's Magazine.—London. July.

Glimpses of Some Vanished Celebrities. F. M. F. Skene.
"The Foundations of Belief."
Public Schools and Army Competitive Examinations. Colonel Henry Knollys.
Our Last War with the Mahsuds. S. S. Thorburn.
Mountaineering Memories. H. Preston-Thomas.
The Territorial Waters and Sea Fisheries.
Mr. William Watson's Serious Verse. Laurie Magnus.
The Gladstonian Revolt in Scotland.
At Last! The Parliamentary Crisis.

Board of Trade Journal.—London. June 15.

The Maritime Postal Service Between France and Algeria.
The Manufacture of Tin-Plate in Austria.
The Petroleum, Asphalte and Bitumen of the East.

Bookman.—London. July.

The Late Mr. George Bentley. Maarten Maartens.
Irish National Literature; From Callanan to Carleton. W. B. Yeats.
James Dykes Campbell. With Portrait. A. T. Innes.
Frederick Lockyer-Lampson. With Portrait. W. D. Adams.

The Bookman.—New York. June.

Reminiscences of the Poet Whittier.—II. Helen Burt.
The Moral Aspect of the Artistic Poster. Louis J. Rhead.
Stevenson's Literary Work in College. Charles M. Robinson.
Books and Culture.—V. Hamilton W. Mabie.
Ranch Life in California. Beatrice Harraden.

Canadian Magazine.—Toronto. July.

Rome Revisited. C. R. W. Biggar.
The Revival of Napoleon Worship. J. W. Russell.

Halifax Heroes. W. B. Wallace.
South Australia's Victory for Adult Suffrage. Catherine Spence.
Hypnotism. George M. Aylsworth.

Cassier's Magazine.—New York. July.

The Use of the Niagara Water Power. Francis L. Stetson.
Mechanical Energy and Industrial Progress. W. C. Unwin.
Some Details of the Niagara Tunnel. Albert H. Porter.
Construction of the Niagara Tunnel, Wheelpit and Canal. G. B. Burbank.
Niagara Mill Sites, Water Connections and Turbines. C. Herschel.
Electric Power Generation at Niagara. Lewis B. Stillwell.
The Industrial Village of Echota at Niagara. J. Bogart.
Notable European Water Power Installations. T. Turrettini.
Distribution of Electrical Energy from Niagara Falls. S. D. Greene.
The Niagara Region in History. Peter A. Porter.

Catholic World.—New York. July.

Church Unity and the Papacy. Lucian Johnston.
The Testimony of Character. P. J. MacCorry.
The Martyrs of Africa, 208 A. D. Henry Hayman.
Oxford University. Anna M. Clarke.
The Papal Policy Toward America.
What Shall We Do with Our Girls? F. M. Edsels.
By the Great Waters of the Ojibways. T. J. Jenkins.

Chambers's Journal.—London. July.

The Russian Volunteer Fleet.
The Pressgang in Orkney.
Newspaper Obituaries.
Bi Centenary of the Bank of Scotland.

The Chautauquan.—Meadville, Pa. July.

Political Heredity in the United States. Henry King.
The Physiognomy of the Arts. Ugo Fleres.
Reminiscences of Sidney Lanier. Clifford Lanier.
Great Mountain Railways. John H. Means, John C. Branner.
The Chinese Drama. Frederic J. Masters.
Constantinople. J. P. Mahaffy.
Music in Germany: Das Lied. Sidney Whitman.
The Psychology of Peoples. Alfred Fouillée.

Contemporary Review.—London. July.

Ten Year's Postal Progress: an Imperial Plan. J. Henniker Heaton.
The Best Route to Uganda. G. F. Scott Elliot.
The High-Church Doctrine as to Marriage and Divorce. Dr. George Serrell.
Atavism and Evolution. Prof. Lombroso.
English Influence in Russia. P. Boborykine.
The Origin of Man and the Religious Sentiment. A. Fogazzaro.
The Archaeological Stage of Old Testament Criticism. Canon Cheyne.
The Physiology of Recreation. Charles Roberts.
On Undesirable Information. E. F. Benson.
Education and the State. J. G. Fitch.

Cornhill Magazine.—London. July.

The Valley of the Duddon.
Strolling Players.
A Black Forest Wedding.

Demorest's Family Magazine.—New York. July.

Colonial Philadelphia. Daniel F. Gay.
The Making of a Sailor. J. H. Welch.
Insect Mechanics and Their Tools. J. Carter Beard.

The Dial.—Chicago. June 16.

Touchstones of Criticism.

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Summer Reading.
The Historical Novel. William H. Carruth.
Fiction Reading in the Country. Fanny Bates.
James Dykes Campbell.

Economic Journal.—(Quarterly.) London. June.

Index Numbers of Prices. A. Sauerbeck.
The Relation Between Local and Central Taxation. W. H. Smith.
Agricultural Syndicates and Co-operative Societies in France. Professor C. Gide.
Craftswomen in the *Livre des Métiers*. E. Dixon.

Engineering Magazine. New York. July.

First Principles in Railroad Management. Benj. Reece.
The Legislative Regulation of Railroads. Albert Fink.
Reforms in Railroad Management. Henry Clews.
Will Trunk Lines be Operated by Electricity? F. J. Sprague.
The Architecture of Railroad Stations. B. L. Gilbert.
The Advance in Railroad Securities. T. L. Greene.
The Car-Building Industry of the United States. J. C. Wait.
A Glimpse of "The Silvery San Juan." T. A. Rickard.
The Modern Machine Shop. H. D. Gordon.
A Review of Railroad Invention. C. P. Mackie.
The Causes of Railroad Accidents. Julien A. Hall.

English Illustrated Magazine.—London. July.

Prince von Bismarck.
Marseilles, Old and New. W. H. Pollock.
The Monkey-House at the Zoo. Fred. Miller.
C. H. Wilson. M.P., and Hull. F. Dolman.

Fortnightly Review.—London. July.

The Defense of Fort Chitral. With Map.
Liquor, Land and Labor.
The Papacy:
(i.) Its Position and Aims. Captain J. W. Gambier.
(ii.) Hungary and the Vatican. B. Molden.
Condition of Mohammedan Women in Turkey. Richard Davey.
Australian Federation: Its Progress and Its Prospects. Edward Salmon.
The Revolution in Grub Street; a Boswellian Fragment. H. D. Traill.
Against Oxford Degrees for Women. Prof. Thomas Case.
Zebehr Pasha. Sir W. T. Marriott.
The Mystery of Birth. Grant Allen.
Lecoute de Lisle; a Short Study. Esmé Stuart.

The Forum.—New York. July.

Salutary Results of the Income Tax Decision. G. E. Edmunds.
Political Dangers of the Income Tax Decision. E. B. Whitney.
Society's Protection Against Degenerates. Max Nordau.
Proper Perspective of American History. Woodrow Wilson.
Charles Kingsley's Place in Literature. Frederic Harrison.
"Coin's" Food for the Gullible. J. Laurence Laughlin.
Sound Currency the Dominant Political Issue. W. Salomon.
A Previous Era of Popular Madness and Its Lessons. E. G. Ross.
Work of an Association in Western Towns. Hamlin Garland.
Picture Exhibitions in Lower New York. A. C. Bernheim.
The Art Work Done by Hull House, Chicago. Jane Addams.
A "Pastoral Letter": Is the Church Yet So Timid? Eliza Gold.
Confessions of a Literary Hack.

Free Review.—London. July.

Prof. Freeman on Christianity.
The Future of Wealth. F. W. Hayes.
Grant Allen's "Woman Who Did," and Mrs. Fawcett on the Marriage Question. W. F. Dunton.
Is "Hamlet" a Consistent Creation? John M. Robertson.
Christianity and the Higher Criticism. Andrew Little.
Shame and Modesty. R. Bruce Boswell.
Legitimate Liberty. A Surrejoinder. S. Barker Booth.
War and Peace; and Baroness von Suttner's "Lay Down Your Arms!" Leopold Katscher.

Gentleman's Magazine.—London. July.

A Study of East Suffolk. G. M. McCrie.
A Chapter on Pipes. J. Cassidy.
"The Douglas Book," by Sir Wm. Fraser.
Unconquered Mithras; an Ancient Religion. T. H. B. Graham.
Physicians of the Olden Days. Mrs. J. E. Sinclair.
The Battle of Stamford Bridge, Yorkshire, September, 1066.
Darcy Lever.
A Drive from Paris to Nice. E. Johnson.

Geographical Journal.—London. July.

Address to the Royal Geographical Society. Clements R. Markham.
The Indian Surveys, 1893-1894. C. E. D. Black.
The Franklin Commemoration.
Bathymetrical Survey of the English Lakes. Dr. H. R. Mill.

The Green Bag.—Boston. July.

Personal Recollections of Chief-Justice Chase. E. L. Didier.
Why It Is Not Wise to Give the Ballot to Women. Mary W. Saxe.
The Police of Paris.
Legal Etymology. R. V. Rogers.
The English Law Courts.—II. The House of Lords.
The Ghost of Nisi Prius. A. Oakley Hall.

Home and Country.—New York. July.

Types of Womanly Beauty. Josephine Angell.
Nicaragua in Walker's Day. Joseph A. Nunez.

Levi Parsons Morton. Henry Mann.
In the Depths of the Sea.

Homiletic Review.—New York. July.

The Preacher and the Preaching for the Present Crisis. D. S. Gregory.
Linguistic Proof of the Existence of God. H. Ziegler.
The Divine Civil Law. R. M. Patterson.
Some Fallacies Concerning "The Inductive Method." J. B. Thomas.
The Siege of Lachish. William Hayes Ward.

International Journal of Ethics.—Philadelphia. (Quarterly.) July.

Free Will and Responsibility. D. G. Ritchie.
The Evolution of Religion. Bernard Bosanquet.
Labor Troubles—Causes and Proposed Remedies. J. H. Hyalop.
Automatism in Morality. John G. Hibben.
Some of the Uses of Emotional Music. Elizabeth P. Resse.

Journal of the Association of Engineering Societies.—Philadelphia. May.

The Industrial Problem of the Pacific Coast.
Relation of Railroad Transportation to Production in California.
Notes on the Construction of the East River Gas Tunnel.
Abolition of Grade Crossings Between Railroads and Highways.

Journal of the Military Service Institution.—New York. (Bi-monthly.) July.

Discipline. Lieut. M. F. Steele.
An Antiquated Artillery Organization. Capt. A. L. Wagner.
Martial Law and Social Order. Capt. James Chester.
Recruiting and Training of the Company. Lieut. C. Miller.
Our Artillery in the Mexican War. Lieut. G. W. VanDusen.
Technical Criticism of Our Infantry Drill-Book. E. C. Brooks.
Concentration and Distribution of Artillery Fire. Capt. W. L. White.
Infantry Tactics. Lieut. Carl Reichman.
Rôle of Cavalry as Affected by Modern Arms of Precision. Capt. W. H. James.
Vulnerability and Artillery Fire. Lieut. J. A. Leyden.
Effects of Infantry Fire. Capt. F. P. Fremont.

Lend a Hand.—Boston. July.

Poverty and Its Relief. Mrs. C. R. Lowell.
The People-Minded. George H. Knight.
Study of Local Social Conditions. J. W. Buckham.
Development of Ethical Forces. T. T. Manger.
Treaties of Arbitration. Robert Treat Paine.

Longman's Magazine.—London. July.

Vignettes from Nature. Richard Jefferies.
Past an Ideal Sanitation. Sir B. W. Richardson.
Old Italian Gardens. "Vernon Lee."

Ludgate Illustrated Magazine.—London. July.

The London Shipping Exchange. F. Dolman.
Women of Note.
Tunbridge Wells: Rambles Through England. Hubert Grayle.
Somaliland at the Crystal Palace.
England in Holland. Dr. P. H. Davis.

Lutheran Quarterly.—Gettysburg, Pa. July.

Objective Efficacy of the Word and Sacraments. J. A. Earnest.
New Testament Idea of Reconciliation. A. G. Voigt.
Providence and Epidemics. Elias D. Weigle.
Conversion of Saul as Evidence for Christianity. J. A. B. Scherer.
Proportionate and Systematic Giving. James K. Hilty.
Lutheran Bishops Consecrating Episcopal Bishops. F. P. Manhart.
On Rev. Jacob Scherer. James A. Brown.
A Better Minister. George C. Henry.
Function and Scope of Christian Education. M. Rhodes.
Growth of Romanism Among Protestants. J. W. Ball.

Macmillan's Magazine.—London. July.

Maria Edgeworth. G. Saintsbury.
The Soldiers of the Sixteenth Century.
From the Lobby of the House of Commons.
Schamyl; a Forgotten Caucasian Hero.
The Battle of Beachy Head, 1600.

Menorah Monthly.—New York. July.

The Religious Movement in the Western World.
The United B'nai B'rith in Austria.
A Plea for Intellectual Culture. Nathan Cohen.
A Feared Number. G. Taubenhans.

Methodist Review.—New York. (Bi-monthly.) July-August.

A Fortnight on an Icelandic Farm. W. E. Mead.
A Doctrine of Civil Liberty. H. L. Sibley.
Glimpses of World-Wide Methodism. James Mudge.
Liberalism—True and False. H. D. Atchison.
Newspaper Responsibility in Relation to Intemperance. W. W. Ramsay.
The Poetry of Wilhelm Müller. J. T. Hatfield.
The Industrial Organization. D. H. Wheeler.
The Twentieth Century. T. H. Pearne.

Mid-Continent Magazine.—Louisville, Ky. July.

Croats: The Lost Colony of America. Frances J. Melton.
Chicago Artists' Exhibition. Emma Carleton.
Localism in Literature. James L. Onderdonk.
The Regulation and Its Relation to the Revolution. J. S. Bassett.
The Negro in America. Eugenia Parham.
Midwinter Travels in Mexico. August Schachner.

Midland Monthly.—Des Moines, Iowa. July.

A Naturalist's Voyage Down the Mackenzie. Frank Russell.
A Mountain Deer Hunt. L. H. Fuller.
The Spirit Lake Massacre. C. C. Carpenter.
The Sole Survivor's Story of the Massacre. Abigail G. Sharp.
James F. Wilson.
The "Athens" of Iowa Methodism. B. F. Clayton.

Missionary Herald.—Boston. July.

Mission Critics. J. H. DeForest.
The Poochow Mission. Caleb C. Baldwin.

Missionary Review of the World.—New York. July.

Life Among the Red Men of America. E. R. Young.
The Indians of America—II. A. T. Pierson.
Missions in Alaska. O. E. Boyd.
Transformations in New Guinea and Polynesia. S. McFarlane.

The Monist. Chicago. (Quarterly.) July.

Theory of Evolution and Social Progress. Joseph Le Conte.
Materialism Untenable. A. E. Dolbear.
The Metaphysical α in Cognition. Paul Carus.
The Unseen Universe. Robert S. Ball.
The Present Problems of Organic Evolution. E. D. Cope.
The Science of Mentation. Elmer Gates.

Music.—Chicago. July.

Liebling in a Talking Mood.
The Sins of the Translator. W. H. Neidlinger.
Is Perfect Intonation Practicable?—IV. J. P. White.
Training the Voice. K. Hackett.

National Review.—London. July.

Ireland Unvisited. Lord Houghton.
England and France in the Nile Valley. Capt. F. D. Lugard.
"Polly Honeycombe," by George Colman. Austin Dobson.
A Model Public-House at Hampton Lucy. A. Shadwell.
An Australian Governorship.
Some Considerations for Small Holders. Earl Percy.
The Rivals of Punch. M. H. Spielman.
Indoor vs. Outdoor Relief. W. Chance.
Former Eton and Harrow Matches. Col. Hon. N. G. Lyttelton.
Recent Disestablishment Fictions. Bishop of St. Asaph.

Natural Science.—London. July.

The Scientific Results of the Challenger Expedition; Special Number. With Plates. Prof. E. Ray Lankester and Others.

New Review.—London. July.

The Navy and the Colonies. H. O. Arnold-Forster.
Eleonora Duse. Vernon Blackburn.
Barras. Justin Huntly McCarthy.
The Picaresque Novel. James Fitzmaurice-Kelly.
Scotch Disestablishment; the Kirk's Alarm. Reuben Butler.
The British Railway System; Nationalization by Inches. Ernest E. Williams.
"Romeo and Juliet;" an Immortal Story. Eugene Benson.

New Science Review.—Philadelphia. (Quarterly.) July.

The History of a Recent Astronomical Discovery. A. W. Drayson.
The Classification of Scientific Knowledge. J. T. Kay.
Climate and High Altitudes. Henry R. Wray.
The Curvature of Space. John Dolman, Jr.
Is Life Universal? J. E. Chappel.
The Brain in the Light of Science. S. M. Miller.
Evolution and Teleology. F. H. Perry Coste.
"Mental Telegraphy." Claude S. Coles.
The Dogmatism of Science. Mrs. Bloomfield Moore.
Has Mental Healing Any Scientific Basis? Henry Wood.

The Missing Link. Wilson Hart.
The Periodic Law. Jonathan M. Wainwright.
The Tesla Oscillator. Lieut. F. J. Patten.

Nineteenth Century.—London. July.

The Conservative Programme of Social Reform. Sir John Gorst.
The Irish Fiasco. H. Jephson.
An Object-Lesson in "Payment of Members" in Australia. Major-Gen. Tulloch.
Intellectual Detachment. Sir Herbert Maxwell.
Dr. Pusey and Bishop Wilberforce. R. G. Wilberforce.
The Spey; My Native Salmon River. A. Forbes.
Argon, Electricity, Antarctic Exploration. Prince Krapotkin.
The Church in Wales. Bishop of St. Asaph.
Religion in Elementary Schools: Proposals for Peace. G. A. Spottiswoode.
"The Society of Comparative Legislation." Sir C. Ilbert.
A Moslem View of Abdul Hamid and the Powers. The Moulvie Rafiuddin Ahmad.
Some Lessons from Kiel. W. Laird Clowes.

North American Review.—New York. July.

Fenimore Cooper's Literary Offenses. Mark Twain.
Contemporary Egypt. Frederic C. Penfield.
Thirty Years in the Grain Trade. Egerton R. Williams.
How Free Silver Would Affect Us. E. O. Leech.
Wild Traits in Tame Animals.—III. Louis Robinson.
The Disposal of a City's Waste. George E. Waring, Jr.
Personal History of the Second Empire.—VII. A. D. Vandam.
"Coin's Financial School" and Its Censors. W. H. Harvey.
Degeneration and Evolution. Max Nordau, Theodore Roosevelt, Edmund Gosse.

Our Day.—Springfield, Ohio. July.

The True Heroism. Gilbert Dobbs.
W. Jennings Demorest.
Open Furrows in the Orient. Joseph Cook.

Pall Mall Magazine.—London. July.

The Home of the Hohenzollerns. J. Baker.
The Campaign of Trafalgar. Judge O'Connor Morris.
Lord Kelvin. Arthur Warren.
Combe Florey, Somerset and Sydney Smith. John Le War-den Page.

Philosophical Review.—Boston. (Bi-monthly.) July.

The Absolute and the Time Process. John Watson.
Ethical System of Richard Cumberland.—II. Ernest Albee.
Hylozoism. W. A. Hammond.
The Theory of Inference. William W. Carlile.

Photo-American.—New York. June.

Illustration. H. P. Robinson.
Achromatic vs. Spectacle Lenses.
Incandescent Gas Light as Applied to Photography. W. K. Burton.
Influence of Diaphragm Aperture in Half-Tone Work.
The Pizzighelli Printing-Out Platinotype Process. G. Ewing.
Alleged Poisonous Nature of the New Developers.

Photographic Times.—New York. July.

Foregrounds. H. P. Robinson.
Photographing the Eyes of a Living Spider. R. L. Maddox.
Electric Illumination for Photographic Purposes. J. H. Janeway.
History of the Development of Photography. R. Morris.
Short Chapters in Organic Chemistry.—II. A. B. Aubert.
Photographing the Splash of a Drop. R. S. Cole.

Popular Science Monthly.—New York. July.

Beginnings of Scientific Interpretation. Andrew D. White.
The Bowels of the Earth. Alfred C. Lane.
Climate and Health. Charles F. Taylor.
Mr. Balfour's Dialectics. Herbert Spencer.
Studies of Childhood.—IX: Fear. James Sully.
The Armadillo and Its Oddities. Charles H. Coe.
Herbaria in Their Relation to Botany. J. P. Lottys.
Professional Institutions.—III. Dancer and Musician. Herbert Spencer.
A Medical Study of the Jury System. T. D. Crothers.
Why Children Lie. Nathan Oppenheim.
Morbid Heredity. M. Ch. Féré.
Sketch of William Cranch Bond.

Presbyterian and Reformed Review.—Philadelphia. July.

Phillips Brooks as a Theologian. John Fox.
The Unity and Continuity of Genesis. Edwin C. Bissell.
The Authenticity and Genuineness of Daniel. J. J. Lampe.
The Functions of the Reason in Christianity. W. B. Broene.
Dr. Kuyper's Theological Encyclopedia. Abel H. Huizinga.

Mackintosh's Natural History of the Christian Religion. B. W. Warfield.
Hermann on Communion with God. C. M. Mead.
Seth's Study of Ethical Principles. G. S. Paton.

Review of Reviews.—New York. July.

Wall Street and the Credit of the Government. A. C. Stevens.
The Political Leaders of New South Wales. J. Tighe Ryan.
Mexico as the Cradle of Man's Primitive Traditions.

The Rosary.—New York. July.

Zola at Lourdes. John A. Mooney.
Eight Centennial of the First Crusade.—II. R. Parsons.
Our Lady of Carmel. Plus R. Mayer.
The Calendoli Type-Setting Machine.
A Page of Church History in New York.—IV. J. S. M. Lynch.

The Sanitarian.—New York. July.

The Mechanism of the Respiratory Organs. G. H. Patchen.
Sanitary Topography of New York. A. N. Bell.
State Medicine. Henry D. Holton.
Report of Progress in Public Hygiene. S. W. Abbott.
Brooklyn's Aversions and Nuisances. A. N. Bell.

Scots Magazine.—Perth. July.

Sir David Lindsay of the Mount. W. Berry.
Remarkable Career of Joseph Stevenson. J. A. Robertson.
Peeps into Agricultural History. R. H. Wallace.

Social Economist.—New York. July.

Lincoln on a Government Bank.
Integrity of Economic Literature.
Protection and Bimetallism.
The War and Labor in Japan. Fusataro Takano.
Historical Aspects of the Monetary Question. A. del Mar.
New Protection Party in England. Andrew Reid.
European Opinion on Bimetallism.

The Stenographer.—Philadelphia. July.

Lefthanded Shorthand. Isaac S. Dement.
Graham Outlines. Miss E. J. Fowler.
Law Reporting. H. W. Thorne.

Strand Magazine.—London. June 15.

How Games are Made. W. G. Fitzgerald.
Portraits and Biographies of William Court Gully, Miss Frances Willard, Giuseppe Verdi and W. W. Read.
Lord Onslow in New Zealand. "Constance Egglestone."
Remarkable Accidents. James Scott.
Some Curious Fancy Dresses. Framley Steelcroft.

Students' Journal.—New York.

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Daheim.—Leipzig.

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The German Post Office in Foreign Lands.

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The Development of the Modern German Novel. B. Litzmann.

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A Visit to Bashan and Argob. Continued. A. Heber-Percy.

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Wills.
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A Plea for Bimetallism. Lieut. John F. McBlain.
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Die Gesellschaft.—Leipzig. June.

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- Konservative Monatsschrift.—Leipzig. June.
 The Social Evangelical Congress. M. von Nathusius.
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 Paul Lindau.

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 A Journey in Central Asia Through Transoxiana. E. Blanc.
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The Scientific Uses of Liquid Air. Prof. J. Dewar.

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Honor in Relation to Duelling. P. Fambri.
A Glance at the Chino-Japanese War. G. Lorenzini.
Medicean Tragedies. E. Saltini.
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La Riforma Sociale.—Rome. May 25.

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The Present State of Society in Spain. M. de Unamuno.
The Cuban Insurrection and the United States. S. Moret.
Review of International Politics. Emilio Castelar.

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The Pulpit of Santa Cruz de Coimbra. A. Gonçalves.
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No. 11.

The Rio Grande Question. Symposium.
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What the Shah of Persia Thought of Holland in 1888. P. S. van Ronkel.
Argon and Helium. Prof. J. H. van 't Hoff.
Gaston Paris and His Pupils. Prof. A. G. van Hamel.

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Animal Foes of Agriculture. Dr. J. C. Koningsberger.
Annual Flowering Plants. H. J. Wigman.

Vragen des Tijds.—Haarlem. June.

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The Poor and How They Are Looked After. Dr. A. W. van Geer.

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The Woman Question and the Social Question. Emil Svensén.
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Arne Garborg as Realist and Romancer. Chr. Collin.

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The Coming Struggle between the White Race and the Yellow.
The Evolution Doctrine and Christianity. — III. Carl Norrby.
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The Union Crisis. Harold Hjärne.

INDEX TO PERIODICALS.

Abbreviations of Magazine Titles used in the Index.

A.	Arena.	ER.	Edinburgh Review.	NAR.	North American Review.
AA.	Art Amateur.	F.	Forum.	NatR.	National Review.
AAPS.	Annals of the Am. Academy of Political Science.	FrL.	Frank Leslie's Monthly.	NC.	Nineteenth Century.
AI.	Art Interchange.	FR.	Fortnightly Review.	NEM.	New England Magazine.
AMC.	American Magazine of Civics.	G.	Godey's.	NR.	New Review.
ACQ.	Am. Catholic Quart. Review.	GJ.	Geographical Journal.	NSR.	New Science Review.
AM.	Atlantic Monthly.	GBag.	Green Bag.	NW.	New World.
AP.	American Amateur Photographer.	GM.	Gentleman's Magazine.	O.	Outing.
Ata.	Atalanta.	HC.	Home and Country.	OD.	Our Day.
BankL.	Bankers' Magazine (London).	Harp.	Harper's Magazine.	OM.	Overland Monthly.
Bank.	Banker's Magazine (New York).	HGM.	Harvard Graduates' Magazine.	PA.	Photo-American.
Black.	Blackwood's Magazine.	HomR.	Homiletic Review.	PB.	Photo-Beacon.
Bkman.	Bookman. (New York).	IJE.	Internat'l Journal of Ethics.	Past.	Popular Astronomy.
BTJ.	Board of Trade Journal.	IA.	Irrigation Age.	PL.	Post Lore.
BW.	Biblical World.	JED.	Journal of Education.	PMM.	Pall Mall Magazine.
C.	Cornhill.	JMSI.	Journal of the Military Service Institution.	PRR.	Presbyterian and Reformed Review.
CFM.	Cassell's Family Magazine.	JAES.	Journal of the Ass'n of Engineering Societies.	PT.	Photographic Times.
Chant.	Chautauquan.	JPEcon.	Journal of Political Economy.	PR.	Philosophical Review.
ChHA.	Church at Home and Abroad.	JAP.	Journal of American Politics.	PS.	Popular Science Monthly.
ChQ.	Church Quarterly Review.	K.	Knowledge.	PSQ.	Political Science Quarterly.
CJ.	Chambers's Journal.	LAH.	Lend a Hand.	QJEcon.	Quarterly Journal of Economics.
CM.	Century Magazine.	LH.	Leisure Hour.	QR.	Quarterly Review.
CanM.	Canadian Magazine.	LHJ.	Ladies' Home Journal.	RR.	Review of Reviews.
CasM.	Cassier's Magazine.	Lipp.	Lippincott's Monthly.	SJ.	Students' Journal.
CRev.	Charities Review.	Long.	Longman's Magazine.	San.	Sanitarian.
Cos.	Cosmopolitan.	LQ.	London Quarterly Review.	SEcon.	Social Economist.
CR.	Contemporary Review.	LuthQ.	Lutheran Quarterly Review.	Scots.	Scots Magazine.
CritR.	Critical Review.	LudM.	Ludgate Magazine.	Sten.	Stenographer.
CSJ.	Cassell's Saturday Journal.	Mac.	Macmillan's Magazine.	Str.	Strand.
CW.	Catholic World.	McCl.	McClure's Magazine.	SunM.	Sunday Magazine.
D.	Dial.	Men.	Menorah Monthly.	SunH.	Sunday at Home.
Dem.	Demorest's Family Magazine.	MidM.	Midland Monthly.	TB.	Temple Bar.
DR.	Dublin Review.	MisR.	Missionary Review of World.	US.	United Service.
EdRA.	Educational Review (New York).	MisH.	Missionary Herald.	USM.	United Service Magazine.
Ed.	Education.	Mon.	Monist.	WPM.	Wilson's Photographic Magazine.
EngM.	Engineering Magazine.	MM.	Munsey's Magazine.	WR.	Westminster Review.
El.	English Illustrated Magazine.	Mus.	Musie.		
		MR.	Methodist Review.		

[It has been found necessary to restrict this Index to periodicals published in the English language. All the articles in the leading reviews are indexed, but only the more important articles in the other magazines.]

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